**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

**Sources**

* Brooks, E. (1896, October). A plea for "Faculty Psychology". *Journal of Education*, *44*(15),

239-240. Retrieved from JSTOR.

* Hettche, M. (2016). Christian Wolff. E. N. Zalta (Ed.), The Stanford Encyclopedia of

Philosophy (Winter 2016 ed.). Retrieved from

https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/win2016/entries/wolff-christian/

* Kendler, H. H. (2016). Transfer of training.: Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. Retrieved from

https://www.britannica.com/topic/transfer-of-training

* Stone, J. E. (2014). Faculty psychology and mental Discipline. D. C. Phillips (Ed.).

Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc. Retrieved from SAGE Knowledge

(<http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781483346229.n139>).