Basic Writings in the History of Psychology
Jung. In exploring the manifestations of Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition spiritual experience both in the imaginative activities of the individual and in the formation of mythologies and of religious symbolism in various cultures, C. Jung laid the groundwork for a psychology of the spirit.

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The excerpts here illuminate the concept of the unconscious, the central pillar of his work, and display ample evidence of the spontaneous spiritual and religious activities of the human mind. This compact volume will serve as an ideal introduction to Jung's basic concepts. Get A Copy. Hardcoverpages. Published by Modern Library first published More Details Original Title: Other Editions 4. Friend Reviews. To see what your friends thought of this book, please sign up. To ask other readers questions about The Basic Writings of C. Jungplease sign up. Be the first to ask a question about The Basic Writings of C. Lists with This Book. Community Reviews. Showing Average rating 4.

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Mar 16, Suzanne rated it it was amazing. This book was life changing for me. I discovered and learned as if from a live mentor to embrace and respect the unconscious part of myself without judgement. I was able to understand the process of Jung's amazing life journey from his own words. Truly inspirational. Feb 16, Diana rated it it was amazing. This book is a wonderful way to get to know the man and become acquainted with the ideas Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition theories that made him famous and well loved.

May 04, Nehrlisa Behmann rated it really liked it. This was an excellent introduction to Jung. Sep 15, Sam Hval rated it it was amazing.

It's hard to know where to begin with Jung. You could write a million books about even three of the topics in this book and not get to an endpoint. Perhaps the most intelligent person I've ever read, Carl Jung writes with such clear articulation and prose that even if a concept is hard to grasp, it implores you and inspires you to search deeper.

It took me a whole month to read, but it's well worth the effort. Jung's impact on the world and modern thinking is clearly visible in all Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition the texts It's hard to know where to begin with Jung. Jung's impact on the world and modern thinking is clearly visible in all of the texts collected in this book. One of the most illuminating and exciting aspects was the exploration of alchemy and its philosophical roots, which I desire to read further on.

Reading Jung is less like reading a textbook on psychology and more like journeying into the unknown. You leave learning more about yourself than anything else.

Favorite quote: "It seems as if it were only through an experience of symbolic reality that man, vainly seeking his own 'existence' and making a philosophy out of it, can find his way back to a world in which he is no longer a stranger. View 1 comment. Oct 18, Edward rated it it was amazing. Jung Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition often remembered for his work involving the terms extravert not extrovert and introvert, albeit in a highly diluted way.

I knew the original intent behind these ideas was different from what is considered common knowledge today, but to understand how different you must read his own words. What I found far more arresting however, was his research into the collective unconscious, a concept that later had a huge influence on Frank Herbert Jung's work as a whole had a major impact on the Jung is often remembered for his work involving the terms extravert not extrovert and introvert, albeit in a highly diluted way.

What I found far more arresting however, was his research into the collective unconscious, a concept that later had a huge influence on Frank Herbert Jung's work as a whole had a major impact on the Dune series, and once you read it you start seeing it everywhere. Jung appreciated the value of myth, as well as how much our ancestors appreciated it.

We tend to think of the ancients as superstitious old fools, lesser than us because they had no computers or iphones. This arrogance assumes the present is better because we have technology--but in our acquisition of it we lost something. As Jung put it, our forebears were scientifically poor but psychically rich. The reverse is true of us. I can't possibly summarize his work in a review, even considering that this edition is itself an abridged collection from different sources.

If you need a reason to check it out for yourself, I present this quote: "I would recommend my reader to study the comparative history of religion so intently as to fill these dead chronicles with the emotional life of those who lived these religions. Then he will get some idea of what lives on the other side.

The old religions with their sublime and ridiculous, their friendly and fiendish, symbols did not drop from the blue, but were born of this human soul that dwells within us at this moment. All those things, their primal forms, live on in us and may at any time burst in upon us with annihilating force, in the guise of mass suggestions against which the individual is defenseless. Our fearsome gods have only changed their names: they now rhyme with--

Or has anyone the nerve to claim the World War or Bolshevism was an ingenious discovery? Just as outwardly we live in a world where a whole continent may be submerged at any moment, or a pole be shifted, or a new pestilence break out, so inwardly we live in a world where at any moment something similar may occur, albeit in the form of an idea, but no less dangerous and untrustworthy for that.
What good are such things if they don't generate profit, or new gizmos, or go viral? Don't believe such nonsense. Myths and legends have persisted for a reason: we remember them as a species. They are crucial in Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition understanding of the only topic that will ever really matter as long as humanity exists--ourselves.

