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1. POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL PHD IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology Psychology FILOSOFICO FOCUS ABOUT STUDY OF BEHAVIOR THE FUNCTIONALISM Course: II Members: II Members: Marina Bulnes Cuba Mirian Nunez Osorio Pilar H. Orozco Saavedra Prof. Dr. Jose Anikama DOCTORAL POST-INTRODUCTION Functionalism is a philosophical approach applied to psychology, influenced by Darwin's American pragmatism and evolutionism, which developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the United States. In the face of the structuralism proposed by Titchener, who cared fundamentally about the structure of the mind, functionalism sought to study the mind to understand how the different properties and characteristics of his empowerment of man for development in his environment. According to Woodworth, functionalist psychology is called psychology, which tries to give an accurate and systematic answer to the questions, what do men do? And why would they do that? CHARLES DARWIN'S HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF FUNCTIONALISM (1809-1882). He was an English scholar who provided the most important background for functionalism; he was an active observer of animal behavior as well as morphology. His theory established the continuity between humans and animals, which was necessary to justify an intensive study of animal psychology. Finally, the evolutionary emphasis on adapting to the environment was introduced directly as an explanation of behavior through instinct, and perhaps directly as a principle of gain. Darwin was sharply rebuked by theologians because they felt that he would bring humanity to animal level, and they only recognized anthropoid origin with great resistance. 2Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 3. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology Psychology FRANCIS GALTON (1822-1911). Inspired by his cousin Darwin, he studied the problem of inheritance in humans; his desire was to control the inheritance, but first he had to show his effectiveness as an agent of change; this question led him to study the legacy of human intelligence. In his work Hereditary Genius (1869), Galton contained research on individual differences in intelligence. Galton did not receive great awards for his achievements because of eugenics, of which he was a supporter, eugenics or a good birth, it is a process of birth without discomfort for all. Today it is understood as a social philosophy that advocates the improvement of human hereditary traits through various forms of intervention. Galton reasoned that, given that many societies sought to protect the dispossessed and the weak, these societies were at odds with the natural selection responsible for the extinction of the weakest. Only by changing these social policies did Galton think that society could be saved from a reversal to mediocrity. EMILE DURKHEIM (1859 - 1917) French sociologist Emile Durkheim believes that social facts determine cultural facts. In 1886 he studied social sciences in Paris and then in Germany, with Wundt. For sociology, the object of its study is mental activity from a functional point of view, i.e. it is suggested to know what a person does, why and for what; and the answer is that the end of human behaviour is to adapt to the environment. ROMANES (1848-1894) AND MORGAN (1852-1936). They are important names for psychology because of their work in animal behavior. Both Darwin and the Romans attributed animals to human abilities. Although Morgan did not share this idea, he demanded rigorous testing before agreeing to 3Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 4. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology of Human or Animal Psychology is a higher faculty based on a particular performance. The theory of evolution seems to have been the intellectual step needed in pre-preparation to see yourself as part of nature, and thus begin to interest in it. HERBERT SPENCER (1820-1903) Had a slightly different view of nature; saw evolution as a constant battle, with teeth and nails, in which victory was for the strongest. He believes that society should not interfere in human affairs by helping the weakest, because the law of nature means that the weak must disappear. Spencer foresaw Darwin with an evolutionary theory that had no effect for a long time. However, Spencer created the first fully evolutionary psychology. His theory of the basis for modern biology claimed that biological organisms develop by acquiring new traits, adapting to an environment that becomes hereditary. Lamarque's theories about evolution have had a profound impact on his work. III. BASIC CONCEPTS OF FUNCTIONALISM There are philosophical foundations that form a theoretical structure to lead to functionalism: empiricism, positivism. Each of them by their own ideas about the mind, knowledge among others. Psychic is considered the torrent of Consciousness, i.e. consciousness is a continuous stream, it is constantly changing, it is, in fact, a process, individualistic and fundamental thing - it is its usefulness. Perception and association, sensations and emotions cannot be separated. When we look at a banana, we see a banana, not a long yellow object. Emotions about emotions James summed up his theory as follows: My it is that physical change directly follows the perception of an exciting fact and that awareness of the beginning of this change is precisely emotion. 4Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 5. