

**SYLLABUS**  
**History of Psychology**  
**PSY 332 (Credit 3 hours)**  
Fall 2008

<b>DEPARTMENT:</b>	DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY
<b>COURSE NUMBER/TITLE:</b>	PSY 332/HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY (Course Credit 3 hours)
<b>INSTRUCTOR:</b>	A. JERRY BRUCE, PHD
<b>REQUIRED TEXT:</b>	Thorne, B. M., & Henley, T. B. (2005). <i>Connections in the History and Systems of Psychology</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> Ed). New York: Houghton Mifflin.
<b>COURSE/TIME/LOCATION:</b>	332.03(5134)/9:30-11:00/AB4 302
<b>OFFICE HOURS:</b>	AB4-341, 2:00-4:00, Monday and Wednesday
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**COURSE DESCRIPTION**

**PSY 332 History of Psychology.** This course includes an historical survey of the scientific and philosophic antecedents of modern psychology. Prerequisite: 3 semester hours of Psychology. Credit 3.

**DESCRIPTION and FORMAT**

This course is intended to provide students with information related to the development of academic/experimental/professional psychology during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and, further, to give them a broad survey of the historical antecedents before the advent of modern psychology. "You should come away from... [this course] not with a list of names, dates, and events, but with an understanding of what psychology is and of your own relation to it" (Leahey, 1992, p. xvi). The instructor's purposes in this course are that the students come to appreciate the history of thought that resulted in the development of psychology, that students and instructor enjoy their time together in the class, and that all involved come to think seriously about the many issues that face this troubled yet beautiful world. Perhaps from these experiences students may learn to apply some of the lessons of history to their individual lives.

The content of this course will be provided through a series of reading materials, classroom lectures/discussions, Power Point sides, and audiovisual presentations. It is further expected that the student become acquainted with and use the University computer systems, especially the Blackboard program, to acquire materials and to communicate with the class and instructor.

**OBJECTIVES**

- Gain factual knowledge (terminology, classification, methods, and trends) related to the history and systems of psychology.
- Learn fundamental principles, generalizations, or theories from the past that help in understanding the present state of psychology.
- Learn to apply course material (to improve thinking, problem solving, and decision making) for life. Those who do not know history are doomed to repeat it.
- Gain a broader understanding and appreciation of intellectual/cultural activity (science, literature, history in general, etc.) of Western civilization from which psychology emerged.

## NOTICE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

It is the policy of Sam Houston State University that individuals otherwise qualified shall not be excluded, solely by reason of their disability, from participation in any academic program of the university. Further, they shall not be denied the benefits of these programs nor shall they be subjected to discrimination. Students with disabilities that might affect their academic performance are expected to visit with the Office of Services for Students with Disabilities located in the Counseling Center. They should then make arrangements with their individual instructors so that appropriate strategies can be considered and helpful procedures can be developed to ensure that participation and achievement opportunities are not impaired. SHSU adheres to all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and guidelines with respect to providing reasonable accommodations for students with disabilities. If the student has a disability that may affect adversely the work in this class, then the student is encouraged to register with the SHSU Counseling Center and to talk with the instructor about how best to deal with the situation. All disclosures of disabilities will be kept strictly confidential. NOTE: no accommodation can be made until the student registers with the Counseling Center. For more detailed information see: [http://www.shsu.edu/~vaf\\_www/aps/811006.html](http://www.shsu.edu/~vaf_www/aps/811006.html).

## ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

All students are expected to engage in all academic pursuits in a manner that is above reproach. Students are expected to maintain complete honesty and integrity in the academic experiences both in and out of the classroom. Any student found guilty of dishonesty in any phase of academic work will be subject to disciplinary action. The University and its official representatives may initiate disciplinary proceedings against a student accused of any form of academic dishonesty including but not limited to cheating on an examination or other academic work which is to be submitted, plagiarism, collusion and the abuse of resource materials. **Students should be aware that when papers are required they may be submitted to turnitin.com to check for plagiarism!** For more detailed information: <http://www.shsu.edu/administrative/faculty/sectionb.html#dishonesty>.

## RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

Section 51.911(b) of the Texas Education Code requires that an institution of higher education excuse a student from attending classes or other required activities, including examinations, for the observance of a religious holy day, including travel for that purpose. A student whose absence is excused under this subsection may not be penalized for that absence and shall be allowed to take an examination or complete an assignment from which the student is excused within a reasonable time after the absence.

University policy 861001 provides the procedures to be followed by the student and instructor. A student desiring to absent himself/herself from a scheduled class in order to observe (a) religious holy day(s) shall present to each instructor involved a written statement concerning the religious holy day(s). The instructor will notify the student of a reasonable timeframe in which the missed assignments and/or examinations are to be completed. For more details:

[http://www.shsu.edu/~vaf\\_www/aps/documents/861001.pdf](http://www.shsu.edu/~vaf_www/aps/documents/861001.pdf).

