










- 1  **Myers' Psychology for AP\***
- 2  **Unit 1:  
Psychology's History and Approaches**
- 3  **Unit Overview**
  - [What is Psychology?](#)
  - [Contemporary Psychology](#)
- 4  **What is Psychology?**
- 5  **Psychology's Roots**  
***Prescientific Psychology***
  - Ancient Greeks
    - Socrates
    - Plato
    - Aristotle
- 6  **Psychology's Roots**  
***Prescientific Psychology***
  - Rene Descartes
  - Francis Bacon
  - John Locke
    - Tabula Rasa (blank slate)
  - [Empiricism](#)
- 7  **Psychology's Roots**  
***Psychological Science is Born***
  - Wilhelm Wundt (1879)
    - University of Leipzig
    - Reaction time experiment
- 8  **Psychology's Roots**  
***Thinking About the Mind's Structure***
  - Edward Titchener
    - [Structuralism](#)
      - introspection
- 9  **Psychology's Roots**



### ***Thinking About the Mind's Function***

- William James
  - [Functionalism](#)
  - Mary Calkins
  - Margaret Floy Washburn
- [Experimental psychology](#)

#### 10 **Psychological Science Develops**

- Sigmund Freud

#### 11 **Psychological Science Develops**

- [Behaviorism](#)
  - John B. Watson
  - B.F. Skinner
  - “study of observable behavior”

#### 12 **Psychological Science Develops**

- [Humanistic psychology](#)
  - Carl Rogers
  - Abraham Maslow
- [Cognitive Neuroscience](#)

#### 13 **Psychological Science Develops**

- [Psychology](#)
  - Science
  - Behavior
  - Mental processes

#### 14 **Contemporary Psychology**

#### 15 **Psychology's Biggest Question**

- [Nature – Nurture Issue](#)



- Biology versus experience
- History
  - Greeks
  - Rene Descartes
  - Charles Darwin
  - [Natural selection](#)

16 ☐ **Psychology's Three Main Levels of Analysis**

- [Levels of Analysis](#)
  - Biological
  - Psychological
  - Social-cultural
- [Biopsychosocial Approach](#)

17 ☐ **Psychology's Three Main Levels of Analysis**

18 ☐ **Psychology's Three Main Levels of Analysis**

19 ☐ **Psychology's Three Main Levels of Analysis**

20 ☐ **Psychology's Three Main Levels of Analysis**

21 ☐ **Psychological Approaches/Perspectives**

- [Biological psychology](#)
- [Evolutionary psychology](#)
- [Psychodynamic psychology](#)
- [Behavioral psychology](#)
- [Cognitive psychology](#)
- [Humanistic psychology](#)
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22 ☐ **Psychological Approaches/Perspectives**

23 ☐ **Psychological Approaches/Perspectives**

24 ☐ **Psychological Approaches/Perspectives**

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31 ☐ **Psychology's Subfields**

- [Psychometrics](#)
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32 ☐ **Psychology's Subfields**

- [Applied Research](#)
  - [Industrial/organizational psychology](#)
  - [Human factors psychology](#)
  - [Counseling psychology](#)
  - [Clinical psychology](#)
  - [Psychiatry](#)

33 ☐ **Tips for Studying Psychology**

- [SQ3R](#)
- Study Tips
  - Distribute your study time
  - Learn to think critically
  - In class, listen actively
  - Overlearn
  - Be a smart test-taker

34 ☐ **The End**



### 35 **Teacher Information**

- Types of Files
  - This presentation has been saved as a “basic” Powerpoint file. While this file format placed a few limitations on the presentation, it insured the file would be compatible with the many versions of Powerpoint teachers use. To add functionality to the presentation, teachers may want to save the file for their specific version of Powerpoint.
- Animation
  - Once again, to insure compatibility with all versions of Powerpoint, none of the slides are animated. To increase student interest, it is suggested teachers animate the slides wherever possible.
- Adding slides to this presentation
  - Teachers are encouraged to adapt this presentation to their personal teaching style. To help keep a sense of continuity, blank slides which can be copied and pasted to a specific location in the presentation follow this “Teacher Information” section.

### 36 **Teacher Information**

- Hyperlink Slides - This presentation contains two types of hyperlinks. Hyperlinks can be identified by the text being underlined and a different color (usually purple).
  - Unit subsections hyperlinks: Immediately after the unit title slide, a page (slide #3) can be found listing all of the unit’s subsections. While in slide show mode, clicking on any of these hyperlinks will take the user directly to the beginning of that subsection. This allows teachers quick access to each subsection.
  - Bold print term hyperlinks: Every bold print term from the unit is included in this presentation as a hyperlink. While in slide show mode, clicking on any of the hyperlinks will take the user to a slide containing the formal definition of the term. Clicking on the “arrow” in the bottom left corner of the definition slide will take the user back to the original point in



the presentation.