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology of Psychology The theoretical idea on which this paradoxical statement is based is that emotions are caused solely by peripheral changes. Internal impressions make a number of changes in the body in a purely reflexive way, avoiding the upper centers with which the processes of consciousness are connected. These changes are almost always considered a consequence or expression of emotions, while, according to James, emotions are only a follow-up to the realization of this organic change, which is associated with the projection on the cerebral cortex that follows. Thus, emotions are identified with an awareness of organic change. Will, the problem of action was not left aside was connected only externally with the psyche or with consciousness. James's theory is an ideological act. Each idea tends to automatically become operational. Despite this, it is the action that is seen as an automatic reaction of movement or discharge, which is produced by the ideal stimulus. This reaction or discharge is related to the previous conscious process, but in itself is not related to any of them. Self-consciousness, the personality of man forms the total amount of everything he can call his: not only his physical and spiritual characteristics, but also his clothes, his house, his wife, his children, ancestors and friends, his reputation and his work, his condition, his horse, his yacht and his capital belong to him. In other words, man is what he has or is, his property shapes his being, his property absorbs his personality. IV. Even if he didn't consider himself a functionalist, because he never took science to divide into schools. John Dewey, George H. Mead, Harvey A. Carr, and especially James Rowland Angell were major advocates of functionalism at the University of Chicago. Another group at Columbia University, notably James McKeen Cattell, Edward Thorndick and Robert S. Woodworth, was also considered functionalist, and its members shared some of the opinions of Chicago professors. Egon Brunswick a newer continental version of functionalism. 5Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 6. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology of Psychology WILLIAM JAMES (1842-1910) He was an American philosopher with a long and brilliant career at Harvard University, where he was a professor of psychology, and was the founder of functional psychology. He was the older brother of writer Henry James. James, he came to the conclusion that the atoms of experience simply do not exist, our mind constantly forgives the association, examines the evidence, begins, stops, goes from one thing to another in time. In his opinion, consciousness is a continuous stream. Perception and association, sensations and emotions cannot be separated. When we look at a banana, we see a banana, not a long yellow object. Focusing on the overall experience, James began to study habits (when we repeat something several times, the nervous system changes so that the next time we do the same thing, it is facilitated). With this intuition James came to the formulation of functionalist theory of mental life and behavior. This perspective is not just about learning or its reserved ability to live in your environment. James also defended the value of subjective introspection (without learning) and insisted that psychology should focus on shared real-life experiences. James played an influential role in spreading pragmatism, which means that the test of any knowledge must be done in terms of its consequences, values or utilities. Useful knowledge for psychology will come from the study of the same consciousness, individual differences and generalized principles, emotions and irrational impulses, intellectual abilities. He said that psychology is part of biological science and a person should be considered in his adaptation and rehabilitation to the environment. Like everything, human behavior and especially his mind must play a role that justifies his survival. On the other hand, his thinking refers to what he called radical empiricism, which is nothing more than a subjective decline in the real to pure experience, while his neutral monism sees material and spiritual as two different aspects of the same experience. 6Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 7. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology of Psychology In 1890 he published his classic work in two volumes. Principles of psychology. Its subjects included feeling, perception, brain function, habits, stream of consciousness, self, attention, memory, thoughts, emotions and will, and the other side is the Diversity of Religious Experience (1902), by which he is considered the founder of the Psychology of Religion, culminating in the exciting trajectory of life. An enthusiastic researcher of subliminal processes of consciousness and paranormal phenomena, he shocked the scientific world of his time when he defended the free exercises of healers (healers or mental healers) and therapies such as mind-cure. In 1904, he published the book Is There Consciousness?, where he sought to demonstrate that the traditional dualism between object and object is an obstacle to the solid concept of epistemology and self-awareness, which must be abandoned as the opposite of the essence of the material world. On Consciousness, Iakia offers three points of view: First: Characteristics of consciousness - Personal and individualistic: it belongs to one person. - Always changes: it is essentially a process and should be studied as such the course of consciousness - Sensitively continuous: despite the gaps it remains in individual identity; selective (chooses by providing attention), pertinacity (stubbornness) and continuity of choice (occurring in transit or in a substantial way). The last point of the dichotomy between clear content and so-called marginal states of consciousness argued that transit processes are not so easy to notice, but important and have not been thoroughly studied. I thought that all ideas come to mind as temporary, marginal in terms of attention and often evanescent (which disappear) and may or may not enter the mainstream form in which the idea has more stability as well as substance). Secondly, he emphasized the purpose of consciousness, believed that consciousness should have biological usefulness, otherwise it would not have survived. Its function is to make a person better adapted animal, able to choose. Third, I thought that psychology should study the conditions of consciousness. Iacott felt that consciousness could not be considered separate from the body. 7Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 8. