

CONTENTS

<i>Preface</i>	<i>page xi</i>
1 Approaching the History of Psychology: Recurrent Questions in Psychology	1
Why Study the History of Psychology?	3
A Brief History of the History of Psychology	4
Framing the History of Psychology: Complementary Approaches	6
Diversity and the History of Psychology	11
BOX: PSYCHOLOGIST COUPLES AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN	16
More on This Book's Approach to the History of Psychology: A Preview	18
<i>Discussion Questions</i>	21
2 Scientific and Philosophical Foundations of Psychology	22
The Place of Human Beings in the Universe	22
Renaissance Science	23
Two Contributors from England: Isaac Newton and William Harvey	26
Renaissance Philosophy	30
Post-Renaissance Philosophy: Empiricism, Associationism, and Nativism	35
Nineteenth-Century Associationism	43
An Eighteenth-Century Nativist Counter-Voice	50
The Importance of the Renaissance and Post-Renaissance Eras	52
<i>Summary</i>	53
<i>Discussion Questions</i>	54
3 Early Investigations of the Central Nervous System and the Beginnings of Neuroscience	55
Experimental Investigations of Spinal Cord Functions	57
Sensory Physiology	58
Early Investigations of the Brain and the Origins of Neuroscience	63
BOX: THOMAS WILLIS, THE OXFORD EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY CLUB, AND THE BEGINNING OF NEUROSCIENCE	64
Phrenology	65
Localization of Function	70
<i>Summary</i>	89
<i>Discussion Questions</i>	90

4	Wilhelm Wundt and the Founding of Psychology	92
	Wilhelm Wundt (1832–1920)	92
	BOX: ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GREENWICH OBSERVATORY	102
	BOX: WUNDT AND THE NOBEL PRIZE	115
	<i>Summary</i>	116
	<i>Discussion Questions</i>	117
5	Wundt's Students in the United States: Edward Titchener and Hugo Münsterberg	118
	Edward Bradford Titchener (1867–1927)	119
	BOX: MARGARET FLOY WASHBURN IN TITCHENER'S LABORATORY AT CORNELL	121
	BOX: EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGISTS' SEARCH FOR PURITY (AND SEXISM)	132
	Hugo Münsterberg (1863–1916)	134
	BOX: LIES, BLOOD PRESSURE, AND WONDER WOMAN	144
	Titchener and Münsterberg in Retrospect	153
	<i>Summary</i>	154
	<i>Discussion Questions</i>	155
6	German Psychologists of the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries	156
	Psychophysics	156
	Hermann Ebbinghaus (1850–1909)	161
	Carl Stumpf (1848–1936)	169
	BOX: STUMPF, PFUNGST, AND CLEVER HANS	173
	Oswald Külpe (1862–1915)	176
	The Lost German Psychologists	183
	<i>Summary</i>	183
	<i>Discussion Questions</i>	184
7	Gestalt Psychology in Germany and the United States	185
	The Conceptual Foundations of Gestalt Psychology	185
	Max Wertheimer (1880–1943)	186
	The Insight Learning Experiments of Wolfgang Köhler	197
	BOX: RESEARCH WITH APES PREDATING KÖHLER'S OBSERVATIONS: SAMUEL FERNBERGER'S 1911 REJECTED DOCTORAL DISSERTATION	198
	Kurt Lewin (1890–1947) and the Application of Gestalt Psychology	204
	BOX: TAMARA DEMBO (1902–1993): A GESTALT PSYCHOLOGIST IN GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, AND THE UNITED STATES	206
	Gestalt Psychology in Perspective	216
	<i>Summary</i>	217
	<i>Discussion Questions</i>	217
8	The Evolutionary Perspective in Britain: Charles Darwin and Francis Galton	219
	Charles Darwin (1809–1882)	219

BOX: THE GREAT OXFORD DEBATE ON EVOLUTION	227
Francis Galton (1822–1911)	232
BOX: MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF STATISTICS	240
BOX: TWINS RAISED APART/TWINS RAISED TOGETHER	243
<i>Summary</i>	249
<i>Discussion Questions</i>	250
9 Early Psychology in the United States: James McKeen Cattell, William James, Granville Stanley Hall, and Mary Whiton Calkins	251
James McKeen Cattell (1860–1944)	252
BOX: PSYCHE CATTELL (1893–1989)	255
William James (1842–1910)	258
Granville Stanley Hall (1844–1924)	270
Mary Whiton Calkins (1863–1930)	282
<i>Summary</i>	286
<i>Discussion Questions</i>	287
10 Functionalism at the University of Chicago and Columbia University	288
John Dewey (1859–1952)	288
Angell and Carr: Functionalism at the University of Chicago	294
Woodworth and Thorndike: Functionalism at Columbia University	297
BOX: LETA STETTER HOLLINGWORTH: THORNDIKE'S STUDENT, COLLEAGUE, AND CRITIC	309
BOX: BABE RUTH AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY	312
Conclusion	313
<i>Summary</i>	313
<i>Discussion Questions</i>	314
11 Psychoanalysis and the Development of Clinical Specialties	315
Sigmund Freud (1856–1939)	315
BOX: THE FREUD MUSEUM	331
Lightner Witmer (1867–1956)	332
Clinical Psychology	337
Counseling Psychology	342
School Psychology	345
The Clinical Specialties in Perspective	348
<i>Summary</i>	348
<i>Discussion Questions</i>	349
12 Historical Uses and Abuses of Intelligence Testing	350
Alfred Binet (1857–1911)	350
Henry H. Goddard (1866–1957)	357
BOX: HENRY GODDARD: AN APPRECIATION	365
Lewis M. Terman (1877–1956)	366

Robert Mearns Yerkes (1876–1956)	371
Later Controversies	380
BOX: THE BELL CURVE REVISITED	382
Summary	384
Discussion Questions	385
13 The Research of Ivan Pavlov and the Behaviorism of John B. Watson	386
Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849–1936)	386
BOX: IN PAVLOV'S LABORATORY	394
BOX: EDWIN B. TWITMYER'S 1902 DISSERTATION	397
The Behaviorism of John Broadus Watson (1878–1958)	398
BOX: WHO WAS LITTLE ALBERT?	413
Summary	422
Discussion Questions	423
14 Three Neobehaviorist Psychologists: Edward Tolman, Clark Hull, and B. F. Skinner	424
Edward Chace Tolman (1886–1959)	424
Clark Leonard Hull (1884–1952)	433
Burrhus Frederic Skinner (1904–1990)	440
Neobehaviorism in Retrospect	452
Summary	453
Discussion Questions	453
15 The Cognitive Revolution and Beyond	455
The Rebirth of Cognitive Psychology	455
BOX: BEHAVIORAL DATA IN COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY?	465
The Cognitive Influence across Psychology	469
Recent Trends	476
Summary	481
Discussion Questions	481
Epilogue	483
Glossary	486
Bibliography	494
Name Index	549
Subject Index	563