## Q-DROPS

A Q-drop is a drop made after the last date for tuition refunds (12th class day for fall/spring; 4th class day for summer) but before the last date to drop as published in the Academic Calendar. See Important Dates below.

Students will be allowed no more than five Q-drops during their academic career at Sam Houston State University. Classes that are dropped prior to the Q-drop date will not count toward the limit.

Students who have used their limit of five Q-drops will need to petition their respective dean to drop a class. If the dean refuses to grant permission to drop a class, a student will be required to remain in the class.

This limit will take effect with the start of the fall 2004 semester.

Any drops accumulated prior to the fall 2004 semester will not be included in the five Q-drop limit, nor will Q-drops from other universities.

## GRADES

During the course of the semester, there will be four multiple choice tests plus the final at the end. Grades will be determined primarily by performance on these tests. Written work and attendance will be used in the determination of the grades as well. If a student is having problems with his/her grade please see the instructor early in the semester. The semester passes rather quickly. The instructor is here to help, but if the student waits until the semester is almost over, it is difficult to assist her/him then.

The SAM Center, located in AB4, room 210, is also a resource for students. If a student fails the first two tests his/her name will be submitted to the First Alert Program for assistance. They will contact the student and advise her/him of the programs available. Students need not wait for the instructor to submit their names; all who wish to avail themselves of these services should do so. The SAM Center, located in room 210 of AB4, exists to help students successfully complete their college experience.

## ATTENDANCE AND MAKE-UP EXAMS

Regular and punctual class attendance is expected and attendance records will be kept. Grades will be determined by exam performance, class participation, and outside assignments/research participation. It should be noted that while an occasional student will get high grades without attending class regularly, the typical student must attend habitually to do well in the course. The instructor has calculated correlation coefficients over the last several semesters between grades and attendance. The results at times have been as high as  $-.80$ , i.e., about 64% of the variance in the grade distribution being accounted for by attendance. Lectures frequently present material not covered in the text. The class session may also amplify or clarify materials from the text that may be difficult to understand. Hence class attendance (even if less than a favorite thing to do) ensures these benefits.

In considering attendance, students should remember that in cases of borderline grades, attendance records can play an important role in determining the final outcome. The instructor will not lower grades, but if a point is needed to move to the next grade then attendance will be considered. If attendance has been perfect, the point will be added, but if attendance has been poor, the point will not be given.

Make-up exams will be given only with the instructor's approval. In some cases the student may be required to write a paper on an approved topic. *If a make-up test is taken, the students will not have the benefit of the class curve if there is one. An additional point, in cases where extra credit work is allowed, persons with excessive absences will not be allowed to use extra credit to enhance grades.*

## OUTLINE

### TEST PERIOD ONE—ANCIENT HISTORY AND MODERN PHILOSOPHY

Psychology's historical foundations

Science, Psychology, & History

The Greeks (Thales, Pythagoras, Hippocrates, Protagoras, Socrates, Plato, & Aristotle)

The Roman period (Skepticism, Cynicism, Stoicism, Epicureanism, Christianity, & Augustine)

Islam & the Middle Ages (Avicenna, Anslem, Abelard, & Aquinas)

Renaissance (Descartes, La Mettrie, Spinoza, & Leibniz)

Modern Philosophy & the Beginning of Science (Bacon, Copernicus, Galileo, & Newton)

*Test # 1 (chs 1 through 4)*

**September 16**

**TEST PERIOD TWO—MODERN PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE AND PSYCHOLOGY**

British Empiricism (Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, & Hume)  
Associationism (Bentham, James Mill, John Stuart Mill, & Bain)  
Common Sense (Reid)  
Positivism (Comte)  
French Materialism (Cabanis)  
Rationalism & Romanticism (Kant, Hegel, Rousseau, & Schopenhauer)  
Existentialism (Kierkegaard & Nietzsche)  
Nineteenth Century Science (Bell, Muller, Helmholtz, Gall, & Flourens)  
Birth of modern psychology (Wundt)  
Structuralism (Titchener)  
Margaret Floy Washburn  
German opposition to Wundt (Brentano, Stumpf, Ebbinghaus)

*Test # 2 (chs 5 through 8)*

**October 9**

**TEST PERIOD THREE—PSYCHOLOGICAL SCHOOLS**

Darwin & Galton  
William James  
Mary Whiton Calkin  
Dewey & Functionalism  
Thorndike  
Watson & Behaviorism  
Mary Cover Jones, Founder of Behavior Modification  
Pavlov

*Test # 3 (chs 9 through 12)*

**November 6**

**TEST PERIOD FOUR—MORE PSYCHOLOGICAL SCHOOLS**

Hull & Skinner  
Gestalt Psychology (Wertheimer, Koffka, Kohler, & Lewin)  
Bluma Zeigarnik  
Freud & Psychoanalysis  
Anna Freud  
Psychoanalysis after Freud  
Karen Horney  
Third Force, Humanistic, & Existential Psychology  
Where psychology is today?  
Where will psychology go in the future?