They were here long before our little empires of digits and circuits, and they will continue long after them. Jan 20, Ben rated it liked it. The tragic thing is that psychology has no self-consistent mathematics at its disposal, but only a calculus of subjective prejudices.

Also, it lacks the immense advantage of an Archimedean point such as physics enjoys. The latter observes the physical world from the psychic standpoint and can translate it into psychic terms. The psyche, on the other hand, observes itself and can only translate the psychic back into the psychic.

Were physics in this position, it could do nothing except leave the The tragic thing is that psychology has no self-consistent mathematics at its disposal, but only a calculus of subjective prejudices. Were physics in this position, it could do nothing except leave the physical process to its own devices, because in that way it would be most plainly itself.

There is no medium for psychology to reflect itself in: it can only portray itself in itself, and describe itself. That, logically, is also the principle of my own method: it is, at bottom, a purely experimental process in which hit and miss, interpretation and error, theory and speculation, doctor and patient, form a symptom or a symptom: -- a coming together -- and at the same time are symptoms of a certain process or run of events.

What I am describing, therefore, is basically no more than an outline of psychic happenings which exhibit a certain statistical frequency. We have not, scientifically speaking, removed ourselves to a plane in any way "above" the psychic process, nor have we translated it into another medium. Physics, on the other hand, is in a position to detonate mathematical formulae -- the product of pure psychic activity -- and kill seventy-eight thousand persons at one blow.

This literally "devastating" argument is calculated to reduce psychology to silence. But we can, in all modesty, point out Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition mathematical thinking is also a psychic function, thanks to which matter can be organized in such a way to burst asunder the mighty forces that bind the atoms together -- which it would never occur to them to do in the Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition course of things, at least no upon this earth.

The psyche is a disturber of the natural laws of the cosmos, and should we ever succeed in doing something to Mars with the aid of atomic fission, this too will have been brought to pass by the psyche.

The psyche is the world's pivot: not only is it the one great condition for the existence of a world at all, it is also an intervention in the existing natural order, and no one can say with certainty where this intervention will finally end.

**History of Psychology | Noba**

Psychology is a relatively young science with its experimental roots in the 19th century, compared, for example, to human physiology, which dates much earlier. As mentioned, anyone interested in exploring issues related to the mind generally did so in a philosophical context prior to the 19th century. Two men, working in the 19th century, are generally credited as being the founders of psychology as a science and academic discipline that was distinct Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition philosophy.

Their names were Wilhelm Wundt and William James. This section will provide an overview of the shifts in paradigms that have influenced psychology from Wundt and James through today. Wilhelm Wundt — was a German scientist who was the first person to be referred to as a psychologist. His famous book entitled Principles of Physiological Psychology was published in Wundt viewed psychology as a scientific study of conscious experience, and he believed that the goal of psychology was to identify components of consciousness and how those components combined to result in our conscious experience.

The second requirement was the use of repeatable stimuli that always produced the same experience in the subject and allowed the subject to expect and thus be fully attentive to the inner reaction. This attempt to understand the structure or characteristics of the mind was known as structuralism. Wundt established his psychology laboratory at the University at Leipzig in In this laboratory, Wundt and his students conducted experiments on, for example, reaction times.

A subject, sometimes in a room isolated from the scientist, would receive a Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition such as a light, image, or sound.

He created the first laboratory for psychological research. However, despite his efforts to train individuals in the process of introspection, this process remained highly subjective, and there was very little agreement between individuals.

William James — was the first American psychologist who espoused a different perspective on how psychology should operate [link].

Key to that theory is the idea that natural selection leads to organisms that are adapted to their environment, including their behavior.

Adaptation means that a trait of an organism has a function for the survival and reproduction of the individual, because it has been naturally selected.

