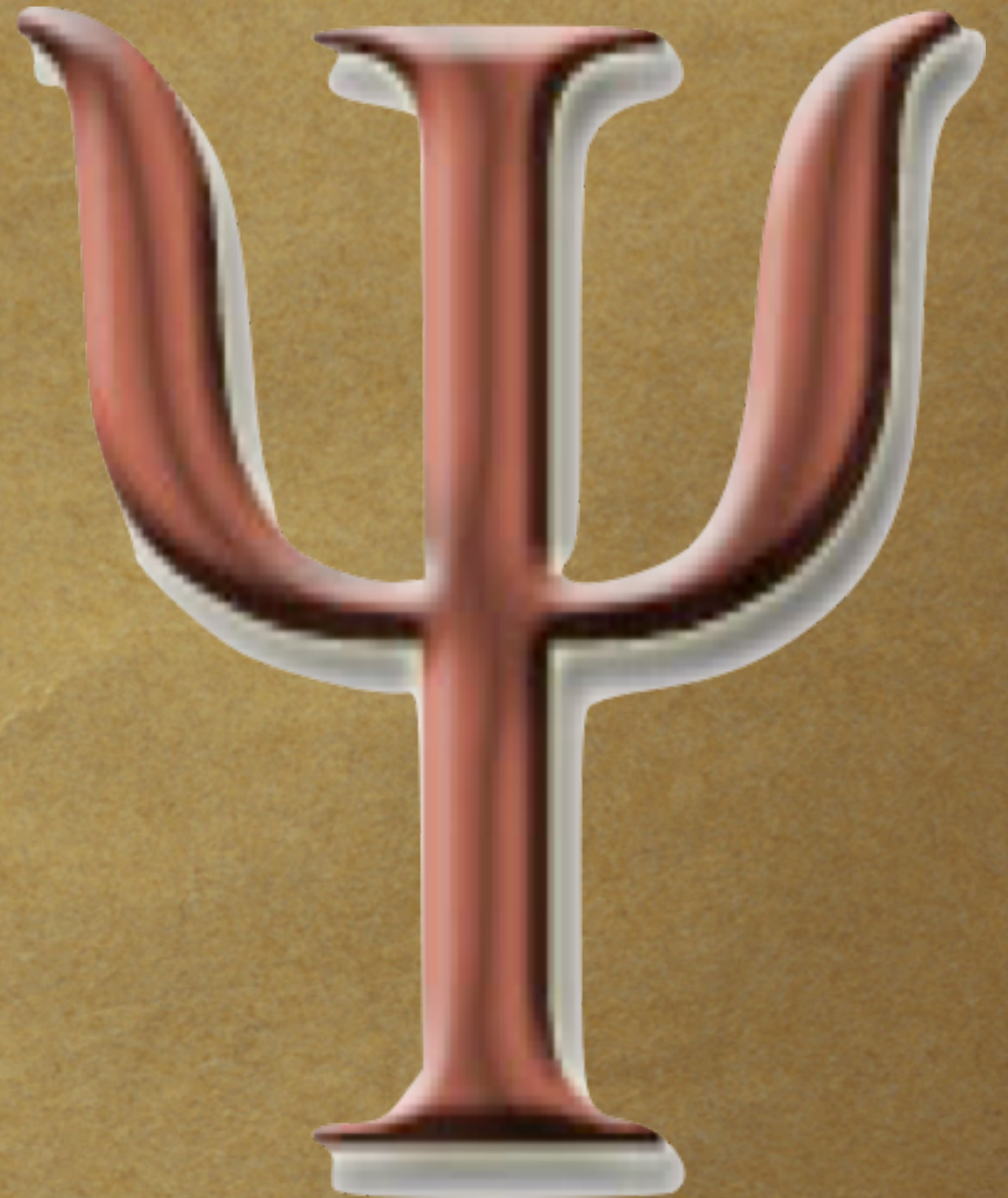




Psychological Schools Of Thought

School of Thoughts in Psychology

- *Structuralism*
- *Functionalism*
- *Behaviorism*
- *Cognitivism*
- *Gestalt*
- *Humanism*
- *Psychoanalytic*



