

CHAPTER 1

definition of psychology
 careers in psychology
 basic/applied research
 school of thought
 Aristotle
 René Descartes - dualism
 John Locke – empiricism
 Gottfried Leibnitz - monism
 Ernst Weber, Gustav Fechner
 psychophysics
 Hermann Helmholtz
 Wilhelm Wundt - introspection
 E. B. Titchener – structuralism
 Margaret Washburn
 Charles Darwin – theory of evolution
 William James - functionalism
 Mary Calkins
 anecdotal versus empirical evidence
 Ivan Pavlov – conditioned reflexes
 E. L. Thorndike – the law of effect
 John Watson – behaviorism
 E. C. Tolman
 B. F Skinner – behaviorism
 gestalt psychology
 Sigmund Freud – psychodynamic theory
 the unconscious, mental illness
 Neo-Freudians – Jung, Horney, Adler
 humanistic psychology – self-actualization
 Carl Rogers, Abraham Maslow
 cognitive psychology – Miller, Neisser
 neuroscience
 evolutionary psychology
 behavior/molecular genetics

CHAPTER 2

the four goals of psychology
 scientific method
 theory
 operational definition
 peer review, replication
 principle of parsimony
 hypothesis testing
 principle of falsifiability
 pseudoscience – astrology, graphology
 the scientific method
 T. S. Kuhn - paradigm shift
 naturalistic observation
 anthropomorphism
 case studies
 achievement and aptitude
 reliability and validity
 standardized tests, norms
 surveys and interviews, leading questions

sampling
 variables – independent, dependent, extraneous
 experimental group, control group
 controlling variables – random assignment
 subject bias, experimenter bias
 demand characteristics
 Clever Hans
 single/double blind
 placebo, placebo effect
 field experiments
 research ethics, informed consent
CORRELATION
 correlation and causation

CHAPTER 4

maturation
 conception
 prenatal development
 critical period
 fetal alcohol syndrome
 neonatal reflexes
 infant development
 motor development
 senses, visual preferences
 Caroll Izard – emotional development
 temperament
 attachment, bonding, imprinting
 Harlow's motherless monkeys
 Mary Ainsworth – 3 types of attachment
 childhood problems
 cognitive development
PIAGET'S STAGES
 assimilation / accommodation
 object permanence
 egocentrism
 conservation
 moral development
 Kohlberg
 Gilligan
 prosocial behavior
 Diana Baumrind – 3 parenting styles
 puberty
 menarche
 Erikson's psychosocial development
 menopause
 male climacteric
 gerontology
 thanatology
 ageism
 dementia
 Alzheimer's disease
 hospice