

Timeline of abnormal psychology - 410

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Development of abnormal psychology affiliation Development of abnormal psychology Over the years, abnormal psychology has changed and evolved to a more comfortable position. In the modern century, people with abnormal are effectively provided with care and medication. The change experienced is part of the development stage of abnormal psychology. What are the most significant stages?

I. Prehistoric Times

In this stage, there is still connection between evil spirits and abnormal psychology. Archeologists have found skulls with drilled holes. Some assert that the holes are meant to release evil spirits that cause abnormality. However, scientists point out that the holes are drilled for medical purposes such as tumor extraction (Mandler, 2007).

II. 1800 BC-1700 BC: code of Hammurabi

The code of Hammurabi consisting ways in which physicians can treat diseases is created. The code is created by the King or ruler. The King of Babylon creates the code of Hammurabi. It included ways in which diseases could be treated or diagnosed (Mandler, 2007). Diseases are caused by particular evil spirit. Abnormality is also as a cause of an evil spirit.

III. 800 BC-1000 AD: Greek and Roman civilization

In the Greek and Roman civilization, scientific approaches are created to explain mental illness. However, traditional approaches mystical explanations are still held with greater regards. For this reason, more religious affiliated treatments are developed. The early Greek philosophers created the foundation of systemic approaches to psychological disorders. Hippocrates creates numerous documents that show the causing factors of different mental disorders (Baddeley, 2000). One important invention in this <https://assignbuster.com/timeline-of-abnormal-psychology-410/>

stage is the connection of body fluid and mental stability.

IV. 300 AD- 1500 AD: The middle ages

More advanced scientific approaches to mental instability have been developed. However, spiritual theories reemerge in regards to the explanation on abnormality. Mental instability is perceived as punishment for immorality. However, scientists disregarded these beliefs and condemn the church for misleading society. Mentally ill people were treated badly. Abnormal people were referred to as witches. In this stage, Christians develop places that can house mental unstable persons. Such infrastructures are spread across Europe (Baddeley, 2000).

V. 16th Century

The century is also dominated by spiritual explanation on mental instability. However, more people emerged with scientific approaches to understanding abnormality. Johann Weyer compiled a book called *The Deception of Demons* (Baddeley, 2000). The book opposed religious beliefs created to explain mental disability. However, the book cited influence from natural causes may result into mental illness. Moreover, the book disregarded sorcery and witchcraft as causes of mental instability (Mandler, 2007).

VI. 17th, 18th and 19th Century

Until early 19th century, people with mental instability were receiving poor treatment. However, asylums are created but operated with deplorable conditions (Schultz & Schultz, 2011). Franz Anton, however, developed a theory that introduced the argument that hysterical states are created by an imbalance on universal magnetic fluid in the body. He was able to treat [patients by using magnetic objects. In the 18th century, asylums conditions are improved as policies and regulations are created. The number of mental

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hospitals is increasing. In the 19th century, drugs were used in mental hospitals. Asylums were also supplied with drugs such as sedatives to be used on aggressive patients. However, treatment created is not effective enough for patients to fully recover (Schultz & Schultz, 2011).

VII. 20th and 21st Centuries

Different from all other stages, scientists develop theories and publications that provide mechanisms to deal with mental instability. Each year, publications are created. In addition, asylums are developed to acquire maximum quality standards (Schultz & Schultz, 2011). Mental institutions have developed infrastructure as treatment is successful in most patients.

References

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