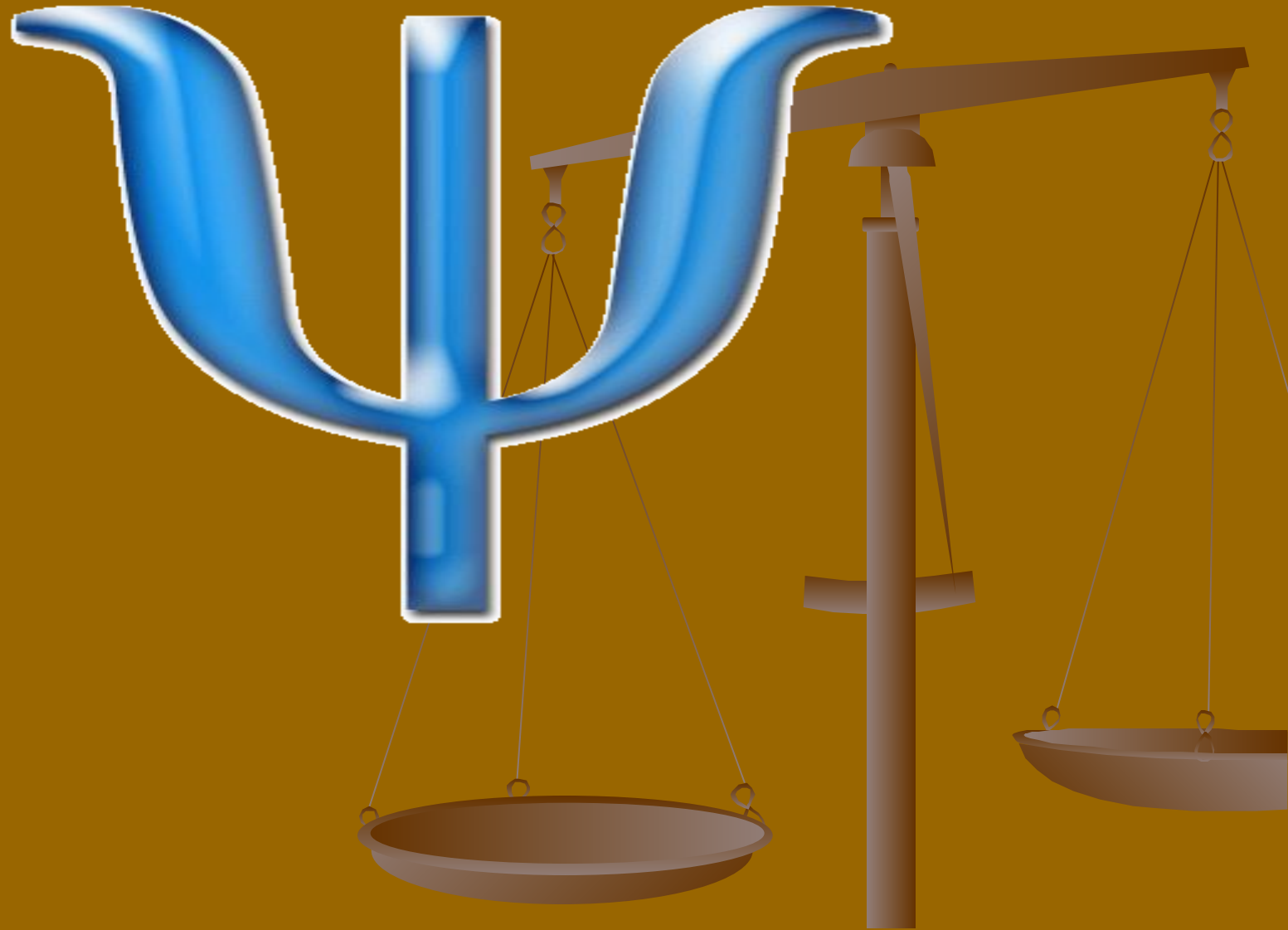
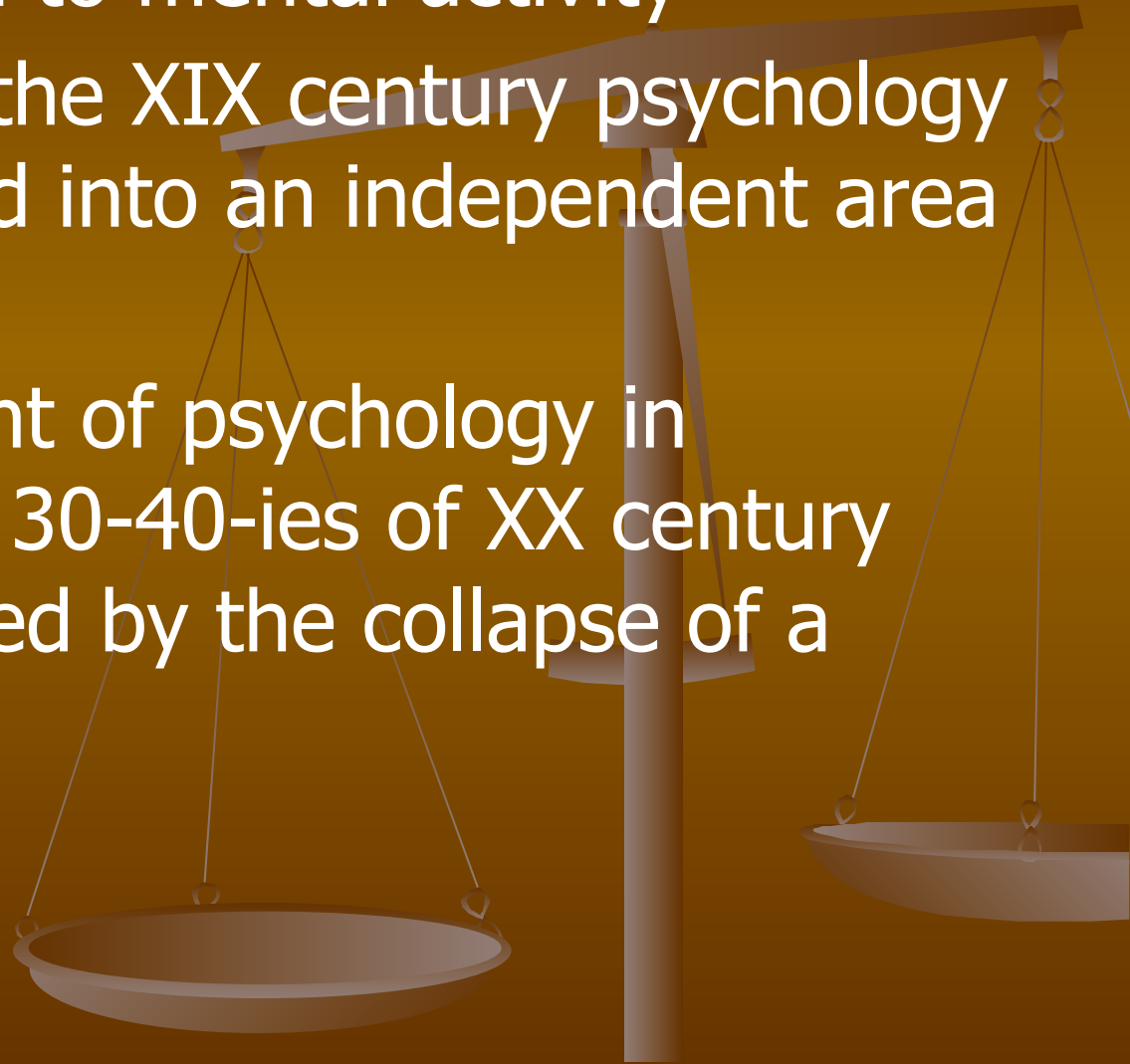


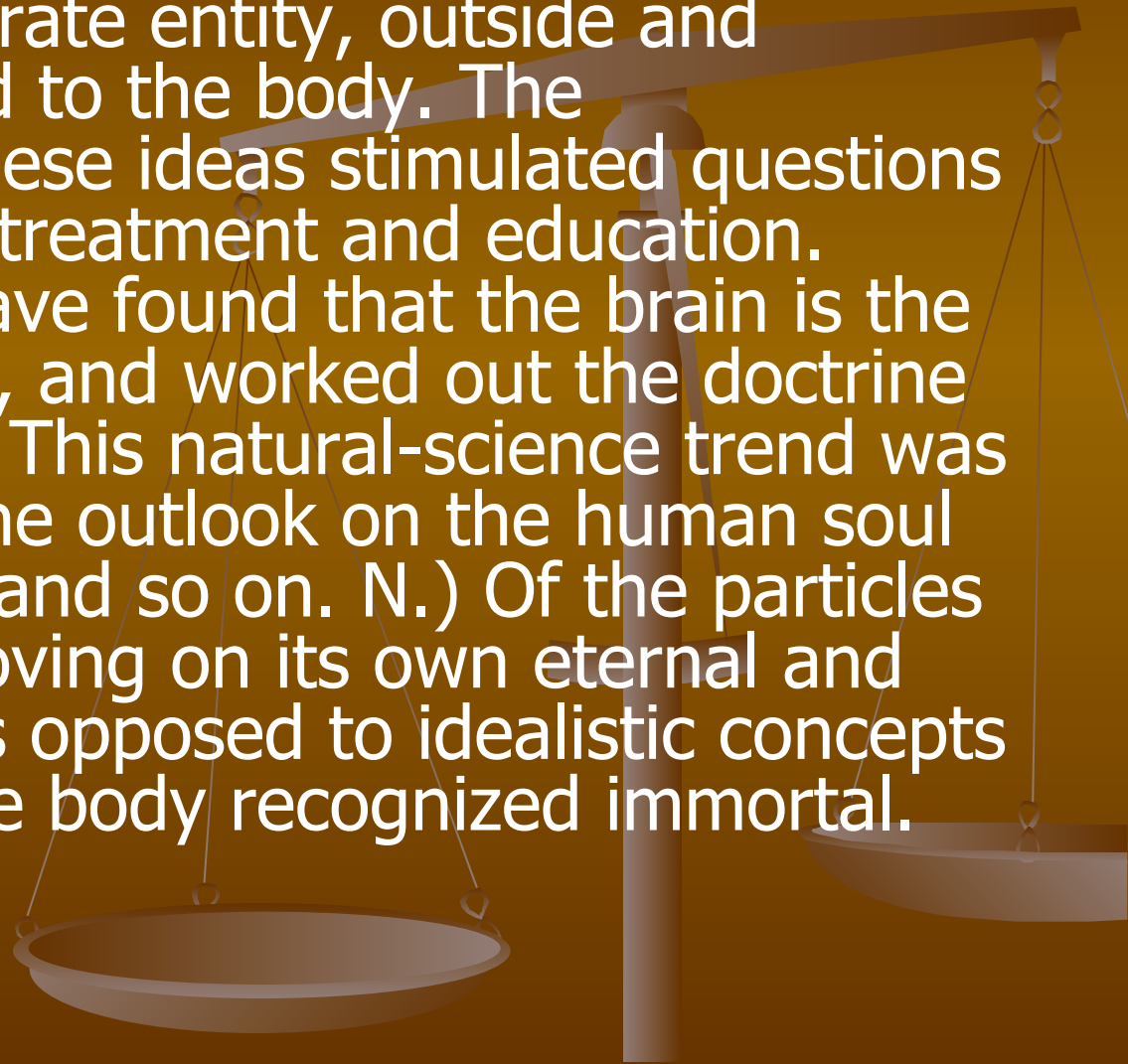
History of psychology



- The first scientific ideas about psyche.
- Scientific psychology in Western Europe.
- A new approach to mental activity
- In 70-80-ies of the XIX century psychology was transformed into an independent area of knowledge
- The development of psychology in countries in the 30-40-ies of XX century was characterized by the collapse of a major school.



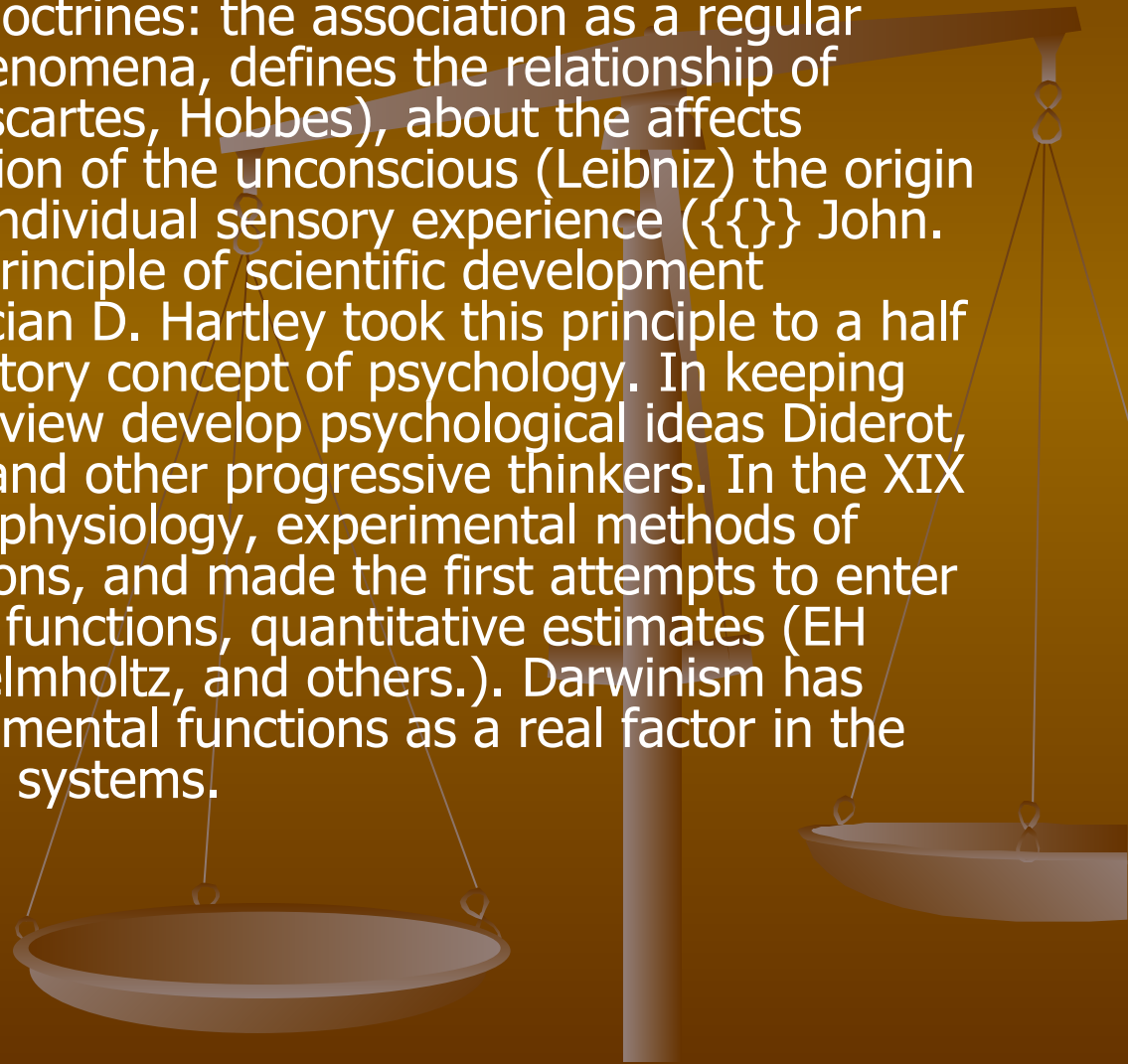
- - The first scientific presentation of the psyche emerged in the ancient world (India, China, Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Georgia) in the depths of philosophy, as opposed to religious dogma of the soul as a separate entity, outside and randomly attached to the body. The development of these ideas stimulated questions