I. Psychology As A Science: How Science Evolved

I. Fur science knowledge is based only on orderly careful observation + experiment

II. The origins of science in Ancient Greece (500-300 BC): Pre-Socratics
   A. Thales (624-546 BC): basic element is water.
   B. Anaximander (610-546 BC): evolution of man
   C. Pythagoras (570-495 BC): math as the essence of everything
   D. Democritus (460-370 BC): all can be reduced to atoms, including the mind
   E. Hippocrates (460-375 BC): medicine

III. Protagoras (480-410 BC): All knowledge comes from sensory experience

IV. Socrates (469-399 BC) and Plato (427-347 BC): the enemies of science
   A. Real knowledge comes only from rational thought
   B. We sense only the changing world. Only reason is valid. Mind-body dualism

V. Aristotle (384-322 BC): the scientist
   A. Biology is based solely on observation and experiments: Man purely biological.
   B. Laws of knowledge and memory

VI. Epicurus (341-270 BC): translated into poetry by Lucretius (98-54 BC)
   A. Mind, body, physical world all are product of atoms
   B. No after-life. Atoms dissipate in death. Anti-religion
   C. Avoiding pain and fear through intelligent thought is the rule of life

VII. Post-Aristotle science: Archimedes, Ptolemy

VIII. Christianity: our essence is not material. Soul-body dualism
   A. Neo-Platonism fit with Christian thought (Augustine (354-430 AD) to Acquinas (1225-1274 AD)
   B. Knowledge based on faith, reflection, and revelation
   C. Aristotle as the authority on the physical world
   D. Science in Arabian Empire: Library of Alexandria (Egypt) destroyed as pagan

IX. The Renaissance: Knowledge from experience returns
   A. Copernicus (1543): Heavenly bodies revolve around sun
   B. Galileo (1564-1642): Many discoveries unknown to Aristotle
   C. Isaac Newton (1642-1727): the end of non-naturalism in the physical world