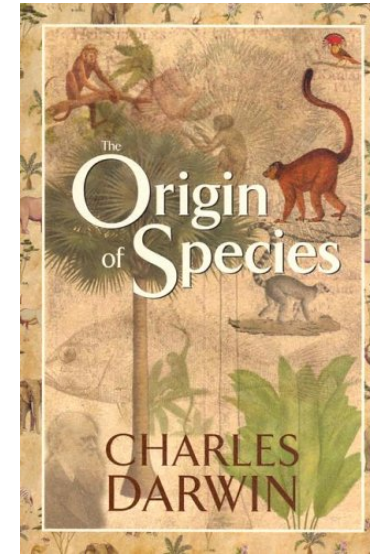


Mary Whiton Calkins



Charles Darwin



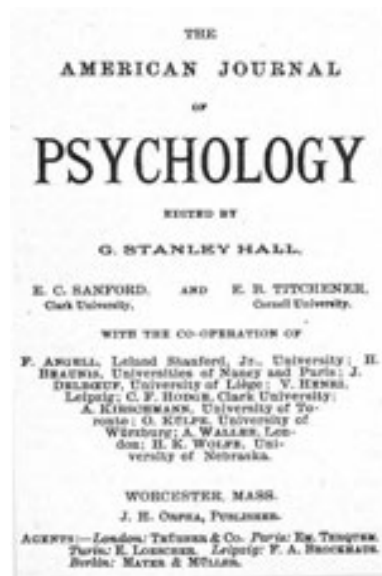
Dorothea Dix

" ... I COME AS THE ADVOCATE OF
HELPLESS, FORGOTTEN, INSANE
MEN AND WOMEN; OF BEINGS
SUNK TO A CONDITION FROM
WHICH THE UNCONCERNED
WORLD WOULD START WITH
REAL HORROR."
DOROTHEA DIX

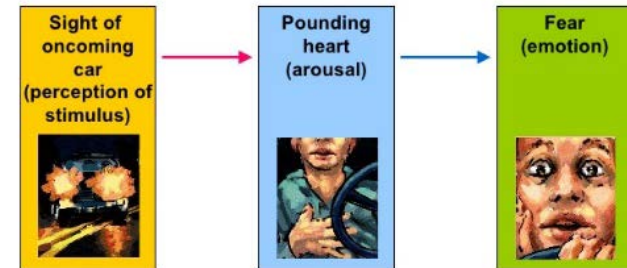
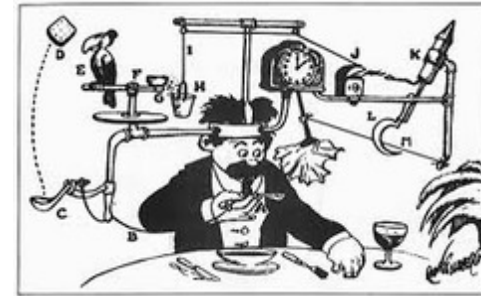
Sigmund Freud