of social practice, treatment and education. Ancient doctors have found that the brain is the organ of the mind, and worked out the doctrine of temperaments. This natural-science trend was closely linked to the outlook on the human soul as a real (fire, air and so on. N.) Of the particles of the cosmos, moving on its own eternal and inevitable laws. As opposed to idealistic concepts of the soul and the body recognized immortal.

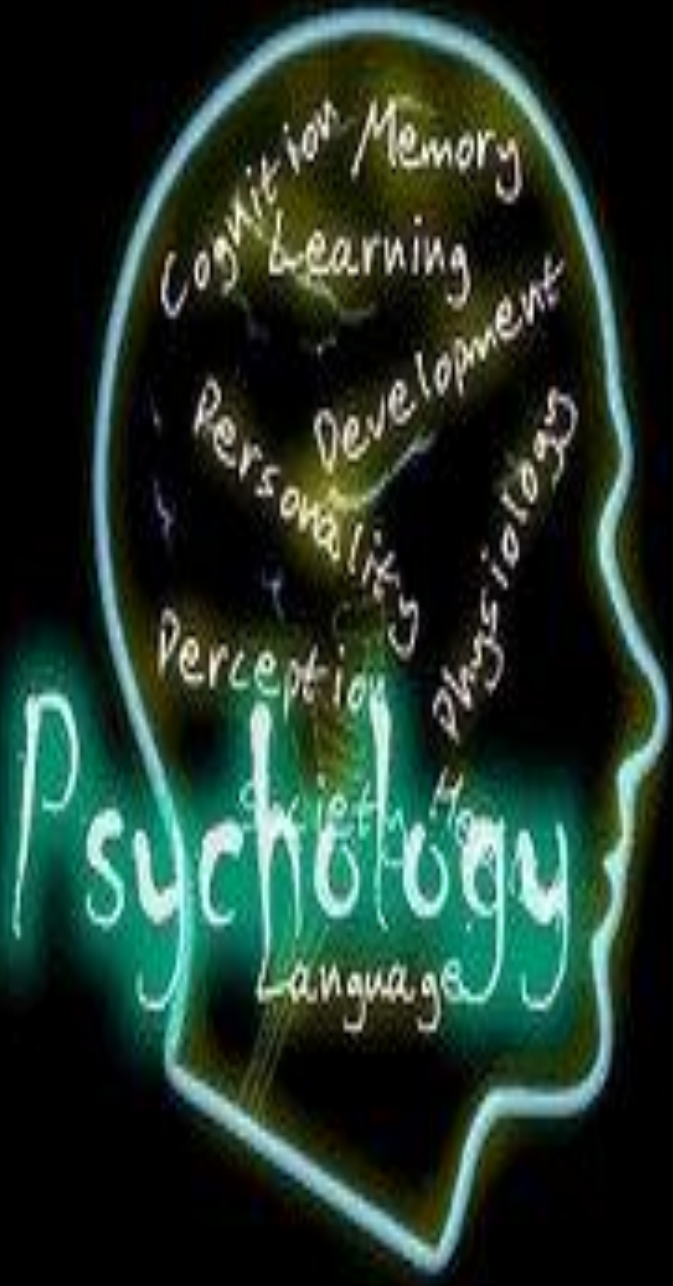




The peak of psychology in antiquity was Aristotle (treatise "On the soul", "On the Origin of Animals" and others.), In a rum-soul is treated as a form of organization capable of living material body (and not as a substance or immaterial essence). He presented the first system of psychological concepts developed on the basis of objective and genetic methods. In the Hellenistic period, the principle of life