Structuralism

- *Structuralism was the first school of psychology, and focused on breaking down mental processes into the most basic components.*



Wilhelm Wundt

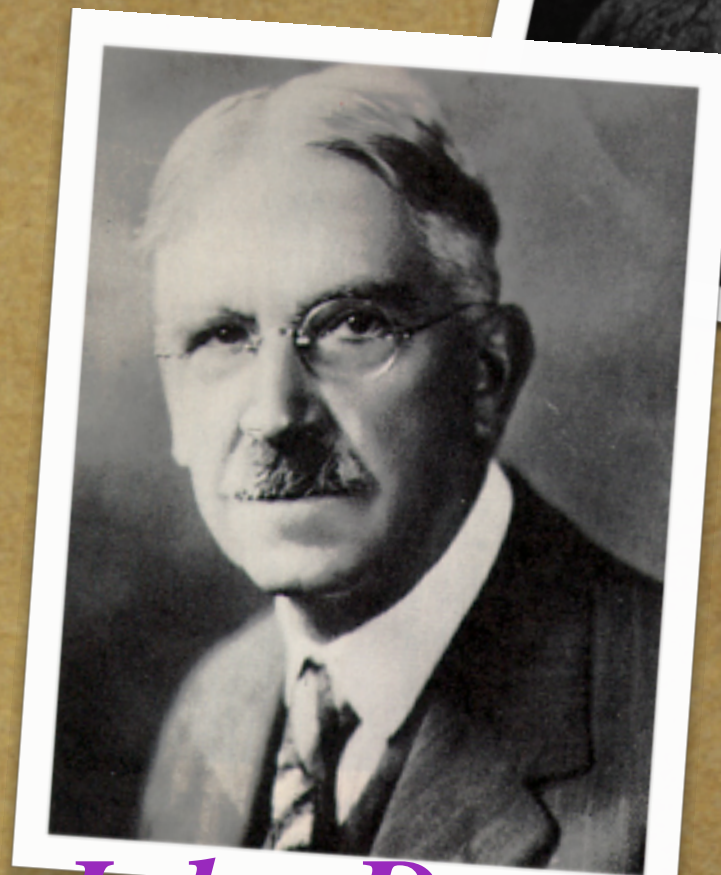
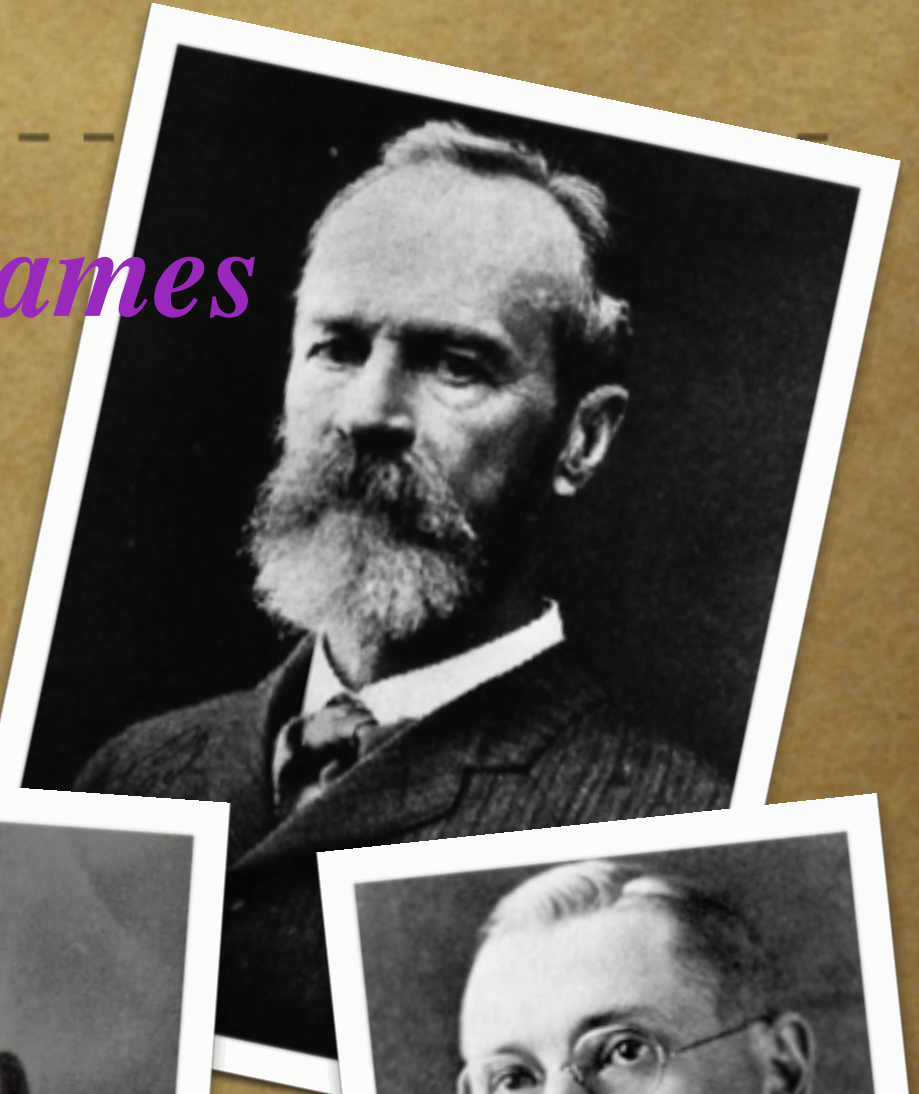


