1. Memory
   1. Memory is a reconstructive process
   2. Eyewitness testimony
      1. Yerkes-Dodson Law
      2. Weapon focus
         1. You are less likely to identify the person if they have a gun or a knife
      3. Cross-race identification problem
         1. Facial recognition is affected by race. It is easier for us to identify somebody of our own race. Caucasians have an easier time recognizing Caucasians than African Americans or Asians.
      4. Source error
         1. One of which you memory a face but you attribute that face to the wrong source.
         2. You find the right face but put it on the wrong source
         3. Example
            1. Donald Thompson, an Australian psychologist, he was picked up by the police one day and identified as the man who raped her. He had an alibi because he was on live TV, the victim was watching that TV show before she was raped thus she recognized his face.
      5. Cognitive Interview
         1. A way to structure the interview process to avoid producing misleading/false information.
   3. Misleading information in the courtroom
      1. Jennifer Thompson case
      2. 22 year old woman in the 80s, man raped her in her college dorm
      3. She knew she wanted to go to the police, she stared at the man
      4. She did escape, went to the police, gave a description, and they created a composite drawing. She looked at the man, said without a doubt it was Ronald Cotton. He was convicted, spent 11 years in prison. In 1995 dna evidence proved her was innocent. In reality it was Bobby Poole. At one point during one of the trials Jennifer Thompson saw bobby poole and said she had never seen this man before in her life. Once she formed the memory of Ronald cotton raping her that was the memory that stuck with her. Even after she knew intellectually that Ronald cotton knew he didn’t rape her, when she pictured the rape that’s the face that she saw. Once she formed the memory that’s what stuck with her. They are now very good friends.
   4. Creation of false memories
      1. What causes us to have false memories?
         1. Memory and arousal
         2. Memory and anxiety
         3. Your memories are most accurate with just a moderate amount of anxiety/arousal. With little or too much anxiety/arousal it will cause the memories to not be accurate.
         4. Non-violent crime have the best memories, violent crimes cause lots of arousal which causes the memories to not be accurate.
   5. Creation of false memories
      1. All you have to do is imagine that something happened to you and you actually might start to believe it, incorporate it into your memory.
      2. Lost in mall study
         1. A 14 year old boy Chris, his brother had convinced him that he had been lost in the mall when he was younger. This event never happened but he was able remember it although it never happened. Once his brother came clean he had a hard time believing it as he had that memory.
      3. 30% of the time students believe the false memories when told
   6. Repressed sexual abuse debate
      1. Intentional forgetting of a highly traumatic, painful situation
      2. Freudian concept
      3. Active coping mechanism that allows us to block out any traumatic events
      4. Can we repress a memory of sexual abuse and then 20-30 years later remember it? Or are these memories false memories that the therapist implanted?
      5. There is no reliable way to determine if the memory is real or if it’s an implanted memory.
      6. How is a jury to decide if they are to send a person to jail if the event happened 20-30 years ago and the only evidence is eyewitness testimony?
2. History
   1. Ebbinghaus
      1. The first scientific investigation of learning and memory, how we form new memories.
      2. He used nonsense syllables
         1. LUP
         2. WAB
      3. He would present lots of nonsense syllables and studied them until he could recite them perfectly.
      4. Forgetting function
         1. When he studied the words and when he tested himself
         2. He varied that interval to minutes, days, weeks, months later.
         3. The largest drop in performance occurs immediately after he learned it. Forgetting occurs very rapidly at first and then it levels off.
3. Information-processing model
   1. Memory operates much like a computer to encode, save, and retrieve information
   2. Sensory memory(iconic & echoic memory) -> selective attention -> STM -> encoding -> LTM
      1. Sensory memory
      2. Short term memory
         1. Temporary storage system
         2. You use this to remember phone numbers
      3. Long term memory
         1. In order to recite something from LTM you have to have it put it back into STM.
4. Sensory Memory
   1. Iconic memory
      1. Very brief visual store
      2. Lasts about 250ms
      3. Flip books use this
   2. Echoic memory
      1. Brief storage for auditory input
      2. Lasts about 3-4 seconds
      3. Important for language perception