

General Classifications of Pedagogy and Psychology

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Abstract

Knowledge of the history of science allows you to fully solve the goal set forward now and is of great importance. The philosopher Aristotle argues that “for the interpretation of experimental and theoretical psychology, it is necessary to make such a comparison so that here we can see the problems of the present and enter into dialogue with history.”

Keywords: history, innovating reveals, processes, empirical data Looking back at history, innovating reveals new facets of Psychological Science. When studying all scientific views on psychic properties and processes, empirical data should be conditionally divided into directions.

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of psychology studies the psychic mechanisms of the personality's specific mental properties, ideas, worldview, patterns of development and improvement. of spiritual and scientific significance, the life, views, scientific directions, ideas of great scholars, philosophers, scientists and individuals are studied. In the study of the science of the history of psychology, not psychic truthfulness, but imaginations were suitable for themselves in each period of study. In the process of scientific research, it has been established that these representations have existed for a very long time, and they are separated into 319 directions. The first is the science of, the two are the science of consciousness, the third is the science of activity the criteria that determine the degree of authenticity of teachings about psychology are differences of scientific views from each other, which at times were not recognized at all. The achievements and shortcomings of psychology, which have gained importance in the

development of Psychological Science, give rise to new factual psychology views and are analyzed in accordance with this period.

Empirical data are of great importance in the study of the history of psychology. In the study of all applied historical science, archival materials, interviews, interviews, biographical, autobiographical methods are widely used. When the specific aspects of each style are analyzed, each textbook takes into account its specific features and historically puts a buy on the conditions of assessment. The tasks of the science of the history of psychology. In the emergence of Psychological Science to this day, all scientific views, knowledge theoretical views, works of philosophers and psychologists are the main source. In the development of psychology - medicine, education, upbringing, legal occupy a large place. The importance of other sciences in the development of Psychological Science is significant, which are interconnected. The history of psychology, like the history of other sciences, and consists of a specific field of knowledge. The history of psychology is the history of the gradual accumulation of knowledge about psychic life personnel, which is primarily lost by humanity to animals and humanity. The fact that a person accumulates and deepens knowledge about himself. As we get acquainted with the history of psychology, we will find out at different historical stages of the life of people and animals in the desire to study the psychic life, with what theoretical and practical considerations they were guided by, in what way some data , that is, psychic phenomena, were discovered, decided and determined, how they were explained, how In addition to this, the history of Psychology provides little information about how the sphere of psychological knowledge expanded at different stages of historical life, in connection with the general development of Science and culture, and in what way psychology, which was initially solitary, was promoted and raised to the level of an entire system of psychological sciences.

A large place in the history of psychology is occupied by the research and creation of useful scientific verification techniques that provide an opportunity to know the psyche more deeply and accurately, promote the development of Psychological Science. Psychology has never been a divorced science: it has always evolved in connection with other areas of knowledge. In the history of the development of general science, it expanded and deepened links. It is very interesting to keep track of how the achievements of other sciences influenced the development of psychology to what extent the role of psychology in the development of the fields of knowledge was, how the scientific achievements of psychology were applied in practice. Throughout the entire history of psychology (as well as the history of philosophy), there was a struggle between idialism and materialism. This struggle was expressed in a different understanding of the essence of psychology, as well as in the understanding of the subject of psychology. Therefore, both the system of psychological science itself and its methods, tasks and tasks have been interpreted in different ways. Of course, despite the different views and directions in the history of psychology, the subject of this science, that is, the psyche inherent in animals and people, the psychic life, remains united. Historically, psychology has changed not so much the subject of study as the night of this subject, the understanding of the essence of psychic life. Significant changes in the understanding of the subject of psychology, the creation of new methods of psychological examination, as well as their wide implementation, the general direction of scientific philosophical thought determined the features of the historical development of Psychological Science. Plato's views on the soul and soul, Democritus with Plato (427-347) lived and created almost simultaneously. These were manifestations of the ideology of the slave aristocracy. Plato taught that John and tan are two essences that are completely different, even the opposite.

The body is material, it can be perceived by the external sense organs: it can be seen and felt, it is a physical body. The soul is not material, but spiritual: it cannot be perceived with the help of the sense organs. It is opposite to the body and is not a physical body, but a metaphysical, imperceptible thing. The soul belongs not to the material world, but to another ideal world, to the world of ideals (ideas), “images” living from reality. The soul joins the human body from that world. It is time for him to be with the body, as soon as the body dies, the soul again goes back to the ideal world. Throughout life on Earth, the soul is condemned to the body, it, like something in a dungeon, is constantly striving and trying to get out into the world of ideals. Remembering about this world by increasing one's own consciousness is real to a person, which, according to Plato, is one source of real knowledge at once-the world of ideals. And our perception and perception of the world around us gives us knowledge only about changing unstable phenomena.

