19th century

Psychology



The Biology of Psychology al Affiliation The Biology of Psychology Pierre Cabanis, a French psychologist, pioneered biological psychology in the nineteenth century (Leahey, 2004). Cabanis proposed a number of theories and ideas on how the human brain functions. A significant theory that came into being during the 19th century is the theory of unconscious among other theories (Leahey, 2004). The unconscious refers to the processes that occur spontaneously in the human mind, including motivation, memory, and thought processes. This is an interesting concept because human beings may need to understand why individuals do various actions while asleep or in coma (Leahey, 2004). This discussion will consider the explanation of the theory of unconscious and its application in human life.

According to the theory of unconscious, internal changes, such as imagination and memory affects the nervous system in human beings (Leahey, 2004). In most cases, people experience these effects in dreams, which can make them, talk or move their body parts unconsciously. Therefore, people can do various actions while asleep or in coma, simply because imagination and memory communicates to the nervous. The theory of unconscious will enable people understand various problems, such as traumatic memories, painful emotions, and desires or wishes in human beings (Leahey, 2004). Research has shown that people can experience these problems even when they are unconscious. The theory of unconscious supports the existence of biological psychology. However, some psychologists Jean-Paul Sartre criticized the theory of unconscious by claiming that the unconscious is self-conscious (Leahey, 2004). In conclusion, the theory of unconscious one of the theories that Pierre Cabanis proposed, which served as a useful tool to support the biology of

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psychology in the nineteenth century. Memory can influence the nervous system even when the person is unconscious, especially when asleep or in a coma (Leahey, 2004).

Reference

Leahey, T. H. (2004). A History of Psychology (6th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education Inc.