in the whole soul is the principle of only certain of its manifestations: mental separated from the general biological. In the feudal era of the development of positive knowledge about the mind has slowed dramatically, but not stopped. Progressive physicians and thinkers of the Arabic-speaking world (Ibn Sina, Ibn al-Haytham, Ibn Roshdy et al.) Have prepared their ideas subsequent flowering of natural science of psychology in Western Europe, where the birth of capitalism strengthens the desire to explore the human empirically as a natural being, behavior-cerned obeys natural laws (Leonardo da Vinci, JL Vives, J. Huarte et al.). In the era of bourgeois revolutions and the triumph of the new materialist worldview formed a fundamentally new approach to mental activity, to explain and study now with a position of strict determinism

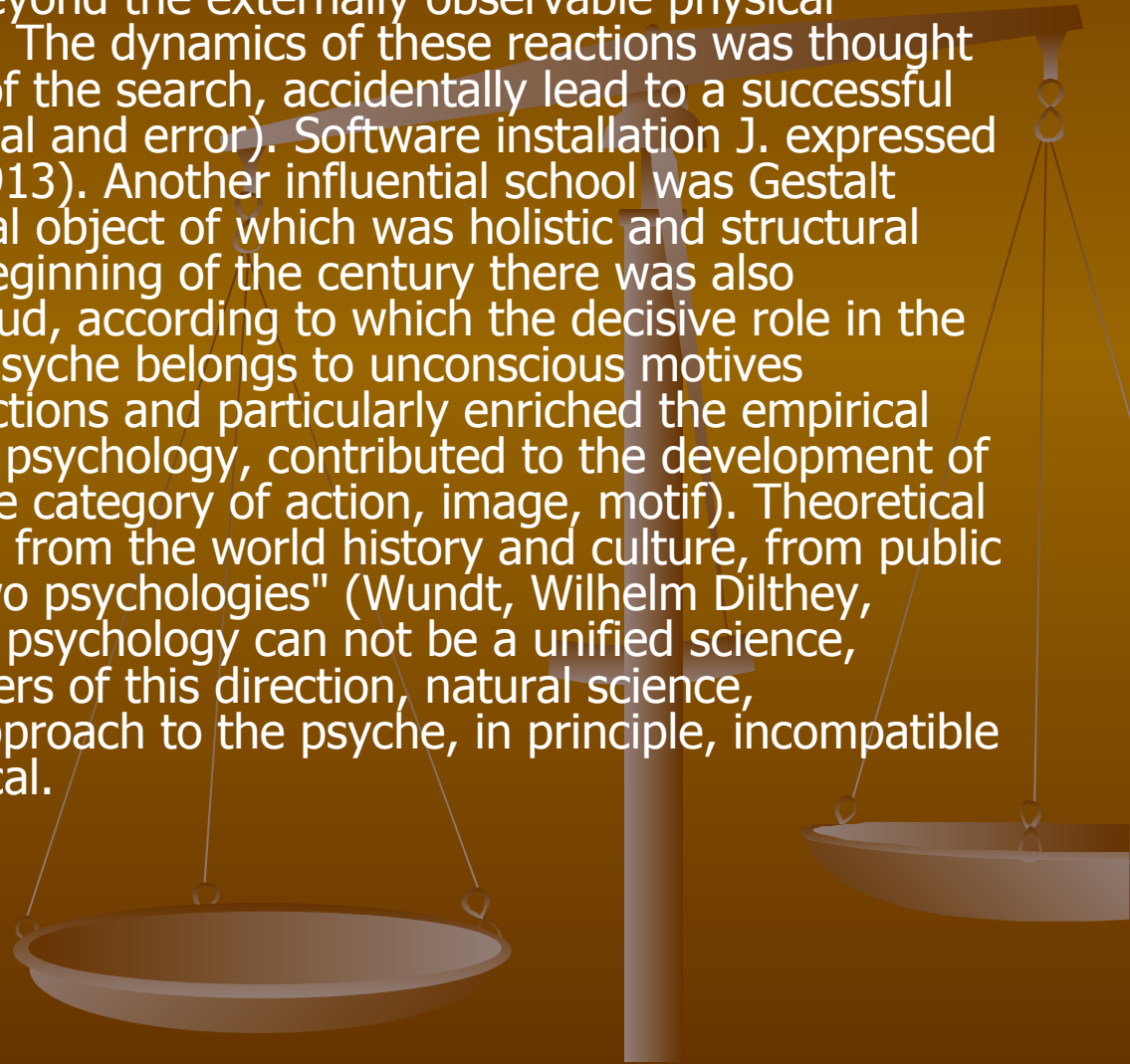
