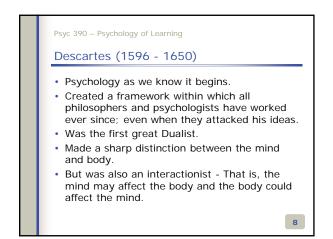
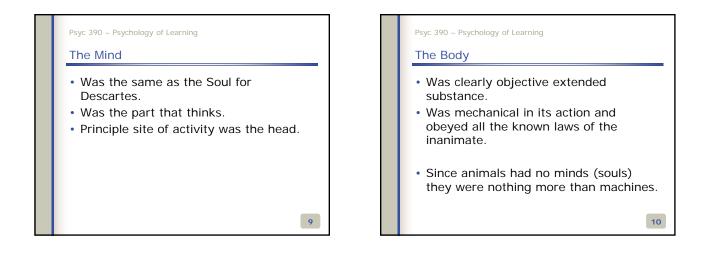


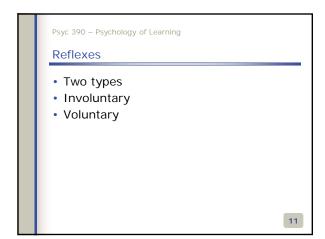
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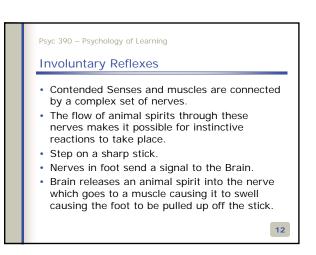
Bacon (1561 - 1626)

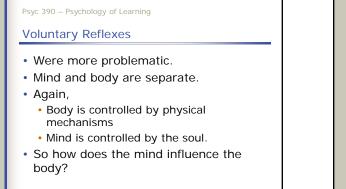
- Believed that philosophy should investigate nature in a wholly naturalistic and mechanistic way using theology and teleology equally.
- Believed you should carefully collect facts unguided by any biasing hypothesis until you could cautiously draw some simple generalization.

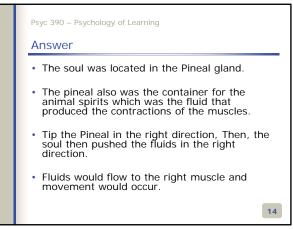


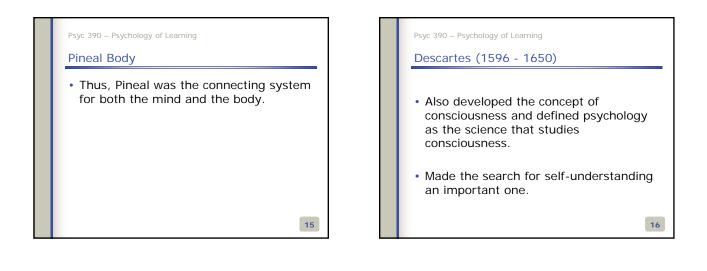




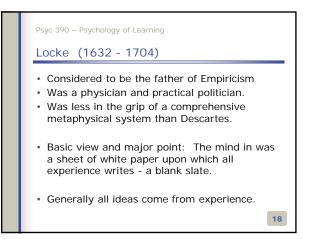


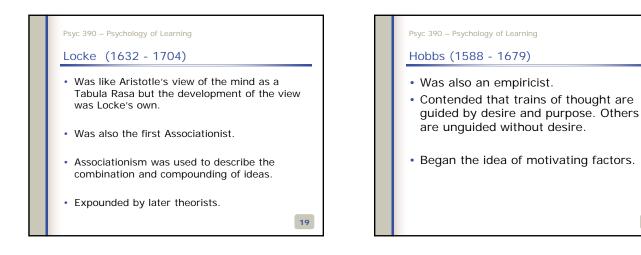


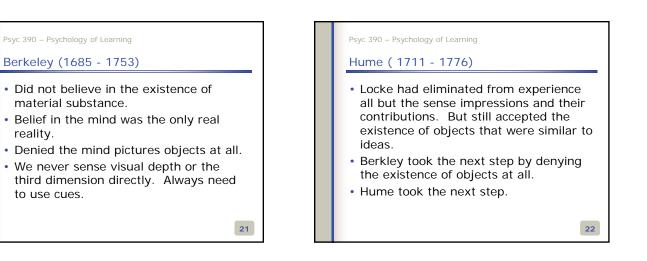


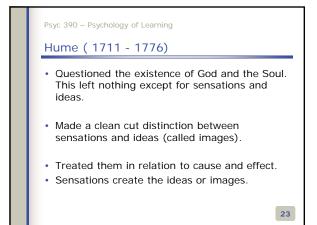


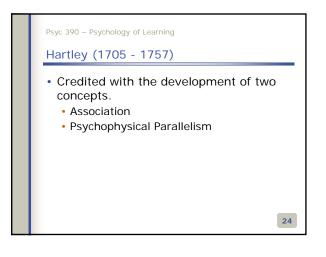
Psyc 390 – Psychology of Learning
British Associationists
17









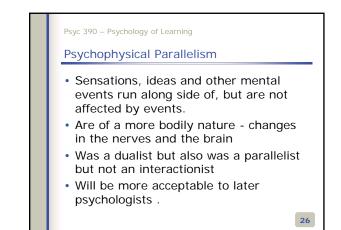


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Association

- Included not only ideas (Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley and Hume) but sensations and actions as well.
- Associations were used to explain the nature of memory, imagination, emotion and other complex mental states.

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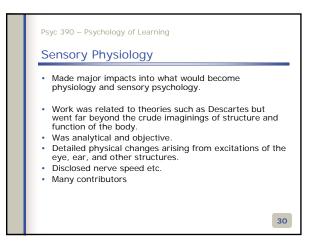
James Mill (1773 - 1836)

- Made extreme use of the association of ideas in explaining mental life.
- · Ideas run together.
- Simple ideas by association run together and form complex ideas.
- One idea is also capable of entering into combinations with other ideas. Thus, a complex idea consists of many simpler ideas.

27

Psyc 390 - Psychology of Learning John Stuart Mill (1806 - 1873) Son of James Mill Agreed with his father. But also contended that simpler ideas generate more complex ideas which are definitely more than the mere summation of the simple components. Similar ideas to later Gestalt Psychology.

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Sensory Physiology
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Psyc 390 – Psychology of Learning

Newton

- Principia mathematica (1687)
- Laws of motion put a capstone on the idea that the universe was a machine.

31

Psyc 390 – Psychology of Learning Helmholtz (1821 - 1894) Was a physician, physicist, and physiologist Contributed significantly to the fields of Vision Developed the ophthalmoscope to look at the retina Trichomatic theory of color Audition Developed Place theory Identified the function of the ossicles

32

Psyc 390 – Psychology of Learning

Fechner (1851)

- Father of Quantitative Psychology.
- Published "The Elements of Psychophysics"
 Founded psychophysics: The quantitative study of the relation between physiological stimuli and its psychological attributes.
 - Found heaviness, and loudness increased logrithmically as you added volume.
- Showed psychological concepts (loudness) could be measured accurately.
- Ultimately became Experimental Psychology