

AP Psychology Summer 2019 HW

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

Key Question:

Core Concept:

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Psychology:

Behavior:

Pseudopsychology:

Empirical Approach:

Confirmation Bias:

THREE WAYS OF DOING PSYCHOLOGY p.6, 13

1. Experimental psychology:

2. Teachers of psychology:

3. Applied psychologists:

Psychiatrist:

Empiricism:

Historical Perspectives p.4-6

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Key Question:

Core Concept:

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1. Structuralism:

Major Figure in Structuralism:

Introspection:

2. Functionalism:

Major Figure in Functionalism:

3. Humanistic Psychology:

Major Figure in Gestalt:

4. Behaviorism:

Major Figure

5. Psychoanalysis:

Major Figure in Psychoanalysis:

Modern Perspectives p.11

Key Question:

Core Concept:

A. The Biological View:

Neuroscience:

Evolutionary Psychology:

C. The Cognitive View:

Cognitive Neuroscience:

Clinical View:

D. The Psychodynamic View:

Psychoanalyst:

E. The Humanistic View:

Major Figure in the Humanistic View

F. The Behavioral View:

Major Figure in Behavioral View

G. The Socio-cultural View:

H. The Evolutionary/Sociobiological View:

Notes

Psyche: Greek for 'mind' ology: suffix means 'field of study' = 'Study of the Mind'

Historical Roots

Ancient Greece: Socrates (469-399 b.c.e.) and Plato (428-348 b.c.e.) derived their principles from logic.

Concluded that mind is separable from body and continues after the body dies....knowledge is innate-born in us.

Aristotle (384-322 b.c.e.) derived his principles from careful observation

The "soul is not separable from the body"

Knowledge is NOT preexisting but grows from the experiences stored in our memory

Rene Descartes (1595-1650)

Explored the mind-body connection...human sensations and behaviors are based on activity in the nervous system.

Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

One of the founders of modern science

John Locke (1632-1704)

An Essay Concerning Human Understanding

The mind at birth is a **blank slate** on which experience writes upon

Psychology developed from the more established fields of **philosophy** and **biology**

1879 First psychology laboratory

Wilhelm Wundt opens first experimental laboratory in psychology at the University of Leipzig, Germany. Credited with establishing psychology as an academic discipline

1892 APA founded

G. Stanley Hall founds the American Psychological Association (APA) and serves as its first president.

1900 Interpretation of Dreams

Sigmund Freud introduces his theory of psychoanalysis in *The Interpretation of Dreams*, the first of 24 books he would write exploring such topics as the unconscious, techniques of free association, and sexuality as a driving force in human psychology.

1905 IQ tests developed

Using standardized tests, Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon develop a scale of general intelligence on the basis of mental age. Later researchers refine this work into the concept of intelligence quotient; IQ, mental age over physical age. From their beginning, such tests' accuracy and fairness are challenged.

1920 The Child's Conception of the World

Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget publishes *The Child's Conception of the World*, prompting the study of cognition in the developing child.

1921 Rorschach test created

Swiss psychiatrist Hermann Rorschach devises a personality test based on patients' interpretations of inkblots.

1929 Electroencephalogram invented

Psychiatrist Hans Berger invents the electroencephalogram and tests it on his son. The device graphs the electrical activity of the brain by means of electrodes attached to the head.

1933 Nazi persecution of psychologists

After the Nazi party gains control of the government in Germany, scholars and researchers in psychology and psychiatry are persecuted. Many, including Freud, whose books are banned and burned in public rallies, move to Britain or the United States.

1936 First lobotomy in the United States

Walter Freeman performs first frontal lobotomy in the United States at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. By 1951, more than 18,000 such operations have been performed. The procedure, intended to relieve severe and debilitating psychosis, is controversial.

1951 First drug to treat depression

Studies are published reporting that the drug imipramine may be able to lessen depression. Eight years later, the FDA approves its use in the United States under the name Tofranil

1973 Homosexuality removed from DSM

After intense debate, the American Psychiatric Association removes homosexuality from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). The widely used reference manual is revised to state that sexual orientation "does not necessarily constitute a psychiatric disorder."

1974 PET scanner tested

A new brain scanning technique, Positron Emission Tomography (PET), is tested. By tracing chemical markers, PET maps brain function in more detail than earlier techniques.

2000 Sequencing of the Human Genome

Sixteen public research institutions around the world complete a "working draft" mapping of the human genetic code, providing a research basis for a new understanding of human development and disease. A similar, privately funded, project is currently underway.

http://www.learner.org/discoveringpsychology/history/history_nonflash.html