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology of Psychology In 1907 introduced pragmatism: a new form for some old ways of thinking, in which he expresses that pragmatism is a method of appeasing metaphysical disputes that would otherwise be endless. Is the world one or more? Free or determined? Material or spiritual? The pragmatic method says that in such cases they try to interpret each concept by tracking their respective practical consequences. What difference would the practical difference mean for those who are a certain concept. Not the other way around? If any practical differences could not be drawn, the alternatives meant almost the same thing, and every dispute was in vain. James carefully identified pragmatism as a method. Thus, his book does not lead to any particular result, but is a way before the world. His whole life trajectory is marked by the depression he suffers from in his youth and from which he literally goes out forcing me to live. Thus, he focuses the rest of his existence on the dichotomy from which he is difficult to escape, since, on the one hand, his attempts to turn psychology into a natural science lead him to a nascent determinism, but his idea of free will and willharism of consciousness, an idea later discussed by his pupil Hugo Münsterberg, makes him at the same time part of the idea that any act of the transformed consciousness is, in accordance with darwinian principles prevailing at the time, valid as long as it leads to survival. The concept of truth is a pragmatic concept of functionalism based on the premise that any knowledge is valid as long as it is useful. Truth for Jacobo is not an inalienable and unchanging feature of the idea, but is a feature in the idea in accordance with its verifiability. Verifiability consists for James in a pleasant sense of harmony and progress in the sequence of ideas and facts, that is, having such ideas, they follow each other, and adapt to each event of experienced reality. These true ideas play a fundamental role: they are useful tools for the person who guides him in his choice to address reality in a satisfactory and not harmful way. His possession is a practical boon; it is not an end in itself, but a means of meeting other vital needs. JOHN DEWEY (1859-1952) Philosopher-educator and psychologist; he was one of the most outstanding Americans of all time. 8Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 9. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology Psychology In 1896 he published his book Psychology had great success a decade later made a more influential contribution to a short letter called The Concept of reflex arc in psychology (1886). The article was a classic and was considered the most significant mojon (signal) at the beginning of the functionalist movement. Reflex arc: Cut the behavior into separate stimuli and response units and therefore assumed that the sensory nerve engine involved acted separately. Depending on the reflex arc circuit, the behavioral chain can be divided into: 1. afferent or sensory component, initiated by stimulus and sensory nerve 2. Associative control component mediated by the spinal cord and brain 3. The efferent component or engine is mediated by motor nerves and ends with a response. Dewey believed that stimulus and response were convenient abstractions without realities, and pointed to the need for there is an answer that we can say meaningfully that we have an incentive, the general reflex is not a compound formed by stimulus and a consistent response, because there is no such consistent relationship. Two main points of Dewey's formulation are: 1. This behavior should be considered as it works 2. Moly units should be used to prevent excessive elementary analysis. The first moment marked the beginning of fundamentalist psychology, and the second point was the assertion of gestaltist (even if it did not exist yet. They reported that there are large individual differences in reaction times between beginners in some faster sensory times, but that with continuous motor time practice it is usually faster. He published a paper on the relationship between structural and functionalist psychology (1903), a guide (1904) and, finally, a clear exhibition of functionalist position in his speech field of functional psychology (1906). 9Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 10. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology Psychology Angell, has begun to outline 3 different concepts of functional psychology 1. The psychology of mental operations, as opposed to the psychology of mental elements (What? How? Why?) 2. Psychology of fundamental fundamentals of consciousness. It claims that the mind functions as a mediator between the body and the environment. It becomes active, especially in view of the new situation. 3. Psychology of psychophysical relations. The overall relationship between the body and the environment, including all the functions of the mental body. HARVEY A. CARR (1873-1954). The most complete and complete representative of functionalism. Carr's central theme is the adaptation of the organism, which defines him as a functionalist in the broadest sense of the word. Carr suggests that psychology is the study of mental activity, which in turn is a common term for adaptive behavior. Adaptive acting is a key concept in psychology, it includes three main phases: 1. Motivating stimulation. 2. Touch Situation 3. An answer that changes the situation to fit the motivating conditions. The reason is the stimulus that dominates the body's behavior reacts in such a way that the stimulus is no longer affective. Causes are not considered necessary for behavior, but are conceived as a management force that usually determines what we do. Adaptive act can solve the motif in three ways: The act can remove the stimulus, set it aside, injecting a stronger stimulus or solve its sensory adaptation to For Carr psychology and physiology are the subject of studying adaptive behavior, but had to be differentiated by what made the following distinction. Psychology is interested in all the processes that are directly involved in the body's adaptation to the environment; while physiology is dedicated to the study of vital activities such as circulation, digestion and metabolism. Carr has adapted a position on the role of strictly introspective psychology, arguing that consciousness is an artificial abstraction. Functionalism postulates: 10 Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 11. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN Psychology Epistemology Psychology 1. Behavior is inherently adaptive and intentional. 