Functionalism focused on how mental activities helped an organism fit into its environment. Functionalism has a second, more subtle meaning in that functionalists were more interested in the operation of the whole mind rather than of its individual parts, which were the focus of structuralism.
Like Wundt, James believed that introspection could serve as one means by which someone might study mental activities, but James also relied on more objective measures, including the use of various recording devices, and examinations of concrete products of mental activities and of anatomy and physiology. Gordon, William James, shown here in a self-portrait, was the first American psychologist. Hysteria was an ancient diagnosis for disorders, primarily of women with a wide variety of symptoms, including physical symptoms and emotional disturbances, none of which had an apparent physical cause.

The method of psychoanalysis, which involves the patient talking about their experiences and selves, while not invented by Freud, was certainly popularized by him and is still used today. Westen also argues that critics fail to consider the success of the broad ideas that Freud introduced or developed, such as the importance of childhood experiences in adult motivations, the role of unconscious versus conscious motivations in driving our behavior, the fact that motivations can cause conflicts that affect behavior, the effects of mental representations of ourselves and others in guiding our interactions, and the development of personality over time.

Westen identifies subsequent research support for all of these ideas. Some Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition practices in psychotherapy involve examining unconscious aspects of the self and relationships, often through the relationship between the therapist and the client.

These men are credited with introducing psychologists in the United States to various Gestalt principles. For example, a song may be made up of individual notes played by different instruments, but the real nature of the song is perceived in the combinations of these notes as they form the melody, rhythm, and harmony. Unfortunately, in moving to the United States, these men were forced to abandon much of their work and were unable to continue to conduct research on a large scale.

Despite these issues, several Gestalt principles are still very influential today. Considering the human individual as a whole rather than as a sum of individually measured parts became an important foundation in humanistic theory late in the century. The ideas of Gestalt have continued to influence research on sensation and perception. Structuralism, Freud, and the Gestalt psychologists were all concerned in one way or another with describing and understanding inner experience.

But other researchers had concerns that inner experience could be a legitimate subject of scientific inquiry and chose instead to exclusively study behavior, the objectively observable outcome of mental processes. Early work in the field of behavior was conducted by the Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov — Pavlov studied a form of learning behavior called a conditioned reflex, in which an animal or human produced a reflex unconscious response to a stimulus and, over time, was conditioned to produce the response to a different stimulus that the experimenter associated with the original stimulus.

The reflex Pavlov worked with was salivation in response to the presence of food. The salivation reflex could be elicited using a second stimulus, such as a specific sound, that was presented in association with the initial food stimulus several times. John B. Watson — was an influential American psychologist whose most famous work occurred during the early 20th century at Johns Hopkins University. While Wundt and James were concerned with understanding conscious experience, Watson thought that the study of consciousness was flawed. Because he believed that objective analysis of the mind was impossible, Watson preferred to focus directly on observable behavior and try to bring that behavior under control. Watson was a major proponent of shifting the focus of psychology from the mind to behavior, and this approach of observing and controlling behavior came to be known as behaviorism.

A major object of study by behaviorists was learned behavior and its interaction with inborn qualities of the organism. Behaviorism commonly used animals in experiments under the assumption that what was learned using animal models could, to some degree, be applied to human behavior. Behaviorism is largely responsible for establishing psychology as a scientific discipline through its objective methods and especially experimentation.

In addition, it is used Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition behavioral Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition cognitive-behavioral therapy.

Behavior modification is commonly Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition in classroom settings. Behaviorism has also led to research on environmental influences on human behavior. Skinner — was an American psychologist [link].

Like Watson, Skinner was a behaviorist, and he concentrated on how behavior was affected by its consequences. Therefore, Skinner spoke of reinforcement and punishment as major factors in driving Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition. As a part of his research, Skinner developed a chamber that allowed the careful study of the principles of modifying behavior through reinforcement and punishment.

Skinner is famous for his research on operant conditioning. The Skinner box is a chamber that isolates the subject from the external environment and has a behavior indicator such as a lever or a button.

When the animal pushes the button or lever, the box is able to deliver a positive reinforcement of the behavior such as food or a punishment such as a noise or a token conditioner such as a light that is correlated with either the positive reinforcement or punishment. Despite this, conditioned learning is still used in human behavioral modification. During the early 20th century, American psychology was dominated by behaviorism and psychoanalysis.

However, some psychologists were uncomfortable with what they viewed as limited perspectives being so influential to the field. They objected to the pessimism and determinism all actions driven by the unconscious of Freud.

