

History of Psychology

Ch.1: What Is Psychology?

Page 1 of 3

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

PART I: TIMELINE

This assignment is worth 30 points.

Using the textbook (pages 12-13), create a timeline of the early history of psychology.

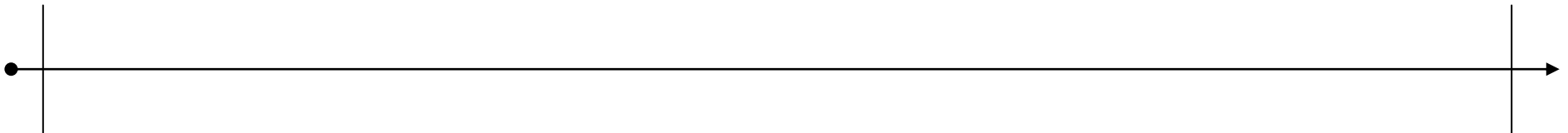
Make sure your timeline includes the following people/groups:

- Socrates (400 BC)
- Hippocrates (390 BC)
- Aristotle (350 BC)
- Europeans in the Middle Ages (1000 AD)
- Copernicus (1540)
- John Locke (1690)
- Sir Isaac Newton (1700)
- Wilhelm Wundt (1879)

Place each person or group on the timeline in the **correct order**. For each point on the timeline, put the **date** and write the **information from the textbook** for that time period.

400 BC

1879



History of Psychology

Ch.1: What Is Psychology?

Page 2 of 3

PART 2: EARLY APPROACHES TO PSYCHOLOGY

Using pages 13-17, write the major psychologists for each the approaches described, then list the main ideas of each approach. The first one is done for you.

APPROACH	MAJOR PSYCHOLOGIST(S)	WHAT WERE THE MAIN IDEAS OF THIS APPROACH?
Structuralism	Wilhelm Wundt	Concerned with studying the basic elements of conscious experience: objective sensations (things like sight, taste, and smell) and subjective feelings (emotions, mental images).
Functionalism		
Behaviorism		
Reinforcement		
Gestalt		
Psychoanalytic		

History of Psychology

Ch.1: What Is Psychology?

Page 3 of 3

PART 3: CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES IN PSYCHOLOGY

Using pages 18-21 fill in the table below. List any psychologists mentioned in the text, the subject matter each perspective looks at, and the thing(s) that each perspective says are the most important influence(s) on behavior. The first one is done for you. (You do not need to fill-in the boxes that are grayed out!)

Perspective	Major Psychologist(s)	What kinds of topics would someone in this perspective study?	According to this perspective, what is the main cause of behavior?
Biological		Nervous system, glands and hormones, genetic factors	Biological processes influence behavior and mental processes.
Cognitive			
Humanistic	Abraham Maslow Carl Rogers		
Psychodynamic (although the book calls it "Psychoanalytic," the perspective is known as "Psychodynamic" today)			
Learning			
Sociocultural			