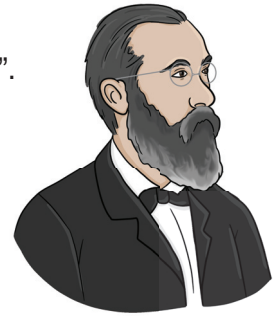


TOPIC: EARLY SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

Structuralism

- ◆ **Wilhelm Wundt** (1832 – 1920): Considered the “_____ of modern psychology”.
 - Taught the first psychology _____ at University of Heidelberg (1867).
 - Published the first psychology textbook (1874).
 - Opened the first psychology _____ at University of Leipzig (1879).
- ◆ Wundt’s studied the _____ conscious experience.
- ◆ **Structuralism**: Approach to psychology that tried to isolate and analyze the _____ elements of thought.



| Important Founders | Main Question | Main Methodology |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Wilhelm Wundt Edward Titchener | _____ happens in the mind when a person does X? | Introspection : An analysis of one's _____ experience. A report of moment-to-moment experiences when presented with a stimulus. |

- ◆ **Limitation**: Each person’s experience is _____; results cannot be evaluated or generalized.

EXAMPLE

Which of the following research questions would a structuralist ask?

- a) What specific conscious thoughts happen in the mind when a person hears a song?
- b) Why it might be evolutionarily advantageous for humans to feel emotions like guilt and shame?
- c) How do a person’s unconscious motives impact their behaviors?
- d) How do humans process visual stimuli in coherent wholes?

PRACTICE

_____ is considered the Father of Psychology.

- a) Sigmund Freud.
- b) John Locke.
- c) William James.
- d) Wilhelm Wundt.

TOPIC: EARLY SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

Functionalism

- ◆ **William James** (1842 – 1910): The “Father of _____ psychology”.
 - Wanted to focus less on *what* the mind is doing, and more on _____ it’s doing it.
- ◆ James was heavily influenced by _____ **theory of natural selection**:
 - Attributes that promote survival and reproduction become more prevalent in the population over time.
 - If this applies to physical attributes, it should also apply to _____ processes and behavior.
- ◆ **Functionalism**: An approach to psychology that emphasized the adaptive significance of mental processes.



| Important Founders | Main Question | Main Methodology |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| William James James Rowland Angell | _____ or _____ does a person do X? | Used various methods: Observation Experimentation Longitudinal Studies Questionnaires |

- ◆ **Limitation**: This perspective tended to overlook _____ differences.

EXAMPLE

Which of the following research questions would a functionalist ask?

- a) What happens in the mind when a human feels velvet?
- b) What part of the brain is used for vision?
- c) How does the social environment, including culture, impact morality?
- d) Why might it be evolutionarily advantageous for humans to feel emotions like guilt and shame?

PRACTICE

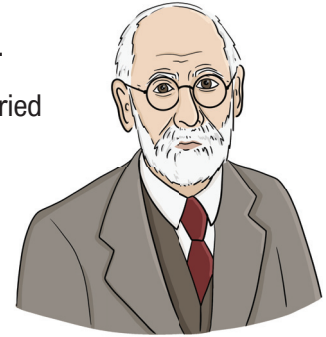
Functionalism was heavily influenced by...

- a) The idea of philosophical materialism.
- b) Charles Darwin’s theory of natural selection.
- c) John Locke’s theory that humans are born as blank slates.
- d) Ivan Pavlov’s original experiments demonstrating classical conditioning in dogs.

TOPIC: EARLY SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

Psychoanalytic Perspective

◆ **Sigmund Freud** (1856 - 1939): Worked with patients diagnosed with “_____”.



- Believed his patients had mental _____ or childhood _____ buried in their *unconscious*.
 - Believed these were causing behavioral, mental, and _____ symptoms.
- ◆ **Psychoanalysis:** A _____ that gives people insight into their unconscious.
- ◆ Over time, Freud developed his **psychoanalytic theory**:
- Approach to psychology that emphasizes the influence of the _____ conscious on thoughts and behaviors.
 - Applied his theory to better understand personality and development, and to inform his _____ practice.

| Important Founders | Main Question | Main Methodology |
|--|--|------------------|
| Sigmund Freud Carl Jung Alfred Adler | How do unconscious motives and early childhood experiences influence wellbeing and behavior? | Psychoanalysis |

◆ **Limitation:** Many of Freud’s theories lack empirical _____.

EXAMPLE

Which of the following statements best describes psychoanalytic theory?

- a) An approach to psychology that focuses on how humans develop across the lifespan.
- b) An approach to psychology that emphasizes the adaptive significance of mental processes.
- c) An approach to psychology that emphasizes the influence of the unconscious on mental processes.
- d) An approach to psychology that focuses on the neural mechanisms underlying behavior.

PRACTICE

Freud believed that a number of things could lead to hysteria (or hysteria-like symptoms). Which of the following concepts did Freud NOT focus on?

- a) Cultural context.
- b) Childhood trauma.
- c) Mental conflicts.
- d) Unconscious thoughts and desires.