

## ***Foundations Summary***

### **Psychology's History and Approaches A.P. Psychology**

*Name* \_\_\_\_\_

*Date* \_\_\_\_\_

*Period* \_\_\_\_\_

#### **AT THE END OF THIS UNIT, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:**

1. Explain psychology as a discipline and trace its historical roots.
  - a. Roots in biology and philosophy
  - b. 1920's field changed to focus on inner sensations, feelings and thoughts
  - c. 1920's – 1960's study as a behavioral science because it can be observed
  - d. 1960's- today science of behavior and mental processes
2. Identify psychology's most important issues.
  - a. Stability vs. change
  - b. Rationality vs. irrationality
  - c. Nature vs. nurture
3. Describe the different perspectives from which psychologists examine behavior and mental processes as well as its most important subfields.
  - a. Basic research
  - b. Applied research
  - c. Clinical psychology
  - d. Psychiatry
4. Define the 7 primary (and 2 historic) perspectives of psychology
  - a. Structuralism
  - b. Functionalism
  - c. Biological
  - d. Behavioral
  - e. Cognitive
  - f. Humanistic
  - g. Psychoanalytic/psychodynamic
  - h. Socio-cultural
  - i. Evolutionary

#### **PLEASE ADD THE FOLLOWING TERMS TO YOUR NOTES:**

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. dualism        | 5. existential |
| 2. Charles Darwin | 6. melancholy  |
| 3. John Locke     | 7. eclectic    |
| 4. tabula rasa    | 8. ephemeral   |