- Socio-economic changes led to the progress of psychological thinking, enriching it in the XVII century. A number of fundamental categories. Descartes opens the reflex nature of behavior (see. Reflex), and the concept of the soul converts the teleological concept of consciousness as a direct knowledge of the subject of their own mental acts. In the same era formed a number of important psychological doctrines: the association as a regular connection of psychic phenomena, defines the relationship of physical phenomena (Descartes, Hobbes), about the affects (Spinoza), and apperception of the unconscious (Leibniz) the origin of the knowledge of the individual sensory experience (John. Locke). Specifically, the principle of scientific development association English physician D. Hartley took this principle to a half century the main explanatory concept of psychology. In keeping with the materialist worldview develop psychological ideas Diderot, Lomonosov, Radishchev and other progressive thinkers. In the XIX century. in the depths of physiology, experimental methods of research of mental functions, and made the first attempts to enter into the analysis of these functions, quantitative estimates (E. H. Weber, G. T. Fechner, Helmholtz, and others.). Darwinism has shown the need to study mental functions as a real factor in the development of biological systems.

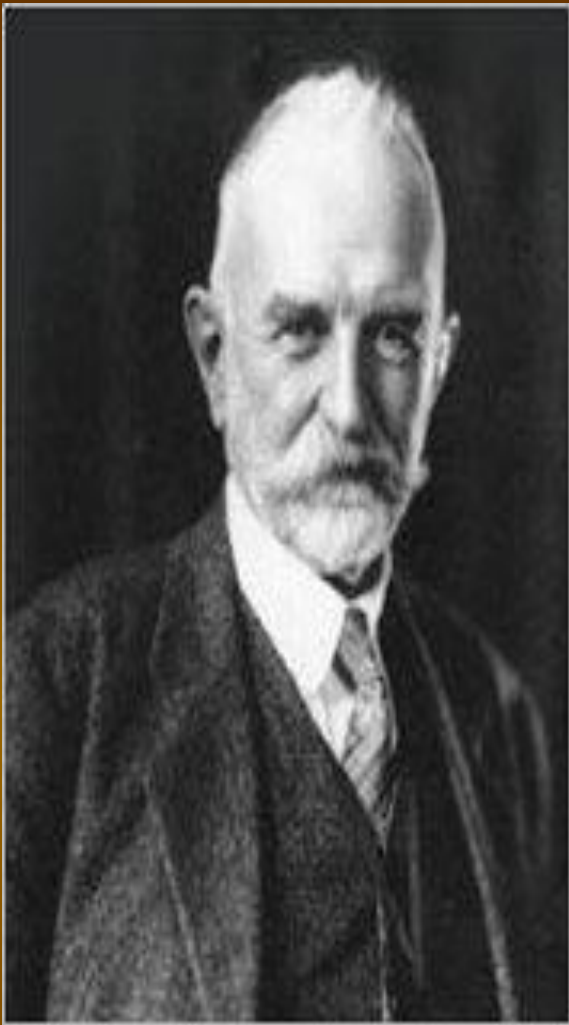




In the 70-80-ies. XIX century. psychology turns into an independent area of knowledge (different from philosophy and physiology). The main centers of its development are special experimental laboratory. The first one was organized by Wundt (Leipzig, 1879). She modeled there are similar institutions in Russia, England, the USA, France and other countries. Consistent program of development of psychology on the basis of an objective method proposed Sechenov, whose ideas fertilized experimental psychological work in Russia (VMBekhterev AA Tokarski, N. Lange et al.), And in the future through the works of Bekhterev and Pavlov have influenced the development of objective methods of psychological science in the world. The main themes of experimental psychology were the first feeling and reaction time (F. Donders), and then - Association (H. Ebbinghaus), attention (J. Cattell), emotional states (see. Emotions) (W. James T.A.Ribo), the thinking and the will (the Würzburg school, Binet). Along with the search for the general laws of psychological processes composed differential psychology, whose task is to determine by means of measuring techniques of individual differences between people (F. Galton, Binet, AF Lazurskii, Stern et al.).