2. All sensory stimuli affect behavior, not just motives. 3. All activity is initiated by some kind of sensory stimulus does not occur without its stimulus. 4. Each answer changes the stimulating situation of the State in the face of the problem of mind and body, Carr believed that no detailed solution is required because there was no real problem. It was simply supposed to be psychophysical integrity or integration of the body. Thus, functionalism takes a monistic position. The perception referred to the apprehension of the immediate environment through the current space stimulus. Thought, referred to the fear of a situation that is not immediately present in the environment. Principles of communication, principles of communication are principles of learning and as such have been at the heart of the problem of functional research. Basically the training was the process of establishing associative relationships or organizing behavioral elements through partnerships in new and larger units. Functional studies related to factors that affected the speed and progress of learning without the basic nature of the process, as well as the problems of retention and transmission. The principles of selection, for Carr, the main agents of behavioral selection were attention, motives and learning. Attention is conceived as an act or pre-sensory adaptation, the main function of which is to facilitate the perception of the Cause, defined as persistent stimuli, direct action and play a fundamental role in determining what behavior. Training is done in three main ways: 1. Some adaptive mechanisms must be acquired for life. These adaptive mechanisms acquired, other aspects of the stimulative situation, are related to responses such as air conditioning. Certain associations are imposed by society. The lab's experience was fundamental to functionalist psychology under Carr's leadership in Chicago. Research on guidance or mentoring in training constant laboratory problem. The main problem was under 11 stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 12. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology psychology, what conditions and at what time they should introduce guidance. The orientation that has been made should be introduced at the beginning of the training. R.S. WOODWORTH (1869-1962) American psychologist. I study philosophy and psychology at Harvard with W. James. He received his doctorate in 1899 with J. Mckeen Cattell at Columbia University. He worked as a professor from 1903 until retiring from university. In 1956, he was awarded the first gold medal in the American Psychological Foundation competition for his valuable contribution as an integrator and organizer of psychological sciences. According to Woodworth, functionalist psychology is called psychology, which tries to give an accurate and systematic answer to the questions, what do men do? And why would they do that? Although his scientific position is focused on functionalism, it does not belong to the functionalist school J. R. Angell e de H. A. Carr; it accepts dynamic aspects, emphasizes the importance of a living organism in explaining behavior and recognizes introspection as a legitimate psychological method. For him, these are explanatory concepts of behavior, impulses and mechanisms. Woodworth is considered the most loyal representative of what he called Columbia School. Like Dewey, he opposed the classic stimulus-response (E R) approach. He changed this formula to E O R (body reaction stimulus). According to Woodworth, theorists of E R spoke as if the stimulus had led directly to the answer, without mediation or dependence on the body in determining the reaction. He claims that psychology then deals with an empty body. There are a few points to keep in mind when it comes to the relationship between stimulus and response: One is that stimulus is not the first cause of the reaction, but only part of it. The structure of the body, it reserves of energy, the activity it carries out, its general condition, all of which seeks to determine the reaction. Even not in the car (for example, a loaded firearm), the action is determined only by the stimulus (the goalkeeper's kick), but the structure of the firearm and its accumulated energy (powder) must also be taken into account. The human body, like a loaded firearm, needs an incentive equivalent to a perturbation to start action; but the nature of the action is determined both by the structure and condition of the body, and by the stimulus that causes it. 12 Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 13. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY Epistemology Psychology Another Point to Consider That the stimulus only works in the body, regardless of other stimuli. There is no isolated reaction in it, other actions do not occur. Therefore, psychology should always be on the lookout for the deceptive simplicity of the concept of the reflex arc, taken in the abstract. The concept of mechanism B of woodworth's behavior is different between mechanisms and impulses. In accordance with this distinction, the mechanisms were deliberate responses or sets of responses, and impulses, internal body conditions, which motivate and activate mechanisms. The problem with the mechanism is to know how one thing is done, where the problem of momentum is why one thing is done. To explain this, we can turn to the example of sports: baseball, and return Woodworth's attention: The problem with the mechanism is the problem of how it indicates, calculates the distance and height of the curve, and coordinates its movements to reach the desired end. The impulse problem involves questions such as why he is involved in this exercise, why he throws the ball better one day than the other, why he gets more excited against the batsman than against the other... If we apply the distinction to the machine, the pulse is applied power, steam, electricity or hydraulic energy that makes the machine work; The mechanism is what has been done to function; it's an energy structure. Impulses and mechanisms are closely related. Even if impulses are defined as internal conditions of the body that can motivate and activate mechanisms, Woodworth believed that internal impulses are in themselves types of reactions; and mechanisms that are obvious ways of behaviour can be converted into impulses. GRANVILLE STANLEY HALL (1844-1924) founded Hopkins University, one of the first psychological laboratories. In 1887, he founded the American Journal of Psychology. In 1891 he founded the Teaching Seminary (now the Journal of Genetic Psychology). Hall continues to develop new fields of psychology, starting with child psychology, where I published the use of the questionnaire as a research tool. Adolescent Psychology, where he published Adolescence, probably his most important work, the psychology of old age, where he published senescence (68 years); I also work in various fields of applied psychology; pedagogical psychology, sexual psychology, the psychology of religion. 