They also disliked the reductionism, or simplifying nature, of behaviorism. Behaviorism is also deterministic at its core, because Basic Writings in
the History of Psychology 1st edition sees human behavior as entirely determined by Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition combination of genetics and environment.

Thus, humanism emerged. Humanism is a perspective within psychology that emphasizes the potential for good that is innate to all humans. Abraham Maslow — was an American psychologist who is best known for proposing a hierarchy of human needs in motivating behavior [link]. Although this concept will be discussed in more detail in a later chapter, a brief overview will be provided here. Maslow asserted that so long as basic needs necessary for survival were met. According to Maslow, the highest-level needs relate to Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition, a process by which we achieve our full potential.

Beginning with Maslow and Rogers, there was an insistence on a humanistic research program. This program has been largely qualitative not measurement-based but there exist a number of quantitative research strains within humanistic psychology, including research on happiness, self-concept, meditation, and the outcomes of humanistic psychotherapy. Friedman, Carl Rogers — was also an American psychologist who, like Maslow, emphasized the potential for good that exists within all people [link].

Rogers used a therapeutic technique known as client-centered Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition in helping his clients deal with problematic issues that resulted in their seeking psychotherapy. Unlike a psychoanalytic approach in which the therapist plays an important role in interpreting what conscious behavior reveals about the unconscious mind, client-centered therapy involves the patient taking a lead role in the therapy session.

Rogers believed that a therapist needed to display three features to maximize the effectiveness of this particular approach: unconditional positive regard, genuineness, and empathy. Unconditional positive regard refers to the fact that the therapist accepts their client for who they are, no matter what he or she might say.

Humanism has been influential to psychology as a whole. Both Maslow and Rogers are well-known names among students of psychology you will read more about both men later in this textbook and their ideas have influenced many scholars. View a brief video Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition Carl Rogers describing his therapeutic approach. The early work of the humanistic psychologists redirected attention to the individual human as a whole, and as a conscious and self-aware being.

By the s, new disciplinary perspectives in linguistics, neuroscience, and computer science were emerging, and these areas revived interest in the mind as a focus of scientific inquiry.

This particular perspective has come to be known as the cognitive revolution Miller, Although no one person is entirely responsible for starting the cognitive revolution, Noam Chomsky was very influential in the early days of this movement [link].

Chomsky — an American linguist, was dissatisfied with the influence that behaviorism had had on psychology. Noam Chomsky was very influential in beginning the cognitive revolution.

In his mural honoring him was put up in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, European psychology had never really been as influenced by behaviorism as had American psychology; and thus, the cognitive revolution helped reestablish lines of communication between European psychologists and their American counterparts.

Furthermore, psychologists began to cooperate with scientists in other fields, like anthropology, linguistics, computer science, and neuroscience, among others. This interdisciplinary approach often was referred to as the cognitive sciences, and the influence and prominence of this particular perspective resonates in modern-day psychology. Miller, The science of psychology has had an impact on human wellbeing, both positive Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition and negative.

The dominant influence of Western, white, and male academics in the early history of psychology meant that psychology developed with the biases inherent in these individuals, which often had negative consequences for members of society who were not white or male. Women, members of ethnic minorities in both the United States and other countries, and individuals with sexual orientations other than heterosexual had difficulties entering the field of psychology and therefore influencing its development.

They also suffered from the attitudes of white, male psychologists, who were not immune to the nonscientific attitudes prevalent in the society in which they developed and worked. In addition, the experimental subjects of psychology were mostly men, which resulted from underlying assumptions that gender had no influence on psychology and that women were not of sufficient interest to study. An article by Naomi Weisstein, first published in Weisstein, stimulated a feminist revolution in psychology by presenting a critique of psychology as a science.

She also specifically criticized male psychologists for constructing the psychology of women entirely out of their own cultural biases and without careful experimental tests to verify any of their characterizations of women. These include re-evaluating and discovering the contributions of women to the history of psychology, studying psychological gender differences, and questioning the male bias present across the practice of the scientific approach to knowledge.

Culture has important impacts on individuals and social psychology, yet the effects of culture on psychology are under-studied. In this sense, it has remained a descriptive science, rather than one seeking to determine cause and effect.