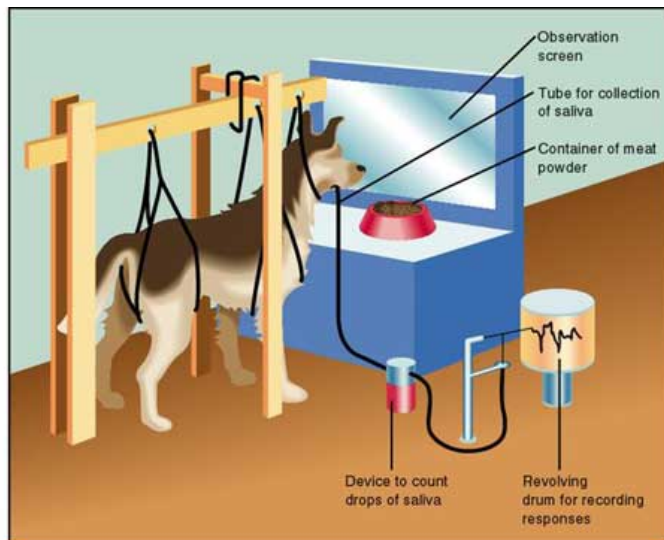
G. Stanley Hall



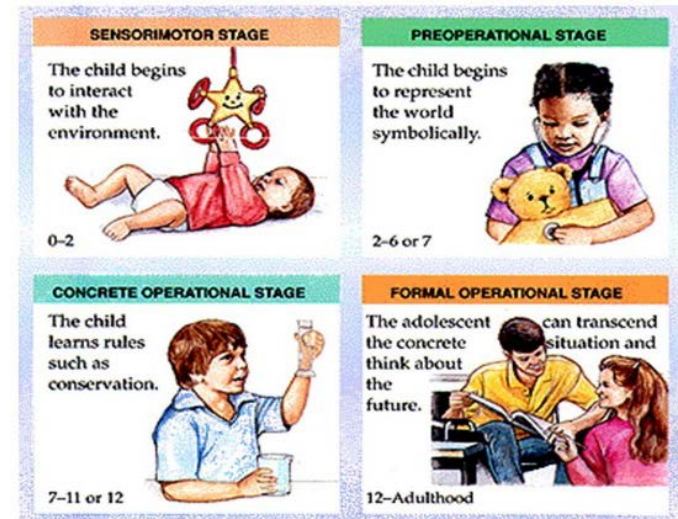
William James



Ivan Pavlov



Jean Piaget



Carl Rogers

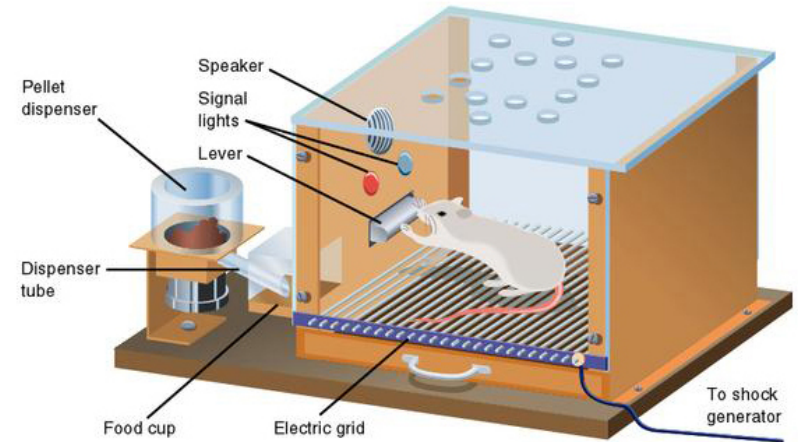
The curious paradox is that when I accept myself just as I am, then I can change.

Carl R. Rogers

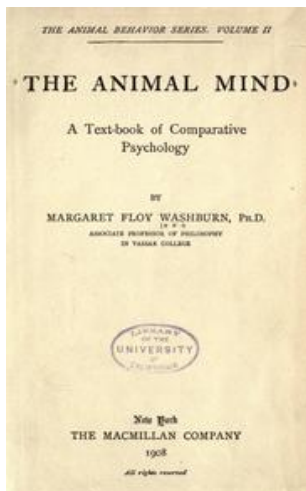
"The only person who is educated is the one who has learned how to learn and change."

