

# AP Psych Review

## Unit 1 Notebook - Schallhorn

Socrates & Plato

- knowledge is innate
- mind separable from body and continues after body dies

Aristotle:

- greek philosopher who believed knowledge is not preexisting
- derived principles from observation

Rene Descartes:

- ideas are innate and mind is entirely distinct from the body
- fluid in brain cavity contained animal spirits

Francis Bacon:

- focused on experiments, experience, observation, and common sense judgement
- commented on human tendency to find pattern

John Locke

- mind at birth is a blank slate
- helped form empiricism — scientific knowledge that comes from observation & experimentation

Socrates & Plato



innate



Aristotle



not innate

Rene Descartes



innate



animal spirits

Francis Bacon



pattern

John Locke



observation

experiment

= empiricism

Wilhelm Wundt

- ↳ German Scientist
- ↳ First Psychology Laboratory
- ↳ created introspection



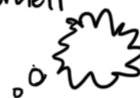
William James

- Harvard Professor
- established psychology in the U.S.
- James-Lange theory of emotion



Edward Titchener

- studied elements of consciousness at Cornell



G. Stanley Hall

- studied under William James
- first president of the APA



Mary Whiton Calkins

- first female president

Margaret Floy Washburn

- first woman to

Dorothea Dix

- reformed mental

Charles Darwin

- british naturalist

of APA  
- studied under William  
James



completer p.n.a  
in psychology



institutions in the  
U.S.



- theory of evolution  
- natural selection



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## Structuralism

- emphasized units of consciousness and identification of elements through introspection
- introspection: examination of one's own conscious thoughts & feelings

## Functionalism:

- how an organism uses its perpetual abilities to adapt to its environment

## Gestalt Psychology:

- refers to form or organization of consciousness
- looks at human mind or behavior as a whole complex system rather than look at individual part

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## Modern Approaches to Psychology

### Psychoanalytic / Psychodynamic:

- focuses on how behavior has unconscious motivations
- emphasis: childhood experiences; unconscious mind

### Behavioral

- focuses on observable behavior
- psychology should study mental processes and not consciousness

### Humanistic

- people control their behavior and try to reach full potential
- focus on free will and control over choices

### Cognitive

- examines how people understand and think about the world
- concerned with internal functions driving behavior

#### Biological or Neurobiological

- physiological or genetic causes of behavior

#### Sociocultural

- behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures
- impact of environment on behavior

#### Evolutionary

- explains behavior as a product of human adaptation