**History of psychology - Wikipedia**

Today, psychology is defined as "the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. Psychology borders on various other fields including
There is also evidence of psychological thought in ancient Egypt. A high level of work on mind-sciences can be found in Vedic scriptures of Saratana Dharma Hinduism application of certain principles as part of yoga practices of India. Psychology was a branch of the domain of philosophy until the s, when it developed as an independent scientific discipline in Germany.

Psychology as a self-conscious field of experimental study began in Leipzig Germany, when Wilhelm Wundt founded the first laboratory dedicated exclusively to psychological research in Germany. Other important early contributors to the field include Hermann Ebbinghaus a pioneer in the study of memory; William James the American father of pragmatism; and Ivan Pavlov who developed the procedures associated with classical conditioning.

Soon after the development of experimental psychology, various kinds of applied psychology appeared. Stanley Hall brought scientific pedagogy to the United States from Germany in the early s. John Dewey’s educational theory of the s was another example.

Lightner Witmer established the first psychological clinic in the s. James McKeen Cattell adapted Francis Galton’s anthropometric methods to generate the first program of mental testing in the s.

In Vienna, meanwhile, Sigmund Freud developed an independent approach to the study of the mind called psychoanalysis which has been widely influential. The 20th century saw a reaction to Edward Titchener’s critique of Wundt’s empiricism. This contributed to the formulation of behaviorism by John B. Watson which was popularized by B. Behaviorism proposed emphasizing the study of overt behavior, because that could be quantified and easily measured.

Early behaviorists considered study of the “mind” too vague for productive scientific study. However, Skinner and his colleagues did study thinking as a form of covert behavior to which they could apply the same principles as overt publicly observable behavior. The final decades of the 20th century saw the rise of cognitive science into a disciplinarily approach to studying the human mind.

Cognitive science again considers the “mind” as a subject for investigation, using the tools of evolutionary psychology, linguistics, computer science, philosophy, behaviorism, and neurobiology. This form of investigation has proposed that a wide understanding of the human mind is possible, and that such an understanding may be applied to other research domains, such as artificial intelligence. There are conceptual divisions of Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition in so-called “forces” or “waves,” based on its schools and historical trends.

This terminology is popularized among the psychologists to differentiate a growing humanism in therapeutic practice from the s onwards, called the “third force,” in response to the deterministic tendencies of Watson’s behaviorism and Freud’s psychoanalysis.

Their humanistic concepts are also related to existential psychology. Viktor Frankl’s logotherapy and positive psychology which has Martin Seligman as one of the leading exponents. C. Cloninger’s approach to well-being and character development as well as to transpersonal psychology in incorporating such concepts as spirituality, self-transcendence, self-realization, self-actualization, and mindfulness.

Many cultures throughout history have speculated on the nature of the mind, heart, soul, spirit, brain, etc. Though other medical documents of ancient times were full of incantations and applications meant to turn away disease-causing demons and other superstition, the Edwin Smith Papyrus gives remedies to almost 50 conditions and only two contain Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition to ward off evil.

Ancient Greek philosophers, from Thales fl. Peri Psyches better known under its Latin title, De Anima. The Greek tradition influenced some Christian and Islamic thought on the topic. Walter M Freeman proposes that Thomism is the philosophical system explaining cognition that is most compatible with neurodynamics, in a article in the journal Mind and Matter entitled “Nonlinear Brain Dynamics and Intention According to Aquinas.”

In Asia, China had a long history of administer testing of ability as part of its education system. In the 6th century AD, Lin Xie carried out an early experiment, in which he asked people to draw a square with one hand and at the same time draw a circle with the other ostensibly to test people’s vulnerability to distraction. Some have claimed that this is the first psychology experiment, and, therefore, the beginnings of psychology as an experimental science. India, too, had an elaborate theory of “the self” in its Vedanta philosophical writings.

Buddhist monk and scholar D. Suzuki describes the importance of the individual’s inner enlightenment and the self-realization of the mind. Researcher David Germano, in his thesis on Long enraged also shows the importance of self-actualization in the dzogchen teaching lineage. Medieval Muslim physicians also developed practices to treat patients suffering from a variety of “diseases of the mind.”

Ahmed Ibn Sahl al-Balkhi — was among the first, Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition this tradition, to discuss disorders related to both the body and the mind, arguing that “if the nafs (psyche) gets sick, the body may also find no joy in life and may eventually develop a physical illness.”