- At the turn of the XIX and XX centuries. in psychology in crisis, due to the breaking of the old concepts. Crashing idea of consciousness as a combination of events directly experienced by the subject. The emphasis is transferred to the orientation of the person in the environment for hidden from the consciousness of the factors regulating behavior. The main course of American psychology becomes behaviorism, according to which the psychology should not go beyond the externally observable physical reactions to external stimuli. The dynamics of these reactions was thought of as a probabilistic nature of the search, accidentally lead to a successful action, is fixed repetition (trial and error). Software installation J. expressed this direction. B. Watson (1913). Another influential school was Gestalt psychology, the experimental object of which was holistic and structural mental formations. At the beginning of the century there was also psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud, according to which the decisive role in the organization of the human psyche belongs to unconscious motives (primarily sexual). New directions and particularly enriched the empirical and methodological basis of psychology, contributed to the development of its categorical apparatus (the category of action, image, motif). Theoretical search based human psyche from the world history and culture, from public life led to the concept of "two psychologies" (Wundt, Wilhelm Dilthey, Rickert), according to which psychology can not be a unified science, because, as alleged supporters of this direction, natural science, experimental explanatory approach to the psyche, in principle, incompatible with the cultural and historical.





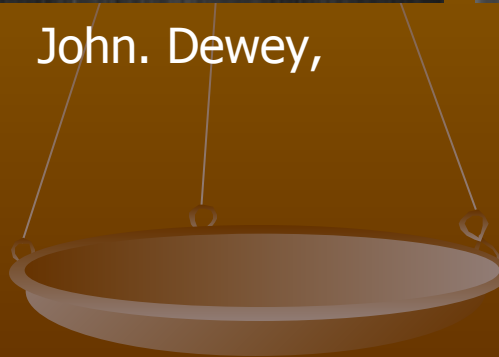
J. M. Baldwin,



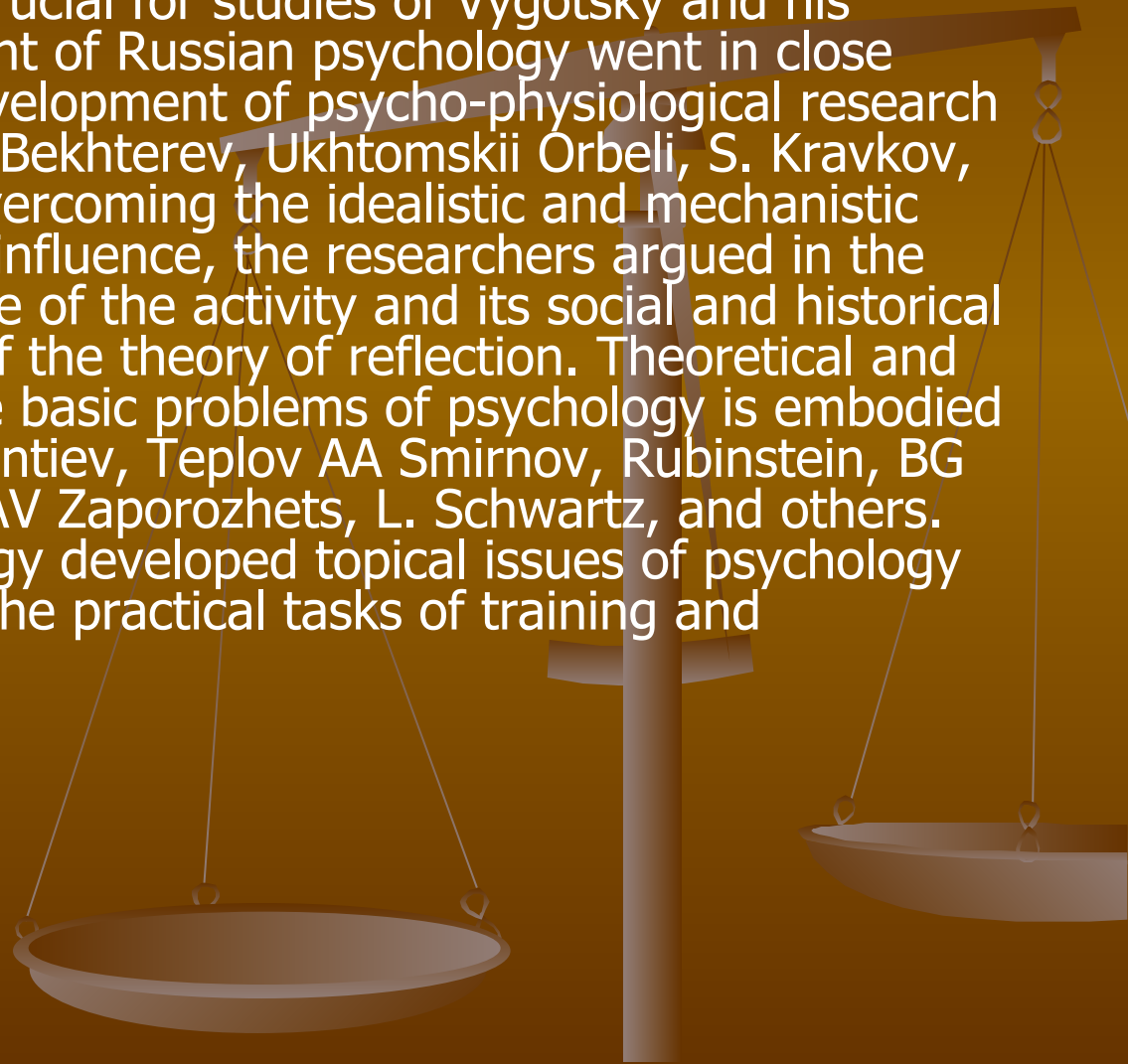
John Dewey,



John G. Mead et al



- A number of psychologists brought to the fore the role of social factors in the regulation of human behavior (J. M. Baldwin, John. Dewey, John. G. Mead et al.). With Marxism in scientific psychology entered the new principles, a theoretical change its appearance. The idea of restructuring psychology on a Marxist basis actively pursuing Kornilov, Blonsky, MJ Basov et al. The Marxist principle of historicism has become crucial for studies of Vygotsky and his disciples. The development of Russian psychology went in close collaboration with the development of psycho-physiological research in the writings of Pavlov, Bekhterev, Ukhtomskii Orbeli, S. Kravkov, Bernstein and others . Overcoming the idealistic and mechanistic (reactology, reflexology) influence, the researchers argued in the psychology of the doctrine of the activity and its social and historical determination, the idea of the theory of reflection. Theoretical and experimental study of the basic problems of psychology is embodied in the works of Luria, Leontiev, Teplov AA Smirnov, Rubinstein, BG Ananiev, NF . Dobrynin, AV Zaporozhets, L. Schwartz, and others. As part of the methodology developed topical issues of psychology in close connection with the practical tasks of training and education.



- The development of psychology in the 30-40-ies. Twentieth century. characterized by the collapse of the major schools. The behaviorist theories to the fore the concept of "intermediate variable" t. E. The factors that mediate motor response (dependent variable) to a stimulus (the independent variable). The logic of science and practical requirements directed to the study of the psychology of "central processes" unfolding between touch "input" and motor "output" system. Approval of this trend in the 50-60-ies. contributed programming experience in the electronic machines. Under the influence of these ideas successfully developed cognitive psychology. We have developed such branches of psychology as engineering, social and medical. Great influence on the treatment of mental processes have work the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget, who studied the transformation of the internal structure of mental activity during ontogenesis. Changes and look at the role of neurophysiological mechanisms. They are not ignored, but are treated as an integral component of the overall structure of behavior (Hebb, Karl Pribram). In the depths of psychoanalysis arises neo-Freudianism - for related unconscious mental mechanics (see. The unconscious) to the effect of socio-cultural factors (Karen Horney, G. Sullivan, Erich Fromm) and therefore to rebuild the psychotherapy. Along with new versions of behaviorism and Freudianism in the role of a "third force" in psychology Western countries staking a claim "existential" humanistic psychology, argues that the study of scientific concepts and objective methods leads to the dehumanization of the person and its disintegration, prevents its desire for self-development. Dissatisfaction biologizing and idealistic concepts contributed to the awakening of the Western psychologists keen interest to historical and materialist understanding of mental activity (J. Politzer, A. Vallon, L. Seve, P. Fraisse et al.).