1. Psychology
   1. What is Psychology?
      1. Study of behavior and the mind
      2. Systematic, objection methods of observation
      3. Conscious and unconscious state
         1. Since you cannot see this you can only interpret it through your outward behavior
   2. Fields of Psychology
      1. Investigate the biological basis of human behavior
      2. Link between brain functioning and overall behavior
         1. How does our behavior influenced by chemical changes?
         2. Disorders?
            1. Due to chemical imbalances
         3. Medications or drugs
            1. Legal

OTC

Prescription

* + - * 1. Illegal
    1. **Cognitive Psychology**
       1. Perception
       2. Decision making
       3. Language
       4. Learning
       5. Memory
    2. **Social Psychology**
       1. First impressions, attraction, how attitudes are formed and maintained, prejudice and persuasion, conformity, and obedience to authority
    3. **Personality Psychology**
       1. Study the differences between people in such traits as anxiety, sociability, self-esteem, aggressiveness
       2. What makes me different than the person I am sitting next to?
       3. Why is one person moody and the other one isn’t?
    4. **Developmental Psychology**
       1. Nature vs nurture debate (biological vs. environmental factors), stage theories, change and growth
    5. **Clinical and counseling psychology**
       1. Counseling, diagnosis, cause, and treatment of psychological disorders
    6. **Industrial and organizational psychology**
       1. Psychology applied to the workplace (training, placement, productivity)
  1. History
     1. Wilhelm Wundt founded the first laboratory for experimental psychology in 1879
        1. Introspection was primary methodology
        2. Introspection means forward looking
        3. Free association task
           1. The experimenter says a word and the subject then responds with the first word that pops into their mind
     2. Sigmund Freud adopts a clinical approach to studying the mind
        1. Psychoanalysis was primary methodology
     3. The behaviorist alternative
        1. Redefined psychology as study of observable behavior
     4. The “cognitive revolution”
        1. The 1960’s brings a renewed interest in mind, mental activity, and consciousness