He wrote that imbalance of the body can result in feverheadaches and other bodily illnesses, while imbalance of the soul can result in angeraravoltsadness and other nafs-related symptoms. He recognized two Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition of what we now call depression: one caused by known reasons such as loss or failure which can be treated psychologically; and the other caused by unknown reasons possibly caused by physiological reasons, which can be treated through physical medicine.

The scientist Ibn al-Haytham Alhazen carried out experiments in visual perception and other senses including variations in sensitivity, sensation of touch, perception of darkness the psychological explanation of the moon illusion and binocular vision. Avicenna similarly, did
their pathological conditions. Also described phenomena we now recognize as neuropsychiatric conditions, including hallucinationisomniaanirritationuremiancholialidementiaplegyarsenpyrhythmistroketestertergo and tremor.

Ibn Zuhr Avenzoar described disorders similar to meningitisintracranial thrombophlebitis and mediatinal germ cell tumors; Averroes attributed photoreceptor properties to the retina; and Maimonides described rhabies and belladonna intoxication. Witelo is considered a precursor of perception psychology. His Perspectiva contains much material in psychology outlining views that are close to modern notions on the association of ideas and on the subconscious.

Many Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition the Ancients' writings would have been lost had it not been for the efforts of the Muslim, Christian, and Jewish translators in the House of Wisdom. The House of Knowledge and other such institutions in the Islamic Golden Age whose glosses and commentaries were later translated into Latin in the 12th century.

However, it is not clear how these sources first came to be used during the Renaissance and their influence on what would later emerge as the discipline of psychology is a topic of scholarly debate. The term did not come into popular usage until the German Rationalist philosopher, Christian Wolff—used it in his works Psychologica empirica and Psychologia rationalis. In England, the term "psychology" overtook "mental philosophy" in the middle of the 19th century, especially in the work of William Hamilton. Early psychology was regarded as the study of the soul in the Christian sense of the term.

Also important to the later development of psychology were his Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition of the Soul and Treatise on Man completed in but, along with the rest of The Worldwithheld from publication after Descartes heard of the Catholic Church's condemnation of Galileo; it was eventually published posthumously, in Although Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition educated as a physician, Descartes did extensive anatomical studies of bulls' hearts and was considered important enough that William Harvey responded to him.

Descartes was one of the first to endorse Harvey's model of the circulation of the blood, but disagreed Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition his metaphysical framework to explain it.

Descartes dissected animals and human cadavers and as a result was familiar with the research on the flow of blood leading to the conclusion that the body is a complex device that is capable of moving without the soul, thus contradicting the "Doctrine of the Soul".

The emergence of psychology as a medical discipline was given a major boost by Thomas Willisnot only in his reference to psychology the Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition of the Soul in terms of brain function, but through his detailed anatomical work, and his treatise De anima brutorum quae hominis vitalis ac sensitiva est: exercitationes duae "Two Discourses on the Souls of Brutes"—meaning "beasts".

However, Willis acknowledged the influence of Descartes's rival, Pierre Gassendi, as an inspiration for his work. The philosophers of the British Empiricist and Associationist schools had a profound impact on the later course of experimental psychology. Also notable was the work of some Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition Rationalist philosophers, especially Baruch Spinoza's—On the Improvement of the Understanding and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz's—New Essays on Human Understanding completed published German idealism pioneered the proposition of the unconscious which Jung considered to have been described psychologically for the first time by physician and philosopher Carl Gustav Carus.

Also influential on the emerging discipline of psychology were debates surrounding the efficacy of Mesmerism a precursor to hypnosis and the value of phrenology. The former was developed in the s by Austrian physician Franz Mesmer—who claimed to use the power of gravity, and later of "animal magnetism", to cure various physical and mental ills.

As Mesmer and his treatment became increasingly fashionable in both Vienna and Paris, it also began to come under the scrutiny of suspicious officials. They concluded that Mesmer's method was useless. Although disputed, the "magnetic" tradition continued among Mesmer's students and others, resurfacing in England in the 19th century in the work of the physician John Elliotson—and the surgeons James Esdaile—and James Braid—who reconceptualized it as property of the subject's mind rather than a "power" of the Mesmerist's, and relabeled it "hypnotism".

Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition also continued to have a strong social if not medical following in England through the 19th century see Winter. Phrenology began as "organology", a theory of brain structure developed by the German physician, Franz Joseph Gall—who argued that the larger each of these organs are, the greater the power of the corresponding mental trait.

