1. Prologue
   1. When did Psychology get started?
      1. December 1879
      2. University of Leipsig
      3. Professor Wilhelm Wundt
   2. Structuralism
      1. Started by Edward Bradford Titchener
      2. Cornell University
      3. Engage people in self-reflective intropection (looking inward)
      4. An early school of psychology that used intropection to explore the structural elements of the human mind
   3. Functionalism
      1. William James
      2. Encouraged explorations of down-to-earth emotions, memories, willpower habits, and moment-to-moment streams of consciousness
      3. A school of psychology that focused on how our mental and behavioral processes function – how they enable us to adapt, survive, and flourish
   4. Mary Calkins
      1. Woman at Harvard
      2. Student of William James
      3. First APA female president in 1905
   5. Stopped at page 4, cont to start of chapter 1
2. Chapter 1
   1. Hingsight Bias
      1. The tendency to believe, after learning an outcome, that one would have foreseen it.
      2. I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon
   2. Critical Thinking
      1. Examines assumptions, discerns hidden values, evaluates evidence, and assess conclusions
      2. Thinking that does not blindly accept argumetns and conclusions. Rather, it examines assumptions, discerns hidden values, evaluates evidence, and aassesses conclusions
   3. Scientific Method – A self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature’s answers
      1. Theory
         1. Explains through an integrated set of principles that *organize* observations and *predict* behaviors or events
         2. An explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events
      2. Hypothesis
         1. A good theory produces testable predictions
         2. A testable prediction often implied by a theory
      3. Operational Definitions
         1. A statement of procedures (operations) used to define research variables. For example, human intelligence may be operationally defined as what an intelligence test measures
      4. Replication
         1. Repeating the essence of a research study, usally with different participants in different situations, to see whether the basic finding extends to other participants and circumstances