

KEY

Guided Reading Activity 1-2

A Brief History of Psychology

For use with textbook pages 14-22

Directions: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| behavioral | functionalist | introspection |
| cognitivists | Gestalt | observation |
| René Descartes | Greeks | psychobiologists |
| dualism | heredity | rational |
| ethnic | humanists | unconscious |

Phrenology - examining human skull to determine traits (mid-1800s)

Descartes: "I think, therefore I am"
(Cogito, ergo sum)

The Origins of Psychology

In the fifth and sixth centuries B.C. the 1 Greeks decided that people were 2 rational. During the Renaissance, scientists began to use 3 observation to confirm their theories. 4 René Descartes disagreed with the concept of 5 dualism. Instead, he believed that there was a link between the mind and the body.

The Four Humors p. 23 → Read Aloud
Introduction

Historical Approaches

Wilhelm Wundt developed a method of self-observation known as 6 introspection. William James was a 7 functionalist who proposed that all activities of the mind have the basic purpose of allowing us to survive as a species. Sir Francis Galton studied the influence of 8 heredity on human abilities and behavior. A group of German psychologists proposed that perception is a whole pattern, or a 9 Gestalt.

p. 57, 63 (Optical Illusions)

Contemporary Approaches

Sigmund Freud was primarily interested in the 10 unconscious mind. Ivan Pavlov was a pioneer in 11 behavioral psychology. 12 Humanists describe human nature as evolving and self-directed. Psychologists who focus on how information is processed, stored, and recalled are known as 13 cognitivists. PET scans and CAT scans are modern tools used by 14 psychobiologists. Sociocultural psychology studies the influence of 15 ethnic and cultural similarities and differences on behavior.

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Middle Ages - demonological approach

→ institutionalization ("prison") →

mental care reforms

Outpatient vs. Inpatient

Homework?

History Of Psychology

500,000 B.C. - **Stone Age**

- **Trephination** – stone instrument used to cut away section of skull (released evil spirits)

prior to 5 B.C. - **Biblical Times**

- **Exorcism** – coaxing of evil spirits to leave a person's body

500 B.C. - 500 - **Greeks & Romans** (Hippocrates, Plato, Aristotle)

- **Humors** – mental and physical functioning caused by levels of four fluids (*yellow bile, black bile, blood, phlegm*)

500 – 1350 - **Middle Ages**

- **Demonological Approach** – behavior interpreted as a conflict between God and Satan (exorcism)

1400 – 1700 - **Renaissance**

- **Johann Weyer** – 1st physician to specialize in mental illness
- **Asylums** – institutional care for people with mental disorders
 - eventually became virtual prisons

early 1800's - **Asylum Reform** (William Tuke, Benjamin Rush, Dorothea Dix)

- **State Hospitals** – state-run public mental institutions in the U.S. (based on moral, humane, and respectful treatment)
- **Phrenology** – inspection of skull bumps to determine personality

mid 1800's - **Moral Development Decline**

- as mental hospitals ↑; money, staff, and recovery rates ↓

1875 - **Functionalism** (William James)

- examined the function (*how*) and purpose (*why*) of behavior

1879 - **Structuralism** (Wilhelm Wundt)

- "birth" of psychology as a science
- analysis (*what*) of immediate experience into basic elements
- introspection (self-observation)

late 1800's - **Heredity** (Sir Francis Galton)

- examined genetic influences on behavior