Further, he argued that one could detect the sizes of the organs in a given individual by feeling the surface of that person's skull. Gall's ultra-localizationist position with respect to the brain was soon attacked, most notably by French anatomist Pierre Flourens—who conducted ablation studies on chickes which purported to demonstrate little or no cerebral localization of function.

Although Gall had been a serious if misguided researcher, his theory was taken by his assistant, Johann Gaspar Spurzheim—and developed into the profitable, popular enterprise of phrenology which soon spawned, especially in Britain, a thriving industry of independent practitioners. In the hands of Scottish religious leader George Combe—whose work The Constitution of Man was one of the best-sellers of the century—phrenology became strongly associated with political reform movements and egalitarian principles see, e.

Phrenology soon spread to America as well, where itinerant practical phrenologists assessed the mental well-being of willing customers see Sokal. The development of modern psychology was closely linked to psychiatry Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries see History of psychiatry when the treatment of the mentally ill in hospices was revolutionized after Europeans first considered their pathological conditions.
In fact, there was no distinction between the two areas in psychotherapeutic practice, in an era when there was still no drug treatment of the so-called psychopharmacology revolution from mental disorders, and its early theorists and pioneering clinical psychologists generally had medical background.

The first to implement in the Western Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition humanitarian and scientific treatment of mental health based on Enlightenment ideas, were the French alienists who developed the empirical observation of psychopathology describing the clinical conditions, their physiological relationships and classifying them.

It was called the rationalist-empirical school, which most known exponents were Pinel, Esquirol, Fauret, Morel and Magnan. In the late nineteenth century, the French current was gradually overcome by the German field of study.

At first, Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition German school was influenced by romantic ideals and gave rise to a line of mental process speculators, based more on empathy than reason. They became known as Psychikermentalists or psychologists, with different currents being highlighted by Reil creator of the word "psychiatry". Heinroth first to use the term "psychosomatic". Ideler and Carus. In the middle of the century, a "somatic reaction" somatiker formed against the speculative doctrines of mentalism, and it was based on neuroanatomy and neuropathology.

In it, those who made important contributions to the psychopathological classification were Griesinger, Westphal, Krafft-Ebbing and Kahlbaum which, in their turn, would influence Wernicke and Meynert. Kraepelin revolutionized as the first to define the diagnostic aspects of mental disorders in syndromes and the work of psychological classification was followed to the contemporary field by contributions from Schneider, Kretschmer, Leonhard and Jaspers. In the late nineteenth century, Alexander Bain founder of the Basic Writings in the History of Psychology 1st edition journal of psychology, Mind and writer of reference books on the subject at the time, such as Mental Science: The Compendium of Psychology, and the History of Philosophy and Henry Maudsley.

In Switzerland, Bleuler coined the terms "depth psychology", "schizophrenia", "schizoid" and "autism". In the United States, the Swiss psychiatrist Adolf Meyer maintained that the patient should be regarded as an integrated "psychobiological" whole, emphasizing psychosocial factors concepts that propitiated the so-called psychosomatic medicine.

Until the middle of the 19th century, psychology was widely regarded as a branch of philosophy. Whether it could become an independent scientific discipline was questioned already earlier on: Immanuel Kant — declared in his Metaphysical Foundations of Natural Science that psychology might perhaps never become a "proper" natural science because its phenomena cannot be quantified, among other reasons. His Anthropology from a Pragmatic Point of View which resulted from these lectures, looks like an empirical psychology in many respects. Johann Friedrich Herbart — took issue with what he viewed as Kant's conclusion and attempted to develop a mathematical basis for a scientific psychology.

Although he was unable to empirically realize the terms of his psychological theory, his efforts did lead scientists such as Ernst Heinrich Weber — 1878 and Gustav Theodor Fechner — to attempt to measure the mathematical relationships between the physical magnitudes of external stimuli and the psychological intensities of the resulting sensations.

Fechner is the originator of the term psychophysics. Meanwhile, individual differences in reaction time had become a critical issue in the field of astronomy, under the name of the "personal equation". Other timing instruments were borrowed from physiology e. The 19th century was also the period in which physiology, including neurophysiology, professionalized and saw some of its most significant discoveries.