However, the ideal manifestation of the soul (spirit) can be blocked in most people and subordinated to the material body. As a result, the soul can make a difference to matter, as if forgetting about the world of ideals That is why in the conditions of life on Earth, the human soul is supposedly divided into 3 parts, depending on how different it is to matter. In each person, each of them manifests itself to a different extent. Depending on which part of the soul prevails, the direction, character, inclinations and abilities of the life of various individual characteristics of a person appear. The ancient Greek materialists, as well as the idealist Socrates and Platons, did not leave their psychological vision as a perfect work, systematically outlined. These thoughts of them are preserved mainly in some-as some reasoning. And Plato's psychological thoughts were kept in various philosophical works - diologists. The first of the Greek filasofs was Aristotle (384 - 322y), who created a systematic doctrine of spirit and spiritual activity. According to the definition that Aristotle was a disciple of Plato, who took a critical approach to his teachings, Aristotle was hesitant between idealism and materialism in his philosophical doctrine.

Aristotle believes that the soul is inextricably linked with the body. But the spirit in his opinion is not everything material, carnal. Aristotle created a doctrine of the vegetative, perceptive and intelligent types of spirit about three different types of Soul (Spirit), differing from the teachings of Plato about the three parts of the soul (spirit). The activity of the vegative spirit is expressed in nutrition and reproduction. This type of spirit is also found in plants, animals, humans. In animals, it is also found in humans. The activity of the perceptive soul in sensations and sensations memory and imagination the activity of the perceptive soul is sensations and sensations, memory and imagination. This type of spirit is found in animals as well as in humans. The activity of the intelligent spirit occurs in thinking, knowledge and volitional actions. An intelligent soul is inherent only in humans. The same mental reflections on the soul and its activity of a person occupy a key place in the psychology of Aristotle. In his opinion, the essence of this psyche consists of a hidden, scientifically elusive sinking force. "To give a clear understanding of the soul-says Aristotle,-to dress excessively in all respects, the soul is not a body, but something inherent. He is an abstract concept." Aristotle believes that the intelligent spirit appeared in a divine way: it can live outside the body as well. After the body dies The Intelligent spirit joins with the Divine Spirit." Aristotle paid great attention to the issue of the relationship of the soul and body. "The spirit says that he is the dominant basis by his nature, and the body is a subordinate thing." As the form is in relation to matter, the soul is the same in relation to the body. It gives meaning and direction to life. The soul is affected and moved, and the body is affected and moved. He expressed the general thesis about the unity of the soul in the following words: “the soul is the cause and

source of a living body.” Aristotle accompanied these specific thoughts about the essence of the spirit and its interaction with the body, which we first wrote and classicized, describing spiritual phenomena that can be observed on their own. In his psychology, many concepts can be found that underlie the psychology of the present, about the five external senses and sensations, about voluntary and involuntary processes, imagination created a doctrine of associations, about thinking, about concepts and inferences and arbitrations. Aristotle insisted on the idea that human sensations are formed due to the influence of external material drives. In the doctrine of contemplation, he denied Plato's doctrine that the general and abstract concept-the ideal-came from the other world. Aristotle put forward the doctrine that the commonality expressed in his concepts is that one does not exist outside of individual things or before individual things, but that the individual is in himself. The ancient Greek philosophers were the first to develop a perfect system of forms of logical thinking. It is noteworthy that while Aristotle did images and analysis of psychic phenomena, he sought feeding between psychic and physical (physiologic) employees in the body. This is how it is seen by the materialistic trends of psychology in solving issues. Aristotle with Plato' the last instruction about the spirit created in the Middle Ages-in the East it remained dominant both in the West and in the West. This current in psychology later (in the 18th century) became known as metaphysical or rationalist psychology. This is why psychology is called Metaphysical, which is explained by the fact that the soul, which is the subject of its verification, is an existing essence that formed from the border of psychic processes-the physical emotional world, something of some kind.: that is why it is also called rotonalist, whose verification consisted only of Group reasoning separated from experience. The Middle Ages focused on the issues that thinkers had about spirit and spiritual life. Also medieval thinkers paid special attention to the issue of will. For example: Augustine Iponnisky (353-430y) was the first to think about the importance of will among other spiritual abilities of a person. The doctrine of the Will is very clear. He says that will stands even higher than crazy. The entire medieval history of, even in later times, occupied a very large place in philosophy and psychology, the argumentative about the freedom of irda. As early as the Vth century, two currents appeared on this issue-indeterminism. The work of the German physiologist Vil'gel'm Wundt (1832-1920y) was of great importance in the discipline of ecispirimintol pisyhology. Prior to Wundt, psychology, which was largely based solely on internal experience and self-observation, was only a pictorial science. Wundt set the goal of transforming psychology into an ischial science, finding ecisperiment and measurement techniques necessary.