Edward Titchner

Functionalism

- Functionalism formed as a reaction to the theories of the structuralist school of thought and was heavily influenced by the work of **William James**. Major functionalist thinkers included **John Dewey** and **Harvey Carr**.

William James



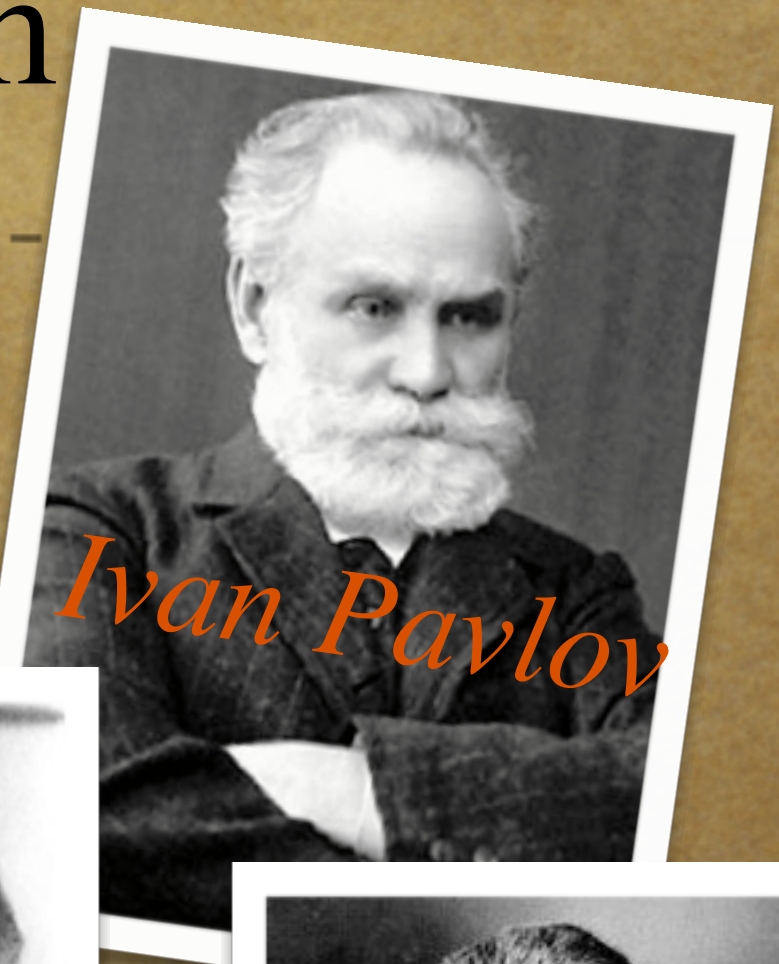
John Dewey



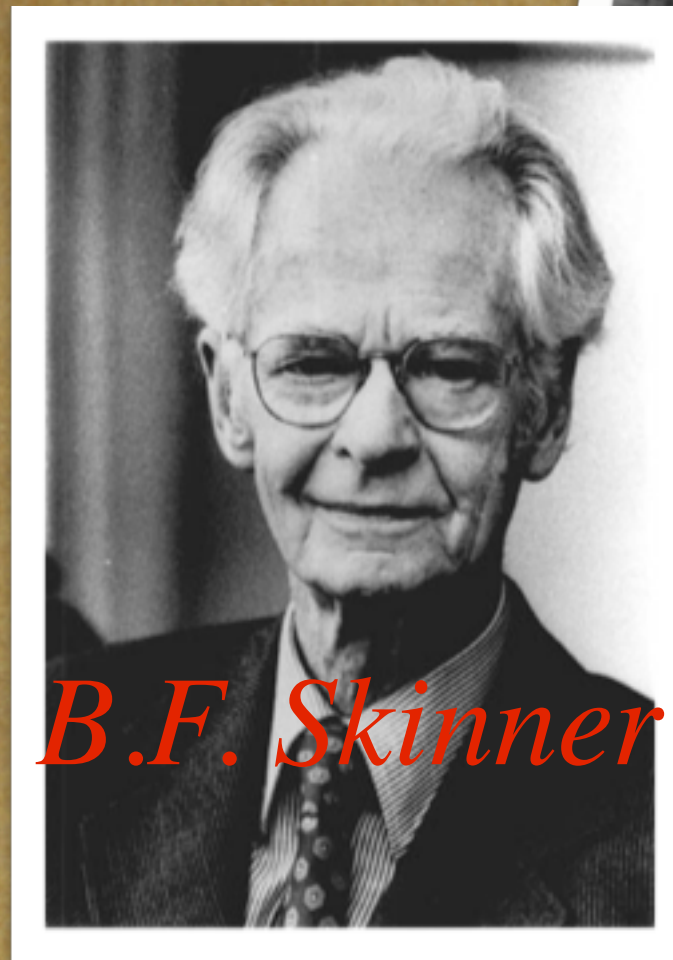
Harvey Carr

