10-12-04 History of \( \Psi \): Chapter 11 (Functionalism): Writing Exercise.

Considering that both James and Münsterberg are both considered Functionalism, please write ways in which these psychologists are in agreement and highlight ways that these two functionalists are opposed to one another. Compare and contrast James and Münsterberg.

**Notes - Outline**

**Similarities**
- Both had analyses that noted a close, direct relationship between thoughts and behavior.

**Differences**
- Conversely, James' ideas cause behavior. Münsterberg's behavior causes ideas.

James' Theory of Emotion

Münsterberg's Analysis of Voluntary Behavior

"Consciously experienced emotions are by products of bodily reactions evoked by a situation."

"The feelings of willful action result from an awareness of covert behavior, or a readiness to act overtly elicited by a situation."

* "Conscious experience is a by product of behavior."

Experientially oriented \( \Psi \)

"Did not embrace Wundtian \( \Psi \)."

Directorship @ Harvard \( \Psi \) Lab (James the Münsterberg)

James's liberal attitude toward a philosophy and \( \Psi \) began to irritate Münsterberg—who had a more positivistic approach to science. Münsterberg said of James his interest in religious mysticism as a component of psychology; experimental \( \Psi \), ESP, and psychic hocus-pocus did not mix.

It is obvious that at least at some point James felt he and Münsterberg had many things in common in terms of their views on psychology. Not only were both experimentally oriented psychologists who were diverged from Wundtian psychology but in addition James selected Münsterberg to take over the directorship of the Psychology laboratory at Harvard University when he decided to leave to pursue other interests. James election of Münsterberg most likely derived from their similar similar belief that thoughts and behaviors were directly related. They were different in what they believed what the precipitating event (either idea or behavior) was but
History of ¥: Chapter II (Functionalism): Writing Exercise

Considering that both James and Münsterberg are both considered Functionalism, please write:

Ways in which these psychologists are in agreement and highlight ways that these two functionalists are opposed to one another.

Compare and contrast James and Münsterberg.

Notes - Outline

- **Similarities**
  - Both had analyses that noted a close, direct relationship between thoughts and behavior.
  - Lose correspondence - James's Theory of Emotion
  - Münsterberg's Analysis of Voluntary Behavior
  - "Consciously experienced emotions are by products of bodily reactions evoked by a situation."
  - "The feelings of willful action result from an awareness of covert behavior, or a readiness to act overtly evoked by a situation."
  - "Conscious experience is a by product of behavior."
  - Experimentally oriented ¥
  - Did not embrace Wundtian ¥

- **Differences**
  - James's Liberal attitude toward a philosophy, and ¥ began to irritate Münsterberg who had a more positivistic approach to science!
  - Münsterberg said of James no interest in religious, mysticism as a component of psychology (Experimental ¥). He did not mix.

It is obvious that at least at some point James felt that he and Münsterberg had many things in common in terms of their views on psychology. Not only were the both experimentally inclined psychologists who were diverged from Wundtian psychology but in addition James selected Münsterberg to take over the directorship of the Psychology Laboratory at Harvard University when he decided to leave to pursue other interests. James election of Münsterberg most likely derived from their common and similar belief that thoughts and behaviors were directly related. They were different in what they believed what the precipitating event (either idea or behavior) was but