Wundt was the first to establish a laboratory of Experimental Psychology in Leipzig. The Institute of Experimental Psychology was established at the University in Berlin. One of the issues that Wundt dealt with was the issue that the opened by astronomy in the time could not be collected into two identical observers in one. To animalize this hoard, Wundt developed a separate pendulum. It was the first instrument for psychological experiments. As an additional tool for organizing scientific psychology to, Wundt promoted the need to use the information received from physiology,astronomy,ethnography, history and head Sciences. The introduction of the experimental method has made a very effective impact on the psychology of science. With the help of this method, a simple observation or self-observation of the hand was revealed, after which a lot of information was not found, which is completely possible, in some psychic, especially in the field of sensations, sensations, attention, memory, some patterns were revealed

The results of experimental investigations, as well as the use of methods of the experimental method, brought a lot of benefits in various areas of praktik's activity-Medicine in educational work of, organization and rationalization of cocktails, court cases, art. The introduction of the principle of development together with the method for the achievements of Psychological Science of the XIX and XX centuries will also be of great importance. The idea of progress in particular the idea of progress in the teachings of the spirit Khafi is the one voiced by many thinkers of ancient times (Geraflit, Efissk and Baskas). And in the new time (in the XVIII-XIX works), this idea was developed in the philosophy of Friedrich Schelling, Hegel, from Theoretical Philosophy. CH from the middle of the XIX century. V. Thanks to the works of Darwin and Geckel, the idea of progress remained the principle of biology. Under the influence of the general direction in philosophy and Natural Science, the genetic principle in the study of psychic phenomena in Psychology also finds. This principle was dictated by the need for a good understanding of the characteristics of human and animal, adult people, as well as the psyche of children of different ages. The question of how the human mind was and how it changed in the historical development of society also demanded its own assessment. Since the end of the XIX century, fields of psychology such as animal psychology, historical psychology and psychology of different ages have come to the field. Zoo psychology is the science that studies the forms of their psychic life according to the development of the nervous system of animals, biological Systematics (different types of animals), the characteristics of such a mode of existence. This psychology is called Comparative Psychology, in order to study the psyche of different animals by analogy with each other. Interest in the study of animal behavior arose from very ancient times. From naturalists in the new time J.Lamarck and CH.Darwen as well as their evolutionary doctrine of the followers ' works became particularly significant.

The originator of zoopsychology in Russia of this science is the biologist-darvenist V.A.Wagner added a big hitch. He wrote several deep scientific works. Of these, the most important are: “biological foundations of Comparative Psychology” two-roof, “biopsychology and related sciences”, 1-9 editions “the race and progress of psychic cobilities”, “etutes from Comparative Psychology”. In the study of the psychology of highly evolved animals, scientific researchers also added a lot of massively. For Example N.YU.The Voytonist studied the ability of monkeys to make their mind search activities using “weapons”, swarming munoabats. The doctrine of the animal psyche was fought in two currents - anthropomophical and mechanistic. Darwin and several of his followers interpreted some of the more complex forms of Animal behavior as. In the field of animal psyche research, the German scientist Wolfgang Keller also did a great job.

In the XVII-XVIII centuries, psychology became the subject of teaching at the Kiev-Magilian Academy and the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy in Maskva. The professors of these academies wrote many works on Psychology, the main place was occupied by information obtained from observations about some psychic employees, which could be seen as experiments, and not the same metaphysical about the soul. For example, scientists from Kiev paid special attention to external experience in human mental activity. They believed that contemplative activity can occur only on the basis of sensations. Now this is known to Kiev scientists I.200years from Müller previously laid the issue of the specificity of the sense organs and sought to solve it. Innecentius Gezel interpreted the special nature of the sensory organs in the works of Kiev philosophers, which appeared due to the influence on these organs of the subject and personnel in the outside world, about monocular and binocular vision, about the physiological foundations of emotions, about the development of Will and

its development from the fusion of emotion and thinking. In the Maskva-Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy, educational work was carried out on the example of the Kiev-Mogilyan Academy the main place in psychology courses was studied by the chapters about spirit, mind and will. In his works, V Lomonosov paid great attention to the issues of psychology, in particular, to the field of sensations. And explained a number of cases materialistic groundbreaking. He believed that sensations are a condition for the knowledge of the surrounding world by a person, since they are the result of the direct impact on the brain of material objects that exist in the hand, which is not immortal to the human mind. Lomonosov in his time in the field of wide-brimmed sensations, in the same teaching about "primary and secondary qualities" came out all the same. According to his teaching, there are no secondary subjective adjectives: all our senses are objective.

A.P.Radishchev (1749-1802y) came out mainly to dualism in the understanding of human nature, to distinguish spiritual life from material life-from the brain, to distinguish speech from thinking. He insisted that the psyche cannot be separated from the brain, and its source is the universe in which his is perceived. "Whether the soul does not grow together with the body, whether it grows together with it, whether it does not fade away with it, whether you do not take away all your innermost things," he wrote. The material basis of the brain-psyche, without which a person cannot become an intelligent being. Radishchev insisted that speech is of great importance in the development of the human mind, "is a means of putting thoughts together; as long as something is not given a name, as long as the thought of something is not expressed in words, it lies in our mind, and our mind is not put to work." Since the beginning of the XIX century, with the growth of the Enlightenment of scientific culture, empirical psychology began to occupy in the system of knowledge of psychology, in which materialistic currents began to grow rapidly.

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