**Main Concepts**

* “Mental faculties” = functions of the mind
	+ *Not* parts of the mind.
	+ Categorize the faculties through reasoning & self-reflection
* How these functions made sense of the outside world & formed ideas
* Philosophers disagreed on categorization of faculties
	+ *Example* categories: Perception, memory, imagination, reasoning, feeling, desire
* Ideas still in existence today:
	+ Mind resides in body
	+ Psychologists must explain how mind makes sense of world

**Prominent Figures**

* Christian Wolff
	+ Possible founder of theories, 1700s
	+ 2 faculties: sense/imagination, understanding/reason
* Immanuel Kant
	+ Faculties: thought, feeling, will
* Jean-Jacques Rousseau & Locke
	+ Both relied on Empiricism (impressions through 5 senses)

**In Education**

* 1800s: Faculty Psychology ideas in education
* “Mental discipline”
	+ Practice arithmetic 🡪 improve one’s ability to reason. Study Latin 🡪 strengthen memory; etc.
	+ Not learning by rote, but rather applied practice…drilling
		- “Learning was not a case of memorizing facts, but rather of understanding the principles through which related ideas were connected.” (Stone)
* Herbart (founder of pedagogy as academic discipline, mid-1800s) was critic

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