*Test # 4 (chs 13 through 16)*

**December 4**

**TEST PERIOD FIVE—PSYCHOLOGY TODAY**

Intelligence Testing

Social Psychology  
Applied Psychology  
The Cognitive Revolution  
Jean Piaget  
The Future of Psychology  
Review of the Schools

Test # 5 (chs 17 and 18 plus)

December 15-18

### IMPORTANT DATES

**Classes begin—September 26**

**Holiday—November 26-28**

**Final exams—December 15-18**

### REFERENCES AND ENRICHMENT READING LIST

(This list gives references to many of the works discussed in class and/or that appear on the slides shown in class. They are not intended to be a list of required readings. However, if one becomes interested in a topic, these resources may help locate reading material related to the interest. )

American Psychological Association (1992). *American Psychologist*, 47, (2).

American Psychological Association (1992). *American Psychologist*, 47, (11).

American Psychological Association (1994). *Psychological Review*, 101, (2).

Armstrong, K. (2007). *The Bible: A biography*. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press.

Arnett, J. J., & Cravens, H. (2006). G. Stanley Hall's Adolescence: A centennial reappraisal introduction. *History of Psychology*, 9, 165-171.

Asch, S. E. (1956). Studies of independence and conformity: I. A minority of one against a unanimous majority. *Psychological Monographs*, 70, (No. 416).

Benjamin, L.T. (2007). *A brief history of modern psychology*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.

Brentano, F. (1874). *Psychology from an empirical standpoint*. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot.

Bartlett, F. C. (1932). *Remembering*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Beach, F. A. (1950). The snark was a boojum. *American Psychologist*, 5, 115-124.

Bethell, J. T. (1998). *Harvard observer: An illustrated history of the University in the twentieth century*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Bloom, A. (1987). *Closing of the American mind*. New York: Simon & Schuster Inc.

Boring, E. G. (1950). *A History of Experimental Psychology*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Burton, D., & Grandy, D. (2004). *Magic, mystery, and science: The occult in Western civilization*. Bloomington, IN: University of Indiana Press.

Crews, F. (1995). *The memory wars: Freud's legacy in dispute*.

Dawkins, R. (2006). *The God delusion*. New York: Houghton Mifflin.

Damasio, A. (2003). *Looking for Spinoza: Joy, sorrow, and the feeling brain*. New York: Harvest Books, Harcourt.

Dewey, J. (1896). The reflex arc concept in psychology. *Psychological Review*, 3, 357-370.

- Eagan, K. (2002). *Getting it wrong from the beginning: Our progressivist inheritance from Herbert Spencer, John Dewey, and Jean Piaget*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Ehrman, B. D. (2003). *Lost Christianity: The battle for scripture and the faiths we never knew*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Ellis, W. D. (1967). *A source book of Gestalt psychology*. New York: Humanities Press.
- Erdoes, R. (1989). The year 1000. *Psychology Today, May*, 44-45.
- Fechner, G. (1966). *Elements of psychophysics*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston. (Original work published 1860).
- Frankl, V. (1959). *Man's search for meaning*. Boston: Beacon Press.
- Friedman, T. L. (2002). *Longitudes & attitudes. Exploring the world after September 11*. New York: Farrar Straus Giroux.
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- Gardner, H. (1985). *The mind's new science*. New York: Basic Books.
- Harris, S. (2005). *The end of faith: Religion, terror, and the future of reason*. New York: Norton paperback.
- Hall, G. S. (1923). *Life and confessions of a psychologist*. New York: Appleton.
- Hart, M. H. (1989). *The 100: A ranking of the most influential persons in history*. New York: Citadel Press.
- Hartley, M., & Commire, A. (1990). *Breaking the silence*. New York: G. T. Putman's Sons.
- Heitzenrater, R. P. (1995). *Wesley and the people called Methodist*. Nashville, TN: Abingdon Press.
- Hergenhahn, B. R. (2001). *An introduction to the history of psychology* (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.
- Herrnstein, R. J., & Murray, C. (1994). *The bell curve: Intelligence and class structure in American life*. New York: Free Press.
- Hilgard, E. R. (1987). *Psychology in America: A historical survey*. New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich.
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