Behaviorism

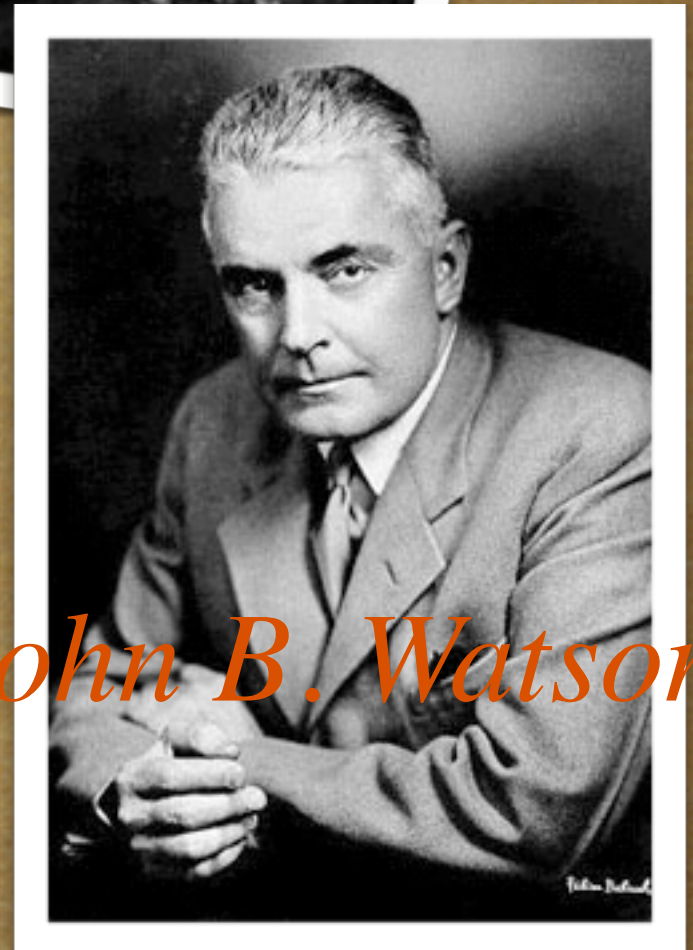
- Behaviorism became the dominant school of thought during the 1950s. Based upon the work of thinkers such as **John Watson**, **Ivan Pavlov**, and **B. F. Skinner**, behaviorism holds that all behavior can be explained by environmental causes, rather than by internal forces. Behaviorism is focused on **observable behavior**.



