

Honors Psychology - History of Psychology

Big Question: What makes psychology unique among other fields of study?

History of Psychology Objectives:

- *Define psychology and trace its historical development.*
- *Briefly describe the different perspectives from which psychologists examine behavior and mental processes.*
- *Identify some of the professional and research interests of psychologists.*
- *Identify and explain the big issues in psychology.*

History of Psychology Overview

Psychology's historical development and current activities lead us to define the field as **the science of behavior and mental processes**. This introduction discusses the development of psychology and the range of behaviors and mental processes being investigated by psychologists in each of the various specialty areas. In addition, it describes the six major perspectives from which psychologists work. This is followed by a description of three major issues that cut across psychology, including the stability of our traits, the rationality of our thoughts and actions, and the relative contributions of biology and experience to intelligence, personality, and behavior. It then provides an overview of the diverse sub-fields in which psychologists conduct research and provide professional services.

History of Psychology Chapter Study Guide

Key Terms

Using your own words, write a brief definition or explanation of each of the following. Feel free to be as succinct as possible as long as the definition makes sense to you. Do this after or while reading the assigned pages for class.

1. Perspectives of Psychology -
 - a. biological (neuroscience) perspective -
 - b. evolutionary perspective -
 - c. behavior genetics perspective -
 - d. psychoanalytic/psychodynamic perspective -
 - e. behavioral perspective -
 - f. humanistic perspective -
 - g. cognitive perspective -
 - h. social-cultural perspective -
2. Mary Whiton Calkins -
3. Charles Darwin -
4. Dorothea Dix -
5. Sigmund Freud -
6. G. Stanley Hall -

7. William James -
8. Ivan Pavlov -
9. Jean Piaget -
10. Carl Rogers -
11. B.F. Skinner -
12. Margaret Floy Washburn -
13. Edward Titchener -
14. Max Wertheimer -
15. John Locke -
16. John Watson -
17. Wilhelm Wundt -
18. Definition of Psychology -
19. Psychologists vs. Psychiatrists -
20. Experimental Psychologist -
 - a. Basic Research -
 - b. Applied Research -
21. Personality Psychologist -
22. Clinical and Counseling Psychologist -
23. Industrial and Organizational (I/O) Psychologist -
24. Forensic Psychologist -
25. Environmental Psychologist -
26. Sports Psychologist -
27. Nature-Nurture Issue -
28. Stability-Change Issue -
29. Diversity-Universality Issue –

RESEARCH METHODS

Big Question: How do psychologists use the scientific method to validate a hypothesis?

Research Methods Objectives:

- *Describe the scientific method and the scientific attitude that facilitate the development of psychological theories.*
- *Describe four methods psychologists use to observe and describe behavior systematically.*
- *Discuss why correlations enable prediction but do not provide an explanation.*
- *Describe the nature and advantages of experimentation and identify the elements of an experiment.*
- *Discuss the ethics of experimentation and how psychologists' values influence their work.*
- *Explain the problems of bias on rational thought.*

Research Methods Overview

The Methods of Study chapter explains the limits of intuition and common sense in reasoning about behavior and mental processes. To counteract our human tendency toward faulty reasoning, psychologists adopt a scientific attitude that is based on healthy skepticism, open-minded humility, and critical thinking. This chapter also explains how psychologists employ the research designs of description, correlation, and experimentation in order to objectively describe, predict, and explain behavior. The chapter concludes with a discussion of several questions people often ask of psychology, including why animal research is relevant, whether laboratory experiments are ethical, whether behavior varies with gender, and whether psychology's principles don't have the potential for misuse. This chapter introduces a number of concepts that will play an important role in later chapters. Make sure you understand the method of experimentation, especially the importance of control conditions and the difference between independent and dependent variables.

Research Methods Chapter Study Guide - Key Terms

Using your own words, write a brief definition or explanation of each of the following. Feel free to be as succinct as possible as long as the definition makes sense to you. Do this after or while reading the assigned pages for class.

30. descriptive studies -

- a. survey -
- b. case study -
- c. naturalistic observation -
- d. correlational study -
 - i. positive correlation -
 - ii. negative correlation -

31. experiment -

- a. theory -
- b. hypothesis -
- c. independent variable (IV) -
- d. dependent variable (DV) -
- e. experimental group -
- f. control group -

- g. confounding variables -
- h. experimental ethics -
- i. animals in experimentation -
- j. population -
- k. sample -
- l. random sample -
- m. random assignment -
- n. Hawthorne effect -
- o. placebo -
 - i. placebo effect -
- p. self-fulfilling prophecy –
- q. single-blind study -
- r. double-blind study -
- s. operational definitions -
- t. reliability -
- u. statistical significance -

32. descriptive statistics -

- a. mean -
- b. mode -
- c. median -
- d. normal distribution -
- e. positively skewed distribution -
- f. negatively skewed distribution -
- g. range -
- h. standard deviation -

33. inferential statistics -