**Unit Guide: History and Approaches**

**Textbook Reading**

Meyers, D.G. (2007) *Psychology*. 8th ed.  Holland: Worth Publisher

Prologue: The Story of Psychology (pg 1-17)

**Supplemental Readings**

TBD

**Important Dates**

Open Note Quiz: Friday, September 5, 2014

**Key Terms**

Applied Research

Basic Research

Behavior Genetics

Behaviorism

Biological Perspective

Clinical Psychology

Cognitive Perspective

Counseling Psychology

Developmental Psychology

Educational Psychology

Empiricism

Experimental Psychology

Functionalism

Gestalt Psychology

Human Factors Psychology

Humanistic Psychology

Industrial/Organizational Psychology

Levels of Analysis

Natural Selection

Nature-Nurture Issue

Personality Psychology

Positive Psychology

Psychiatry

Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalytic Perspective

Psychology

Psychometric Psychology

Social Psychology

Social-Cultural Perspective

Structuralism

**Key People**

Wilhelm Wundt

G. Stanley Hall

William James

Sigmund Freud

Jean Piaget

Margaret Floy Washburn

John B. Watson

Ivan Pavlov

B.F. Skinner

Abraham Maslow

Charles Darwin

Dorothea Dix

Carl Rogers

Mary Whiton Calkins

**Learning Targets: I can…**

1. Describe and compare different theoretical approaches in explaining behavior:
   1. Structuralism, functionalism, and behaviorism in the early years
   2. Gestalt, psychoanalytic/psychodynamic, and humanism emerging later
   3. Evolutionary, biological, and cognitive and biopsychosocial as more contemporary approaches
2. Describe the strengths and limitations of applying theories to explain behavior.
3. Identify the differences between the different domains of psychology
   1. Biological, clinical, cognitive, counseling, developmental, educational, experimental, human factors, industrial-organizational, personality, psychometric, and social.
4. Describe how philosophical and physiological perspectives shaped the development of psychological thought.
5. Identify the major historical figures in psychology.
6. Define psychology.
7. Map psychology’s prescientific roots from early understandings of mind and body to today.
8. Explain how early psychologists sought to understand the mind’s structure and functions.
9. I can identify some of the leading psychologists who worked in the areas of structuralism and functionalism.
10. Describe the principle of natural selection.
11. Describe the APA including when was it founded and its purpose.
12. Summarize psychology’s big issues: stability v. change, nature v. nurture, rationality v. irrationality, conscious v. unconscious. What is the biggest issue?
13. Explain the difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist.
14. List and describe the major subfields of psychology.
15. For the following scenario be able to explain Billy’s behavior from each of the psychological perspectives:

Billy is foreman of a painting crew. His boss said that if he ran the crew well and the job was done right then he’d get a bonus. Toward the end of the job Billy noticed that a couple of the younger painters (who he called gimps) have spilled some paint of the roofing shingles, washed their brushes in the customer’s flower bed and they’ve painted the plastic tracks of all the windows. Billy was furious. He knew the boss would hold him responsible and he was going to lose his bonus. He really got angry and let the younger painters have it.

Neuroscience

Behavioral

Cognitive

Sociocultural

Psychoanalytic

Humanistic