Ivan Pavlov

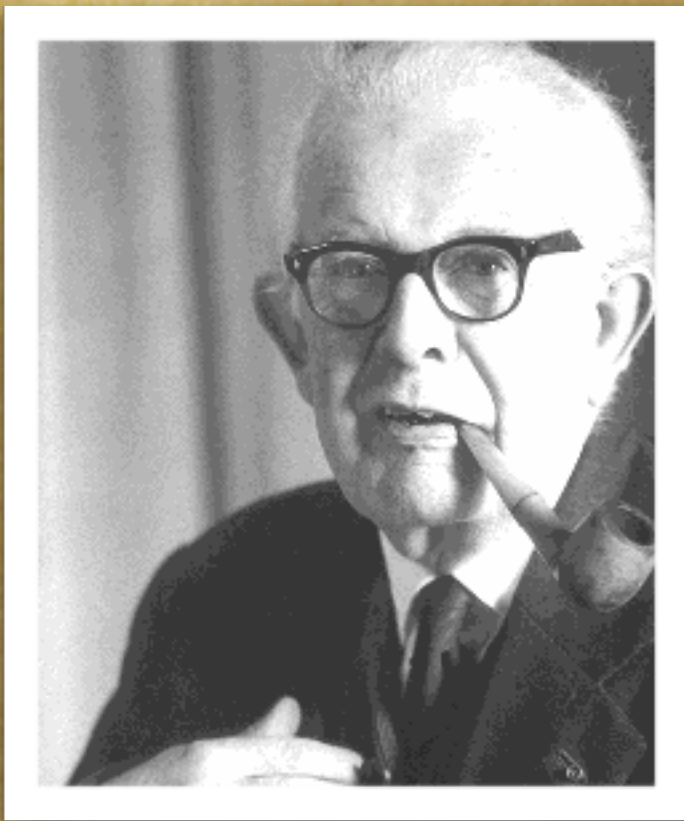


B.F. Skinner



John B. Watson

Cognitivism



John Piaget

- Cognitive psychology is the branch of psychology that studies mental processes including how people think, perceive, remember, and learn. As part of the larger field of cognitive science, this branch of psychology is related to other disciplines including neuroscience, philosophy, and linguistics.