These hyperlinks were included for teachers who want students to see or copy down the exact definition as stated in the text. Most teachers prefer the definitions not be included to prevent students from only “copying down what is on the screen” and not actively listening to the presentation.

For teachers who continually use the Bold Print Term Hyperlinks option, please contact the author using the email address on the next slide to learn a technique to expedite the return to the original point in the presentation.










### 37 **Teacher Information**

- Continuity slides
  - Throughout this presentation there are slides, usually of graphics or tables, that build on one another. These are included for three purposes.
    - By presenting information in small chunks, students will find it easier to process and remember the concepts.
    - By continually changing slides, students will stay interested in the presentation.
    - To facilitate class discussion and critical thinking. Students should be encouraged to think about “what might come next” in the series of slides.
- Please feel free to contact me at [kkorek@germantown.k12.wi.us](mailto:kkorek@germantown.k12.wi.us) with any questions, concerns, suggestions, etc. regarding these presentations.  
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### 38 **Division title (green print)** **subdivision title (*blue print*)**











- XXX
- XXX
- XXX











- 39  **Division title (green print)**  
**subdivision title (*blue print*)**
- 40  **Definition Slide**  
 = add definition here
- 41  **Definition Slides**
- 42  **Empiricism**  
 = the view that knowledge originates in experience and that science should, therefore, rely on observation and experimentation.
- 43  **Structuralism**  
 = an early school of psychology that used introspection to explore the structural elements of the human mind.
- 44  **Functionalism**  
 = a school of psychology that focused on how our mental and behavioral processes function – how they enable us to adapt, survive, and flourish.
- 45  **Experimental Psychology**  
 = the study of behavior and thinking using the experimental method.
- 46  **Behaviorism**  
 = the view that psychology (1) should be an objective science that (2) studies behavior without reference to mental processes.  
 • Most research psychologists today agree with (1) but not with (2).
- 47  **Humanistic Psychology**  
 = historically significant perspective that emphasized the growth potential of healthy people and the individual's



potential for personal growth.








- 48  **Cognitive Neuroscience**  
= the interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with cognition (including perception, thinking, memory, and language).
- 49  **Psychology**  
= the science of behavior and mental processes.
- 50  **Nature-Nurture Issue**  
= the longstanding controversy over the relative contributions that genes and experience make to the development of psychological traits and behaviors.  
• Today's science sees traits and behaviors arising from the interaction of nature and nurture.
- 51  **Natural Selection**  
= the principle that, among the range of inherited trait variations, those contributing to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations.
- 52  **Levels of Analysis**  
= the differing complementary views, from biological to psychological to social-cultural, for analyzing any given phenomenon.
- 53  **Biopsychosocial Approach**  
= an integrated approach that incorporates biological, psychological, and social-cultural levels of analysis.
- 54  **Biological Psychology**  
= a branch of psychology that studies the links between biological (including neuroscience and behavior genetics) and psychological processes.
- 55  **Evolutionary Psychology**  
= the study of the roots of behavior and mental processes using the principles of natural selection.



- 56  **Psychodynamic Psychology**  
= a branch of psychology that studies how unconscious drives and conflicts influence behavior, and uses that information to treat people with psychological disorders.
- 57  **Behavioral Psychology**  
= the scientific study of observable behavior, and its explanation by principles of learning.
- 58  **Cognitive Psychology**  
= the scientific study of all the mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating.
- 59  **Social-Cultural Psychology**  
= the study of how situations and cultures affect our behavior and thinking.
- 60  **Psychometrics**  
= the scientific study of the measurement of human abilities, attitudes, and traits.
- 61  **Basic Research**  
= pure science that aims to increase the scientific knowledge base.
- 62  **Developmental Psychology**  
= the scientific study of physical, cognitive, and social change throughout the life span.
- 63  **Educational Psychology**  
= the study of how psychological processes affect and can enhance teaching and learning.
- 64  **Personality Psychology**  
= the study of an individual's characteristic pattern of thinking, feeling, and acting.
- 65  **Social Psychology**  
= the scientific study of how we think about, influence, and



relate to one another.

- 66  **Applied Research**  
= scientific study that aims to solve practical problems.
- 67  **Industrial-Organizational (I/O) Psychology**  
= the application of psychological concepts and methods to optimizing human behavior in workplaces.
- 68  **Human Factors Psychology**  
= the study of how people and machines interact resulting in the design of machines and environments.
- 69  **Counseling Psychology**  
= a branch of psychology that assists people with problems in living (often related to school, work, and marriage) and in achieving greater well-being.
- 70  **Clinical Psychology**  
= a branch of psychology that studies, assesses, and treats people with psychological disorders.
- 71  **Psychiatry**  
= a branch of medicine dealing with psychological disorders; practiced by physicians who often provide medical (for example, drug) treatments as well as psychological therapy.
- 72  **SQ3R**  
= a study method incorporating five steps; Survey, Question, Read, Rehearse, Review.