

HISTORY OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY

Created by EDS 245 Fall, 2003

What were the factors that led to field of school psychology?

- ❑ Development of IQ tests – Binet
- ❑ Compulsory schooling
 - Psychological and medical inspections
 - All children attending school
 - Need for differentiating between kids
 - Desire to sort kids out
- ❑ Wanting to improve condition of children’s lives
- ❑ Labor laws that moved children out of the work force
- ❑ Looking to children as the future
- ❑ Realizing that children had rights
- ❑ Growth of clinical school psychology
- ❑ Different educational approaches
- ❑ Industrial revolution

How did it begin?

- ❑ Gatekeeper role
- ❑ Lightner Witmer clinic
- ❑ Roots in both clinical and educational
- ❑ Arnold Gesell (first school psychologist)
- ❑ 1890-1900
- ❑ G. Stanley Hall
 - More research oriented approach

How have changing societal forces changed school psychology?

- ❑ Idea that kids with disabilities have rights
- ❑ Great Society
- ❑ Early on – response to immigration and urban situations
- ❑ Expectation that educators will address the whole child
- ❑ Increases in numbers of kids in education
- ❑ NCLB; focus on accountability
- ❑ Civil rights movement
- ❑ Focus on violence
- ❑ WWI
 - Relevance of tests
- ❑ WWII
 - Therapeutic interventions
- ❑ IDEA - mainstreaming

What are four “main events” in the history of school psychology?

These are the events identified by different groups.

- ❑ Binet IQ

- 94-142
- IDEA
- NASP separation as professional field (separate from APA)
- ADA
- Gesell as school psychologist
- Recognized by APA
- Industrial revolution
- WWI – standardized testing
- Boulder conference
- Compulsory schooling
- Witmer's clinic
- Larry P. vs. Riles

Who are important names to know?

Added by Cathi

- Gesell
- Goddard
- Hildreth
- Wallin
- Witmer
- *Wooley?*
- *Washburn?*

Current identity?

An open question