— Carl Rogers

B.F. Skinner



Margaret Floy Washburn



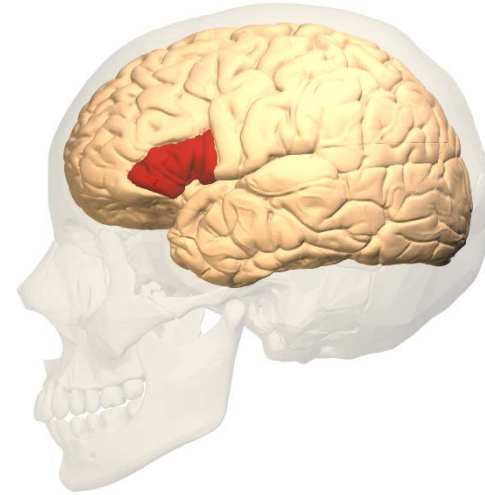
John B. Watson



Wilhelm Wundt

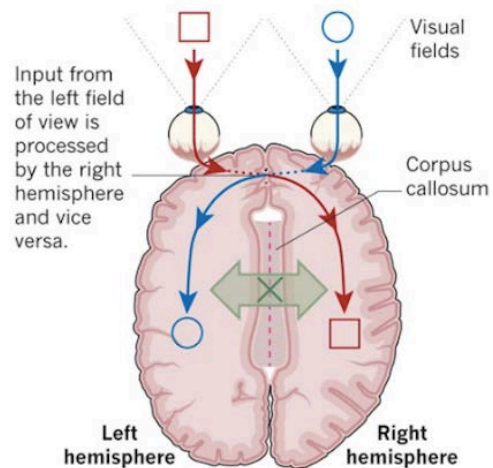


Paul Broca

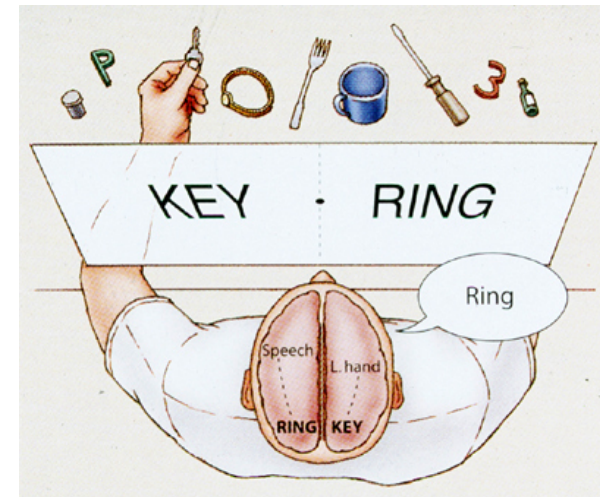


Michael Gazzaniga

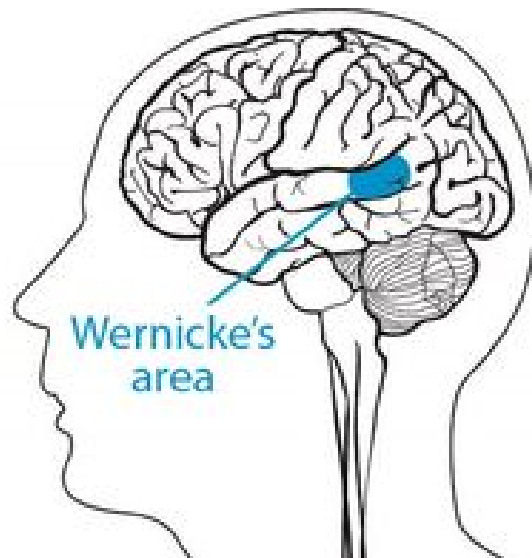
Split-brain patients have undergone surgery to cut the corpus callosum, the main bundle of neuronal fibres connecting the two sides of the brain.



Roger Sperry




Carl Wernicke



Gustav Fechner

Absolute Threshold

The weakest amount of a stimulus that a person can detect 50% of the time.

Sight		Seeing a candle flame 30 miles away on a clear night
Hearing		Hearing a watch ticking 20 feet away
Touch		Feeling a bee's wing falling a distance of 1 cm onto your cheek
Smell		Smelling one drop of perfume in a three room house
Taste		Tasting one teaspoon of sugar dissolved in two gallons of water

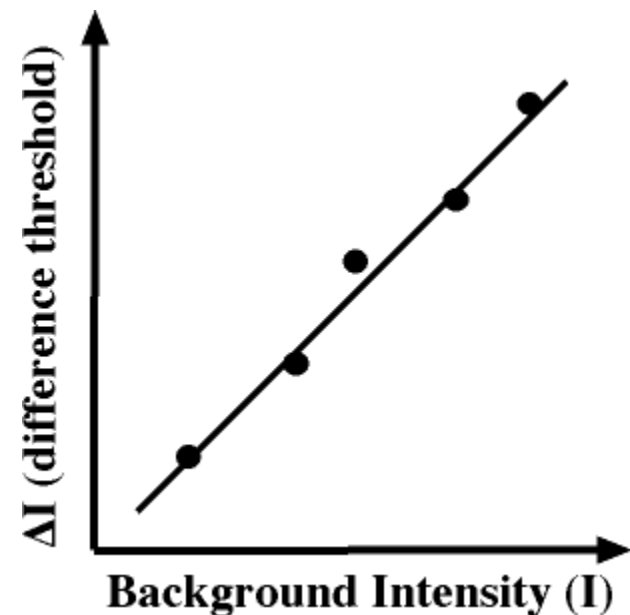
David Hubel



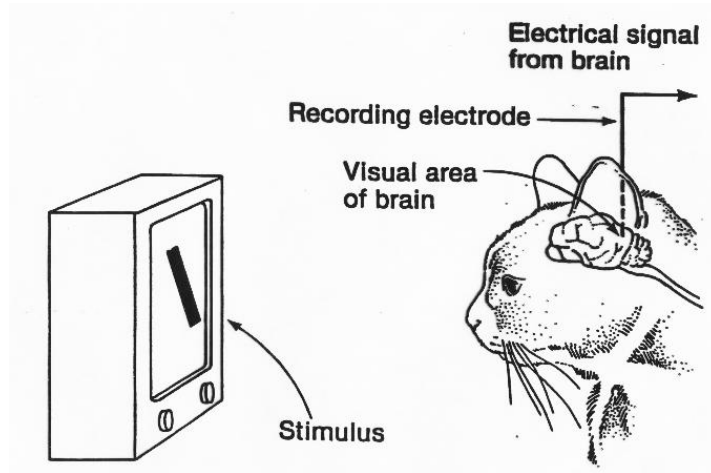
- **Feature Detectors**-nerve cells in the brain that respond to specific features of the stimulus, such as shape, angle, or movement.



