Prologue: The Story of Psychology



AP Psychology

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| Assignment | Due Date | Points | Points Earned |
| Prologue  Read 1-8 | 8/13 | 0 |  |
| Prologue  Read 9-14 | 8/14 | 0 |  |
| Reading Quiz  Pages1-14 | 8/15 | 20 |  |
| Key Terms | 8/18 | 20 |  |
| Packet | 8/18 |  |  |

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**History and Approaches (2–4%)**

Psychology has evolved markedly since its inception as a discipline in 1879. There have been significant changes in the theories that psychologists use to explain behavior and mental processes. In addition, the methodology of psychological research has expanded to include a diversity of approaches to data gathering.

AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

1. Explain how philosophical perspectives shaped the development of psychological thought.

2. Describe, compare, and contrast the different theoretical approaches in explaining behavior:

a. structuralism,

b. functionalism,

c. and behaviorism in the early years;

d. Gestalt,

e. psychoanalytic/psychodynamic,

f. and humanism emerging later;

g. evolutionary,

h. biological,

i. and cognitive as more contemporary approaches.

3. Explain the strengths and limitations when applying theories to explain behavior (in general and for each specific theory).

4. Thoroughly describe, compare, and contrast the different domains of psychology:

a. biological,

b. clinical,

c. cognitive,

d. counseling,

e. developmental,

f. educational,

g. experimental,

h. human factors,

i. industrial–organizational,

j. personality,

k. psychometric,

l. and social.

5. Identify the major historical figures in psychology (What, When, Where and Why)

a. Mary Whiton Calkins,

b. Charles Darwin,

c. Dorothea Dix,

d. Sigmund Freud,

e. G. Stanley Hall,

f. William James,

g. Ivan Pavlov,

h. Jean Piaget,

i. Carl Rogers,

j. B. F. Skinner,

k. Margaret Floy Washburn,

l. John B. Watson, and

m. Wilhelm Wundt.

**Key Terms**

For each of the following terms, create an entry using the three color system detailed below.

**Concepts Figures\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Psychology Socrates

Empiricism Aristotle

Structuralism Rene Descartes

Functionalism Francis Bacon John Locke

Nature/Nurture Wilhelm Wundt

Natural Selection Bradford Titchener

Levels of Analysis William James

Biopsychosocial Approach Mary Calkins

Basic Research Margaret Floy Washburn

Applied Research Charles Darwin

Counseling Psychologists

Clinical Psychologists

Psychiatrists

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For each conceptual term:

Write the concept name in RED

Write the definition in BLACK

Write a sentence or two in your own words illustrating or applying the term in BLUE

Example

PSYCHOLOGY – the scientific study of mental processes and behavior

Psychology uses scientific research to understand why we act, think, and feel the way we do. It also studies what is happening when things go wrong and how to help people who are ill.

For each important figure in Psychology:

Write the name in RED

Write when and where they worked and what they did in BLACK

Write why they are significant in BLUE

Example

SOCRATES - (469-399) Ancient Greek philosopher. Teacher of Plato and Aristotle. Plato believed

that the mind and body was separate and that we were born with innate knowledge within us.

His teachings on mind and body influenced thinker like Descartes to once again consider how the mind and body related to each other, leading to the development of the concept of dualism. His thoughts about innate knowledge also sparked continued discussion of the nature/nurture debate

A THREE SENTENCE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY AND CONSCIOUSNESS

PSYCHOLOGY FIRST LOST ITS MIND.

THEN ITS CONSCIOUSNESS

BUT IT STILL SOMEHOW BEHAVED.

THERE IS NOW GOOD EVIDENCE

PSYCHOLOGY IS REGAINING CONSCIOUSNESS.

THE FIVE STAGES OF THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY:

1. MIND was featured then lost as a focus:

1879 Wundt = Structuralists Introspection

1890-1930 Freud = Psychodynamic Psychoanalysis

1950-70’s Rogers&Maslow Humanistic Self Report

2. CONSCIOUSNESS was studied then lost as an emphasis:

1890 W. James Functionalists

1890 M. Wertheimer Gestalt Psychology

3. BEHAVED = Behaviorialists ruled!

1910 I. Pavlov Biological stimulus-response cycle in dogs

1920’s J. Watson Only learned behavior counts as in conditioning

Baby Al

1940’s B. F. Skinner Mainly studied behavior of rats and pigeons

4. GOOD EVIDENCE was found for mental activities by:

1960’s Kleitman & Azerinsky EEG’s and REM show dream state

1970 on Sperry & Gaszzaniga Hemisphere studies, PET scans

2000’s Neurostudies using PET scans and fMRI’s

5. CONSCIOUSNESS = Cognitive psych now rules!

1980’s to present Bandura BoBo doll study and self-efficacy

1990’s to present Seligman Learned helplessness studies,

positive psychology

Created by Don Leach

The History of Psychology

Ancient Philosophy

Modern Science

Birth of Psychology

Structuralism

Functionalism

Modern Perspectives

Psychoanalytic

Behaviorism

Humanistic

Cognitive

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Contemporary Psychological Perspectives** | | |
| Perspective | Focus | Strengths/Weaknesses |
| BIOLOGICAL |  |  |
| EVOLUTIONARY |  |  |
| PSYCHODYNAMIC |  |  |
| BEHAVIORAL |  |  |
| HUMANISTIC |  |  |
| COGNITIVE |  |  |