Gestalt

*Wolfgang
Kohler*



*Kurt
Lewin*



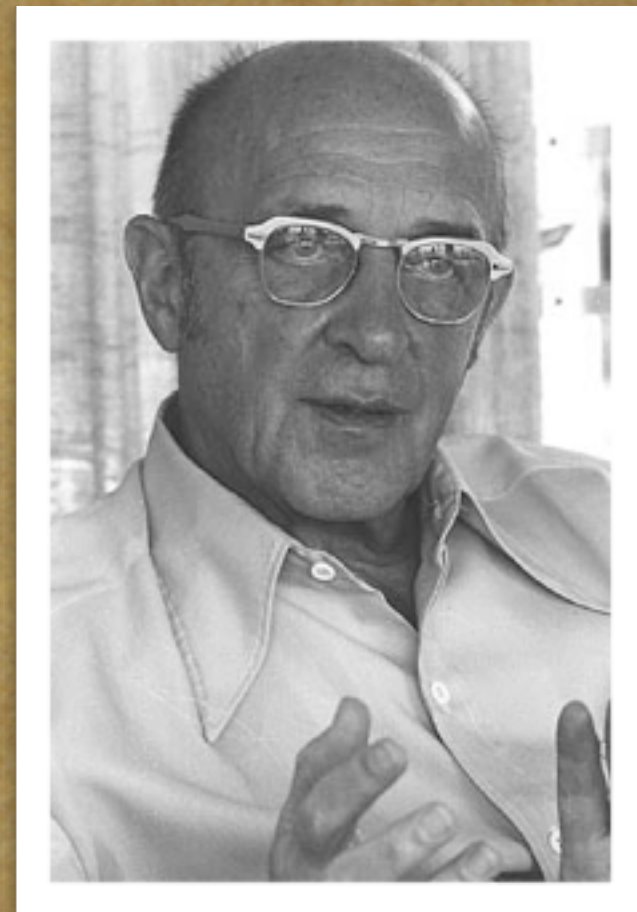
- Gestalt psychology is based upon the idea that we experience things as unified wholes. This approach to psychology began in Germany and Austria during the late 19th century in response to the molecular approach of structuralism. Rather than breaking down thoughts and behavior to their smallest element, the gestalt psychologists believed that you must look at the whole of experience. According to the gestalt thinkers, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

Humanism

- Humanistic psychology developed as a response to psychoanalysis and behaviorism. Humanistic psychology instead focused on individual free will, personal growth, and self-actualization. Major humanist thinkers included Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers.