13 Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 14. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology Psychology JAMES MCKEEN CATELL (1860-1944) His contribution to functionalism, were the application of psychic tests. The purpose of his tests was to determine the range and magnitude of the psychological attributes of objective amers in search of explanatory laws to develop these attributes. U. Mental tests have achieved a great boost, and the answer is that the end of human behaviour is to adapt to the environment. For functionalists, the mind functions as a complex system, equipped with several internal mental states, interconnected with each other, forming a systematic whole between them. Therefore, human behavior cannot be explained only as a mimetic and automatic reaction to external stimulus; it is one thing to be the material component of something, and another to function it. Functionalism focuses its theory on the key concept of function and functional description. A functional description will consist of a description of the causal process, that is, to indicate how a number of external causes or impulses (inputs) leads to a series of responses (exits) through a certain type of process. Pragmatism: The truth of all scientific doctrine must be based on practical aspects. The meaning and value of ideas depend on their real validation. Beginning of the study of psychological phenomena in the neurological framework. It uses a flexible methodology as an introspection, as well as an experimental method, as well as a method of inference of mental activity in animals, crazy and wild (comparative method). The interest and development of the study of individual differences focused on the creation of measuring devices for accurate measurement of individual differences based on statistical concepts and methods. Cattell 14Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 15. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology Psychology has introduced an expressive mental test and developed laboratory tests to measure different abilities, mainly related to perception skills (sensory ability, accuracy in discrimination and reaction time). However, it was Alfred Binet (1857-1911) who developed the first intelligence test, most accepted by the scientific community, and known as the Binet-Simon metric scale. Terman adapted it with the test name Stanford-Binet and used the concept of intellectual coefficient (CI), a variant of the concept of mental coefficient, proposed by the German psychologist William Stern, to measure intellectual potential. The First World War was the ultimate impetus for the trials: the American army used them en masse to reasonably assign the most responsible positions to the most intellectually competent persons. These tests were pencil and paper and were known as Alpha and beta tests. But research showed that the results depend on the culture and skill of the language, including a beta test that was specifically designed for non-anglofonos.VI. CURRENT IMPLICATIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES Within the effects that functionalism had for the rest of the psychological approaches, we can mention the following: It is true that I am not building a great theory, nor much of the school or system in a formal sense. But his early opposition to the suffocating constraints of structuralism provided a real service to American psychology at a time when the first guidelines of the new discipline were just emerging. Between 1890 and 1910 functionalism was the most important movement in Anglo-Saxon academic psychology and, in fact, a precursor to conductivity. Functionalism does not continue as an independent psychological doctrine: his views were incorporated into the general course of modern psychological thinking, especially applied psychology and, in particular, to the extent of intelligence and basic skills. 15 Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 16. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology of Psychology - Functionalists continue to actively stimulate and carry out experimental research in all areas in which early functionalists first participated: animal and human training, psychopathology, mental testing and genetic and educational psychology. He also promoted educational psychology, which is the study of learning, teaching, class dynamics and related topics. Functionalism also stimulated the emergence of industrial psychology, the study of people at work. Also from functionalism arises: Educational Psychology Differential Psychology Evolutionary Psychology Psychometrics Psychology Of Psychopedagogy organizations. Psychologists from The Gesta, like James, thought it was a mistake to try to divide perception and thought into its elements, and they suggested that when we look at a tree, we see just this: a tree, not a series of branches. For their part, educational psychology, clinic and industrial psychology have developed and used specific tests, and today they are used as complementary tools for personalized assessment of subjects. 16 Stars: Bulnes Cuba Marina, Nunez Osorio R. Mirian and Orozco Saavedra Pilar 17. DOCTORAL POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGIA Epistemology psychology BIBLIOGRAPHIC- Amikam, J. (2012). Philosophical approaches to behavior. Imprint. Ph.D. in Psychological Sciences. UC.V. Trujillo - Dorsch, F. (2008). The Dictionary of Psychology. (1st place). Herder, S.A. - Rubinstein, J. Principles of General Psychology. 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