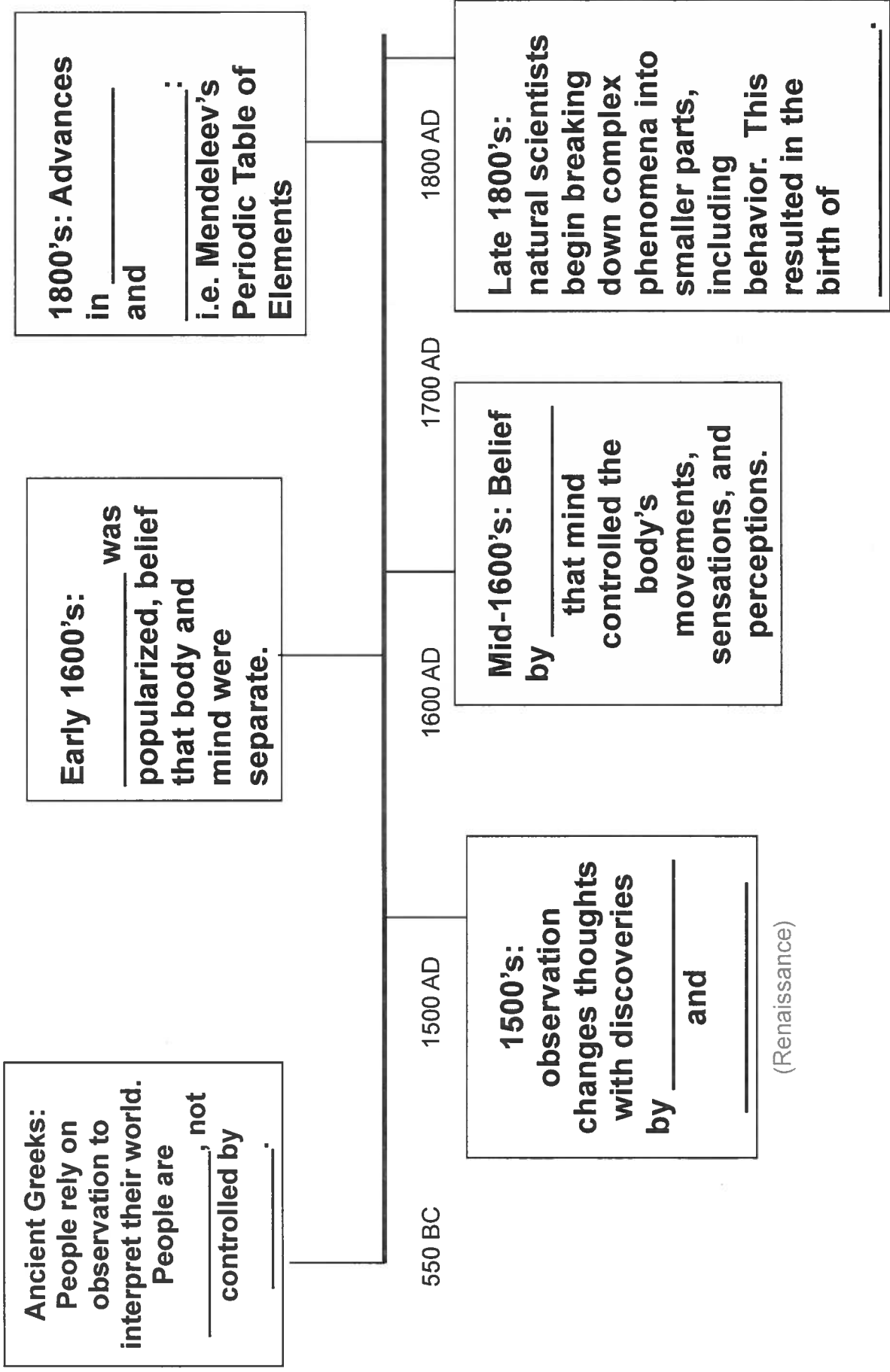


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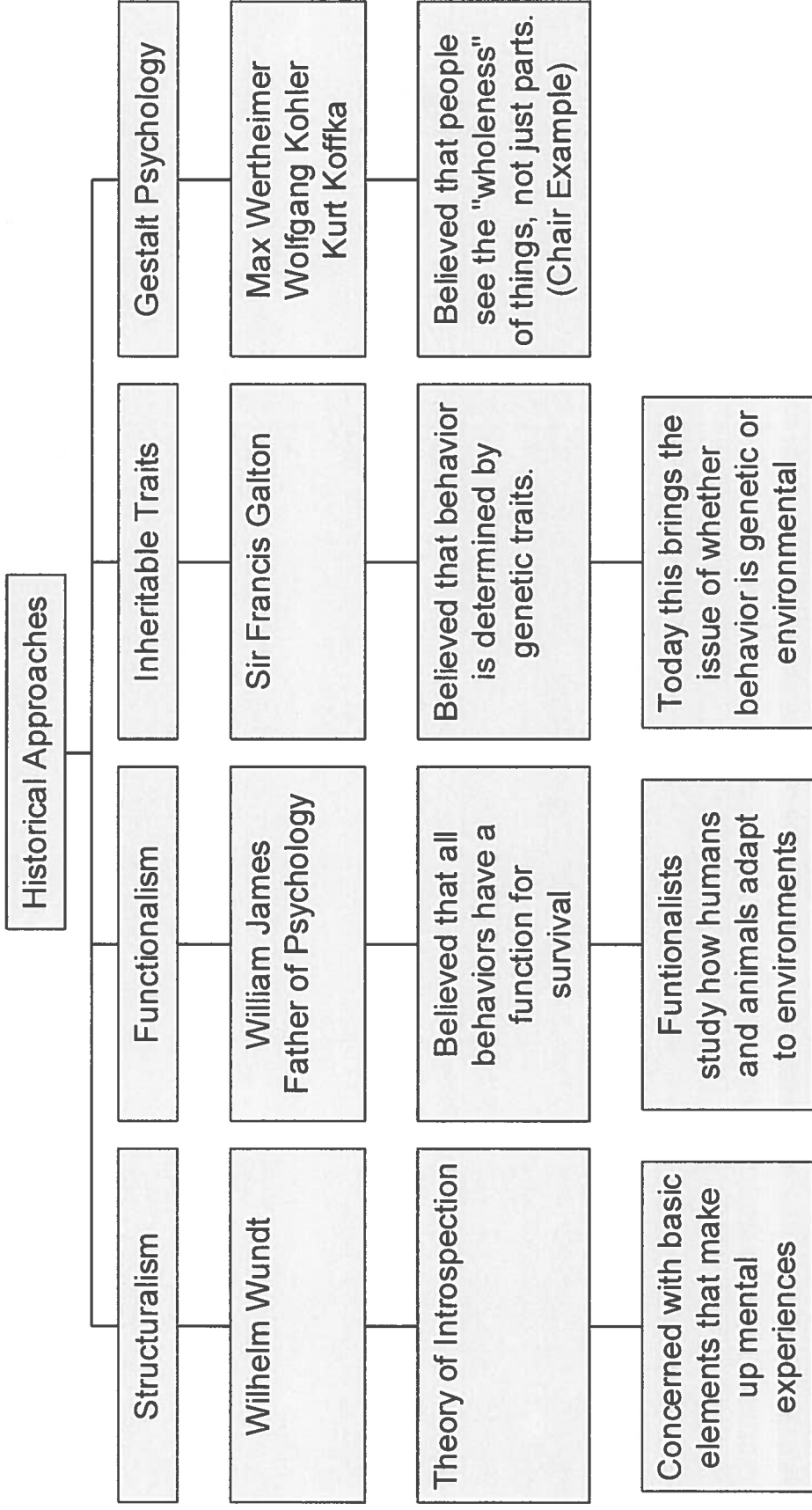
1.2 A Brief History of Psychology

Skeleton Notes

I. Origins of Psychology



II. Approaches to Psychology



III. Contemporary Approaches to Psychology

A. Psychoanalytic Psychology:

_____ —founder of this approach
Studies how _____ motives and conflicts determine human behavior.

Methods used by Freud:

- _____
- _____
- _____

B. Behavioral Psychology:

_____ —Founder of this approach

Studies how organisms learn or modify their behavior based on their response to events in the _____. Behaviorists stress investigation by _____ behaviors. Behavior is a result of _____ due to stimuli in the environment and reinforcement for certain behavior.

Notable followers of this approach include:

C. Humanistic Psychology:

Developed as a reaction to behavioral psychology. Followers of this approach stress individual _____ and believe that each person is free to direct their own _____ and personal _____.

Followers of this approach include:

D. Cognitive Psychology:

_____ believe that behavior is more than a response to stimuli, it is influenced by a variety of mental processes, including _____, _____, and _____. Cognitivists are concerned with how people process, store, and retrieve information in ways that impact behavior.

Notable Followers of this approach include:

E. Biological Psychology:

Followers of this approach are concerned with how biology impacts our behavior. _____ study how the brain, nervous system, hormones, and genetic factors affect behavior.

Example: Autistic children have a genetic defect that regulates serotonin.

F. Sociological Psychology:

Followers believe that our behaviors are a result of the _____ to which we belong. Behaviors are influenced by attitudes, values, beliefs, and social norms as well as socioeconomic status and gender.