

# PSYCHOLOGY - PAST AND PRESENT

Early History--Chemistry and physics and biology have long histories as domains of \_\_\_\_\_. Psychology only emerged as a science in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It emerged from the biological disciplines of medicine and physiology plus \_\_\_\_\_.

## I. WILHELM WUNDT (1832-1920)

- A. Defined psychology as the scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. 1879 Germany; founded the first university research \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. Goal - Describe the \_\_\_\_\_ that comprise conscious experience.
- D. Think of conscious experience as a molecule; the goal is to discover the \_\_\_\_\_ that make up the experience. Called - \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. Structuralism was popularized in USA by \_\_\_\_\_ at Cornell University.
- F. Method - \_\_\_\_\_ - looking inward; only you can directly \_\_\_\_\_ your experiences, but assumed the "atoms" were the same.  
Required training to prevent "contamination" from \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. WILLIAM JAMES (1842-1910) - at Harvard; Alternative view called - \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Goal - Describe the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mind - what it \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. Influenced by \_\_\_\_\_ writings on evolution.
- C. Text - 1890 - *Principles of Psychology*; it's all there!

## III. SIGMUND FREUD (1856-1939) Vienna, Austria

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ theory. Text - 1900 - *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
- B. Emphasis on
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ mental processes, primarily \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ development, mental illness and \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Not a \_\_\_\_\_; Strong influence in \_\_\_\_\_. Less influence in America because of lack of \_\_\_\_\_ evidence, but he became a major force in the way educated people viewed human \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## IV. JOHN B. WATSON (1878-1958) - \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Psychology was defined as the scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_; Rejected all \_\_\_\_\_ concepts.

- B. Focus on \_\_\_\_\_ research because it allowed \_\_\_\_\_ and because consciousness was \_\_\_\_\_ important.
- C. Goal - prediction and control of \_\_\_\_\_
- D. Dominant American perspective in psychology from 1920s-1960s, but \_\_\_\_\_ only had a brief career in psychology

## V. CHANGING PERSPECTIVES (The 1950s – 1990s)

A. B. F. SKINNER (1904-1990) \_\_\_\_\_ behaviorism

1. Continued fight against the return of \_\_\_\_\_ and Freud's \_\_\_\_\_; emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ control of behavior
2. The environment provides \_\_\_\_\_, which directly control \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ increases a behavior; \_\_\_\_\_ decreases a behavior

B. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers developed \_\_\_\_\_ - new view opposing

Psychoanalytic Theory and Behaviorism because there were \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Behaviorists too focused on \_\_\_\_\_ and psychoanalysts too focused on \_\_\_\_\_ urges.
2. Emphasis on the unique qualities of human experience: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ growth; \_\_\_\_\_ view. Growth occurs unless \_\_\_\_\_ by the environment. Individual \_\_\_\_\_ and feelings are primary.

C. COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY - 1960s - the “cognitive revolution” - another reaction against

behaviorism; inferences about \_\_\_\_\_ events from observations of behavior, an \_\_\_\_\_ approach

Used the Human-Computer metaphor. Computers process information : \_\_\_\_\_ information; Operate on it; \_\_\_\_\_ it; and \_\_\_\_\_ it.

Computers — software and hardware ; Humans -- \_\_\_\_\_ and body/brain

Information processing occurs in \_\_\_\_\_

Information = symbols, or \_\_\_\_\_ representations of the environment

Cognitive neuroscience examines how information is \_\_\_\_\_ in the brain.

## VI. PSYCHOLOGY TODAY Definition: the \_\_\_\_\_ of behavior and mental processes.

Figure 1.1 Biopsychosocial approach

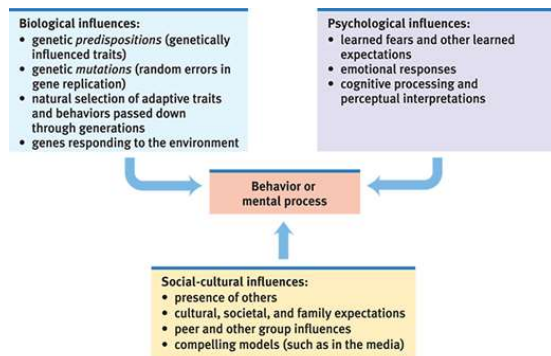


FIGURE 1.1 Myers/DeWall, *Psychology in Modules*, 12e, © 2018 Worth Publishers

Psychology is both a \_\_\_\_\_ - knowledge through basic research and applied research

and a \_\_\_\_\_ - knowledge is used, e.g., to help individuals cope, to help designers build, to help businesses select

## VII. SCIENCE QUESTIONS

A. Answer to Question 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
Would the person in the street feel comfortable answering this question?

B. Answer to Question 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
Would the person in the street feel comfortable answering this question?

C. Answer to Question 3A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Would the person in the street feel comfortable answering this question?  
What is the difference?

Answer to Question 3B: \_\_\_\_\_  
Would the person in the street feel comfortable answering this question?

3A refers to girls and 3B to boys? Would they act the same? \_\_\_\_\_  
Where you correct?

What is the point here? Common sense views of human behavior are \_\_\_\_\_.

Psychology examines human behavior through the \_\_\_\_\_.

THINK ABOUT FOR TUESDAY—DOES THE DEMO WITH THE VIDEOS PROVIDE GOOD EVIDENCE FOR THE POINT? WHY OR WHY NOT?

### REMINDERS:

1. HOMEWORK 1 IS DUE SATURDAY AT MIDNIGHT
2. QUIZ 1 ON THE SYLLABUS IS AVAILABLE NOW; DUE ON WEDNESDAY
3. QUIZ 2 BECOMES AVAILABLE SATURDAY MORNING