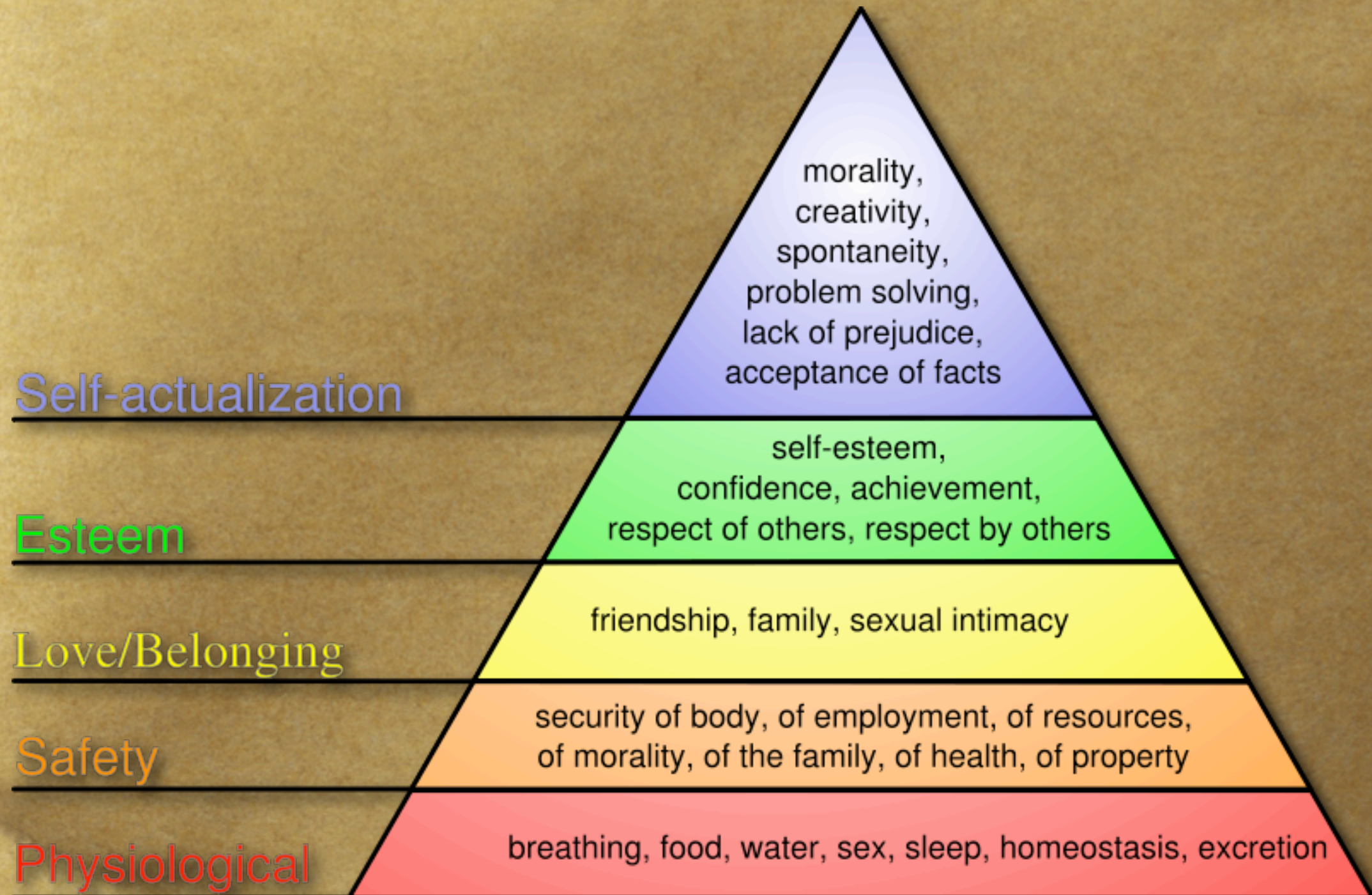


Abraham Maslow

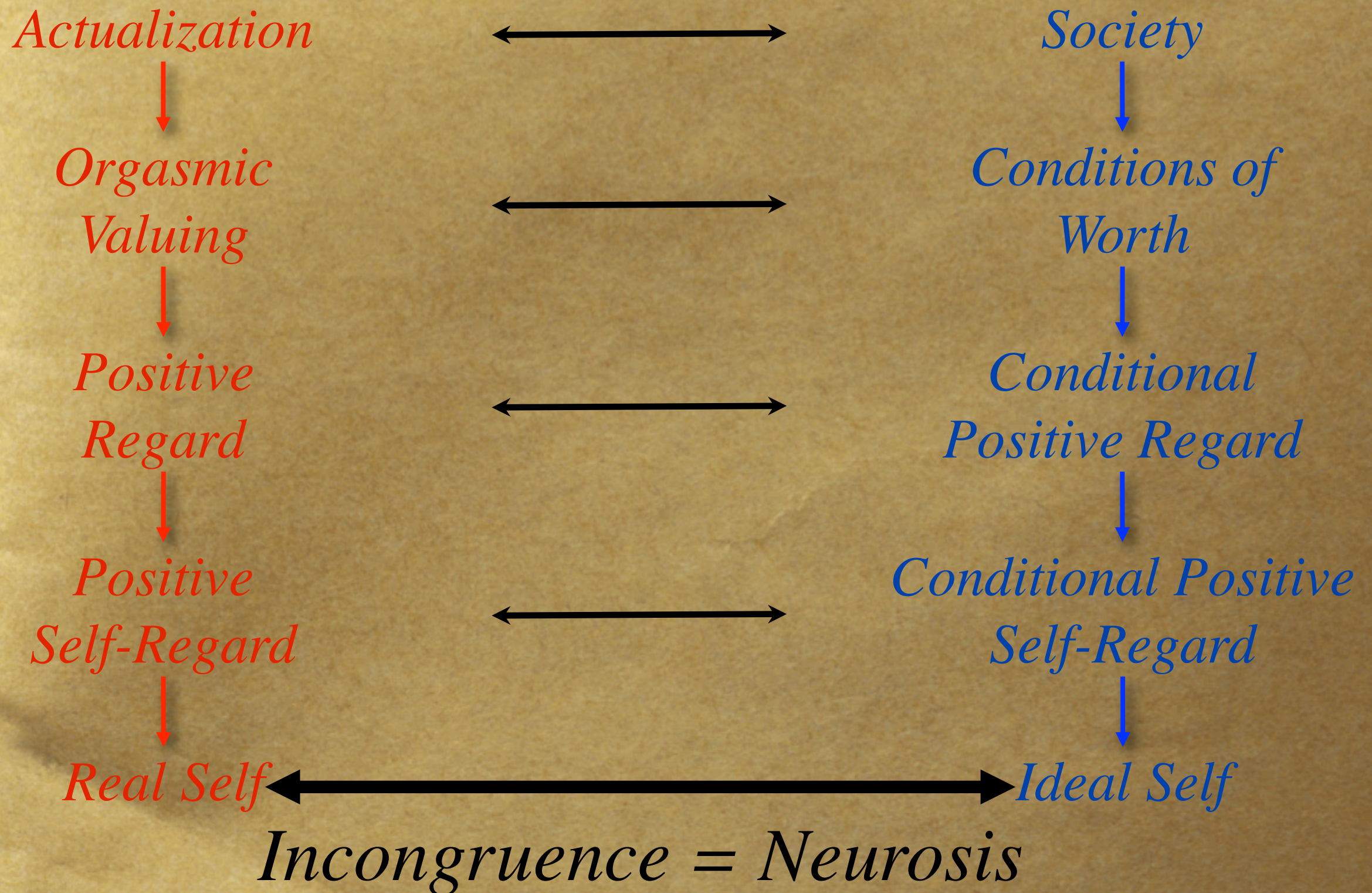


Carl Rogers

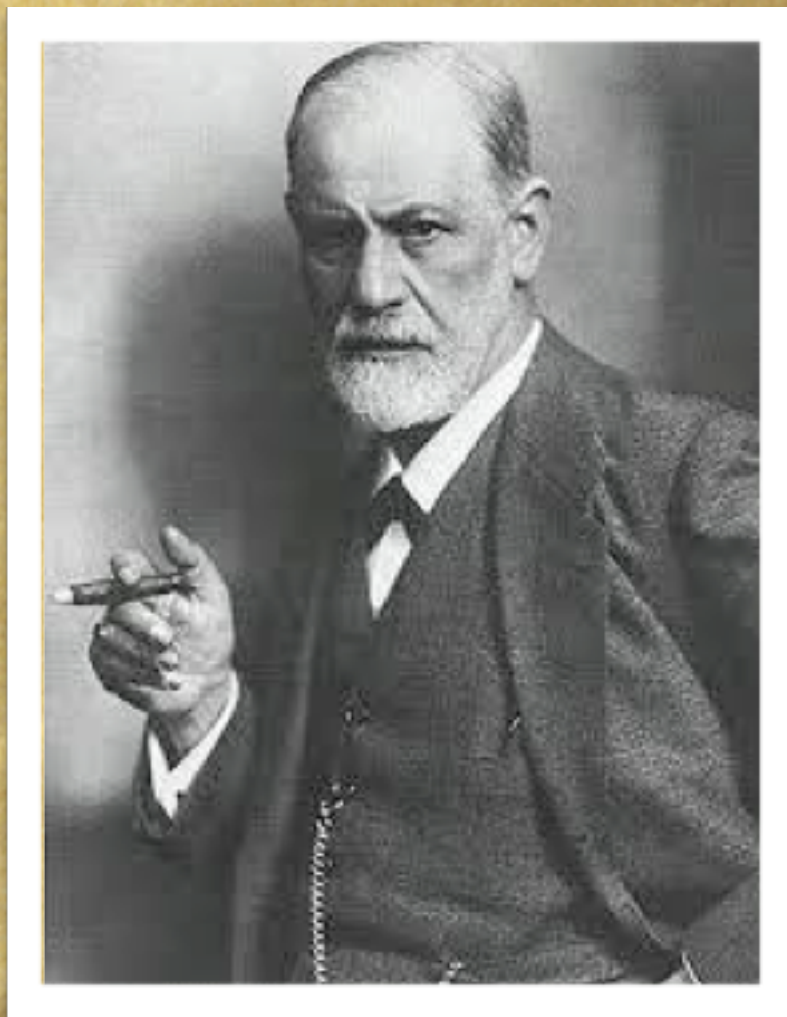
Maslow Hierarchy of Needs



Carl Rogers



Psychoanalytic



Sigmund Freud

- Sigmund Freud was the founder of psychodynamic approach. This school of thought emphasizes the influence of the unconscious mind on behavior. Freud believed that the human mind was composed of three elements: the id, the ego, and the superego.