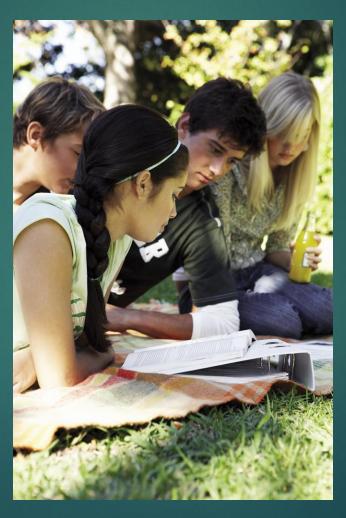
AP PSYCHOLOGY



An abandoned ham sandwich? Or Psychology Department experiment? There was no way Fred could tell for sure.

Unit 1: Psychology's History and Approaches



What is Psychology?

Psychology

What is it?

- Definition of Psychology
 - The science of behavior (what we do) and mental processes (sensations, perceptions, dreams, thoughts, beliefs, and feelings)

Do our feelings always match our behaviors?



If you call me dumb, I may feel sad inside.



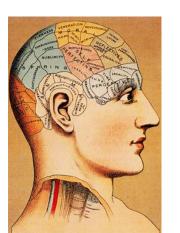
But I will still act tough.

What is Psychology?



- Z Historical Bases: Biology and Philosophy
- One of the first psychological ideas was
 phrenology bumps in the head reveal mental abilities and character traits (not true, obviously)



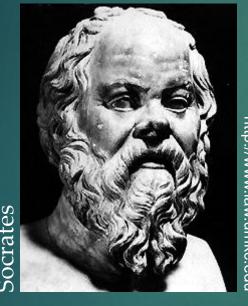


History of Psychology

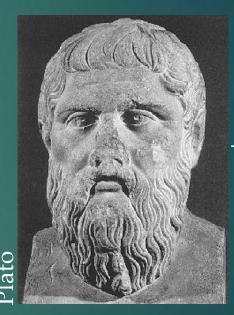
- Although the science of psychology started in the late 1800's, the concept has been around a lot longer.
- There was evidence of trephination (cutting holes into a skull to let evil spirits out) back in the stone age.



Socrates (469-399 B.C.) and Plato (428-348 B.C.)



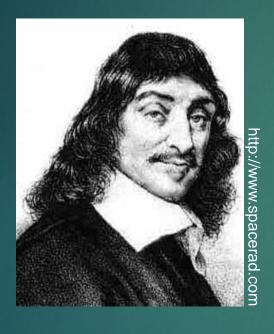
http://www.law.umkc.ed



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Socrates and his student Plato believed the mind was separate from the body, the mind continued to exist after death, and ideas were innate.

Rene Descartes (1596-1650)





http://ocw.mit.edu

Descartes, like Plato, believed in soul (mind)-body separation, but wondered how the immaterial mind and physical body communicated.

Psychology's Roots Prescientific Psychology

- Rene Descartes
- Francis Bacon
- John Locke
 - Tabula Rasa(blank slate)
- Empiricism



Empiricism

» the view that knowledge originates in experience and that science should, therefore, rely on observation and experimentation.



What is the relation of mind to the body?

Mind and body are connected	Mind and body are distinct
The Hebrews	Socrates
Aristotle	Plato
Augustine	Descartes

How are ideas formed?

Some ideas are inborn	The mind is a blank slate
Socrates	Aristotle
Plato	Locke