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Acevedo, A. (2018). A Personalistic Appraisal of Maslow's Needs Theory of Motivation: From " Humanistic" Psychology to Integral Humanism. *Journal of Business Ethics* , 148 (4), 741–763. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-015-2970-0>

The summary of the paper is over the analysis of the anthropological and ethical underpinnings of Maslow's needs theory from a more personal view. He determined that both had flaws because although the " humanistic" claims were constructed on materialistic naturalism, it was still undermined by its reductionist. An individual method to the humankind ended up in the pool of need- based ethics. As a result, Maslow's need theory uncovered the troublesome anthropological and ethical reasons as well as their eerie practical insinuations. Maslow's theory and its philosophical foundations swindle the " Humanism" In humans. However, Personalism depicts human expansion both theoretically and attainable

Allwood, C. M., & Berry, J. (2006). Origins and development of indigenous psychologies: An international analysis. *International Journal of Psychology* , 41 (4), 243–268. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00207590544000013>

The summary of this essay looks at the origin, the construction, and some of the individualities of the indigenous psychologies (or IP for short) that are in a variety of different areas around the world. All around the world the IPs turned heads for the mainstream accounts of psychology and even reflected the social, political, and cultural traits of people. 15 researchers from all around the world participated by answering 4 of the questions that were asked of them. There were many alike themes that were seen in the

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participation by the researchers. One of the important reasons for creating IPs was the post-colonial reactions to psychology, as well as they did not believe that it was a well-organized aid to solving the troubles of today. IPs were viewed as ways to produce the local psychology inside a particular cultural content. Many had dissimilar viewpoints on which of the IPs methods were legit from the experiments that were done, to the more “ humanistic methods preformed. The Indigenous psychologies were seen as open and able to make the mainstream psychology better. To some, the Indigenous psychologies were seen as more of a cultural psychology and to others it was seen that cross country and IP psychology had kind of an interactive mutually enriching relationship. In the end, all the researchers and the ones who contributed all agree. They even agreed to have IPs in their societies to help make solving social problems better.

Davidson, L. (2000). Philosophical foundations of humanistic psychology. *The Humanistic Psychologist* , 28 (1-3), 7-31. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08873267.2000.9976979>

This article talks about the philosophical foundations of humanistic psychology and contemplates on different insinuations for the conceptual structure of the creation to a different paradigm on practice of the psychological theory. Continued iinto the essay we see that it is argued that the foundations share the same philosophical perspective. In sharing the same perspective, they see that is can be just as productive in following psychological science as it is when taking care of the Leonardo and Michelangelo or the political views of Rousseau and Jefferson. Lastly,

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psychology has yet to achieve their humanistic goals in the development of the psychological studies and theories.

Henry, C. D. (2017). Humanistic psychology and introductory textbooks: A 21st-century reassessment. *The Humanistic Psychologist*, 45 (3), 281-294. <https://doi.org/10.1037/hum0000056>

This essay covers the current 21 psychology textbooks. These textbooks were then examined to gather the quantity and quality of how humanistic and related psychology are presented; for example, the existential and phenomenological perspectives. After examining, the study concluded that only a small portion of humanistic approaches were covered and were limited to only motivation, personality, and psychotherapy. There is also little to no contributions of Maslow and Carl Rogers. The only thing mentioned about them are the important humanistic concepts or their history. Limited representation of the existential and phenomenological are covered as well. In the end, they determined that there is no simple way they can get the information needed into the textbooks because none of the fields remain vital without new people to practice and if they could get it into the books it would still only alert primarily to humanistic, existential, and phenomenological psychologists and many of them start their schooling the standard way: students in introductory survey classes.

Taylor, E. (1992). Transpersonal psychology: Its several virtues. *The Humanistic Psychologist*, 20 (2-3), 285-300. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08873267.1992.9986796>

This article covers some of the weak points and the strong points of transpersonal psychology or TPP for short. One strong point is that TPP shows us a combined approach to sympathizing the phenomenology of scientific method. Another positive point is importance of qualitative research on discipline. Lastly, how important the interdisciplinary communication is. The weak points tell us that TPP can be at fault for being naïve and not very smart. They also are in a poor financial situation and overrated on influence. for the future. On the negative side, TPP can be faulted for being philosophically naïve, poorly financed, anti-intellectual, and overrated on influence. They concluded that transpersonal movement in the field of psychology has a closer connection to the William James's philosophical outlook. His take on religion paved a way for the American self-help movement.

Williams, P. (2012). Looking back to see the future: The influence of humanistic and transpersonal psychology on coaching psychology today. *International Coaching Psychology Review* , 7 (2), 223-236. Retrieved from <https://search.ebscohost-com.southuniversity.libproxy.edmc.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=79345283&site=eds-live>

In this article Freudian psychology and humanistic psychology takes a look over a theory that is close to psychodynamics and the behaviorism of the foundational operating system. It was concluded that for a sound academic and scholarly theory, coaching must be grounded so it can be stronger in the validation of theories in order to keep moving. There are so many awesome tools that coaches can use when assisting clients to help them grow.

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