A Brief 1,000,000 Year History of Psychology

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Why Study History?

- To be an informed scholar within a discipline. To build on past traditions. [To illustrate biases.]
- To understand the present context
  - “If you do not know where you have been, you cannot know where you are. If you do not know where you are, you cannot know where you are going. If you do not know where you are going, then any ol’ fool can take you there.”
- To avoid blind alleys
- To anticipate future developments
His-Stories: “If the lion wrote history…”

- Temporal Centrism
- Ethno-Centrism
  - “More than 300 years b.c., Aristotle, the world’s first published social psychologist, wrote: ‘We believe good men more fully and more readily than others...’” (Aronson, 1999, The Social Animal (8th Ed), p. 74.)
- Male-Centrism
Fairchild Timeline of Epistemology

Early Greek Philosophers
- Pythagoras
- Plato
- Socrates
- Aristotle

Rome
- Dark Ages (300BC-500AD)
- Religious Period (Faith Ruled, 500 – 1200 ad)
  - St. Augustine (1225-75, introspection; curiosity re: homo sapiens)

Scientific Revolution
- Copernicus (1543)
- Galileo, Descartes (cogito), Locke (tabula rasa)
- 1859: Darwin
- 1869 Galton

Modernity

-2.5K (500 BC)  200  750 AD  1400  1700  2003

Years
Wilhelm Wundt, 1879, Leipzig, Germany (Structuralism)
William James, 1879, Harvard University (Functionalism)
Ivan Pavlov (1901)
John Watson (1912-1930s, behaviorism)
Sigmund Freud (1920s +; psychodynamics)
Gestalt School (1930s)
BF Skinner – Behaviorism
1916: Stanford Binet & the Age of Testing
3/16/49: Birth of Fairchild
Age of the Computer
1968: ABPsi
Women in Psych
Special Interests
Obama
Wilhelm Wundt, 1879, Leipzig, Germany (Structuralism)
1898: First social psych experiment (Triplett)
1908 First SP texts (McDougall, 1908; Ross, 1908)
Attitude Measurement & Change
1936: Muzafir Sherif (conformity)
Festinger & Lewin (experimental methods)
1952: Solomon Asch (conform.)
1954: Festinger – methods
1954: Brown v. Board of Ed.
1961: Milgram
1968: Darley & Latané
1972: Janis
1974: Len Berkowitz
Social Cognition
Social Neurosci
Soc. Media
Areas of Specialization

- Child Development
- Cognitive – study of thinking processes & memory
- Health
- Cross-cultural
- Psychology of Women
- Psychology of Gender
- Clinical – PTSD
- Personality
- Evolutionary – Sociobiology
- Comparative (animals)
- Experimental (S&P, M&E)
- APA vs APS

- Sex and sexuality
- Social
- Education/School
- Sport
- Industrial/Organizational
- Parapsychology
- Ethnic Minority Psychology
- African American/Black (ABPsi)
- Latino (NLPA)
- Asian American (AAPA)
- Native American (SIP)
- LGBTQ
- Divisions of the APA
Careers

- What can you do with a B.A. degree?
- What can you do with an M.A.?
  - Research (M.A.)
  - Practice (MSW, MA, MFT)
- What can you do with a Ph.D.?
  - Research, Teach
- What can you do with a Psy.D.?