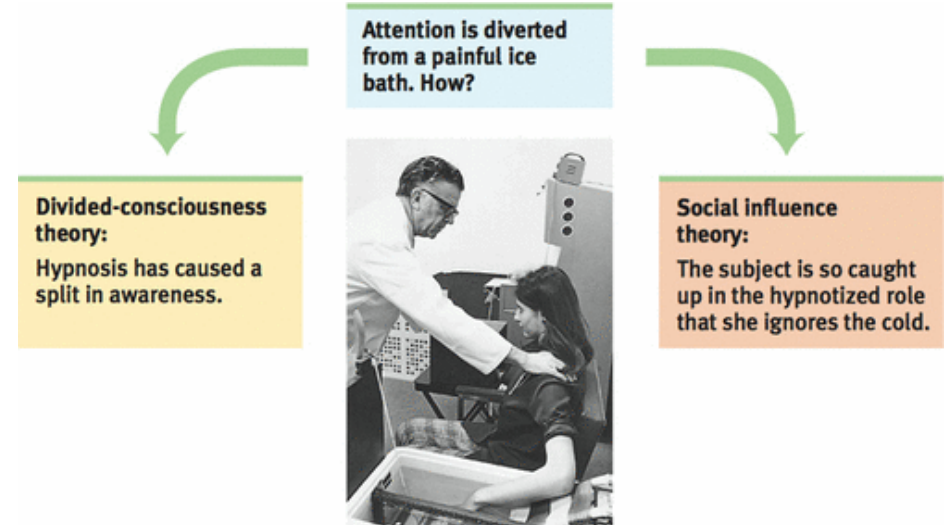
Ernst Weber



Torsten Wiesel



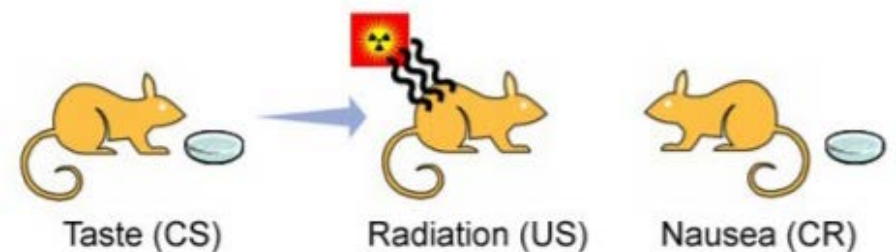
Ernest Hilgard



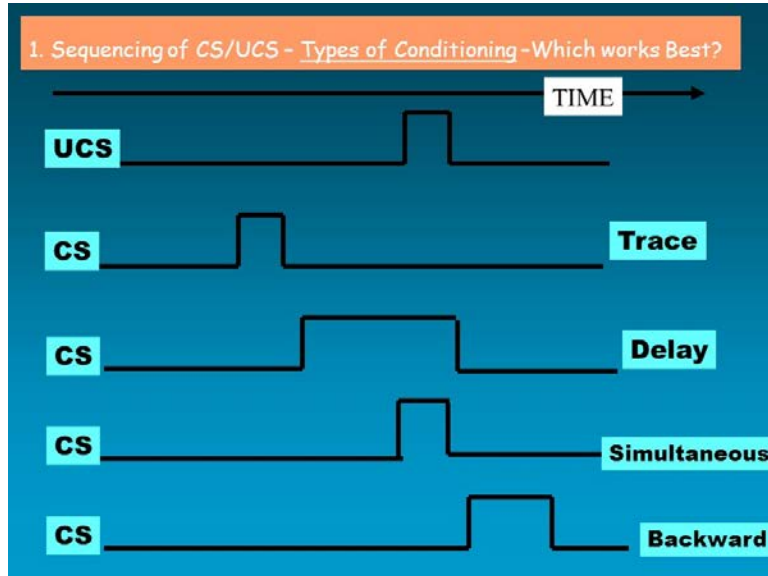
Albert Bandura



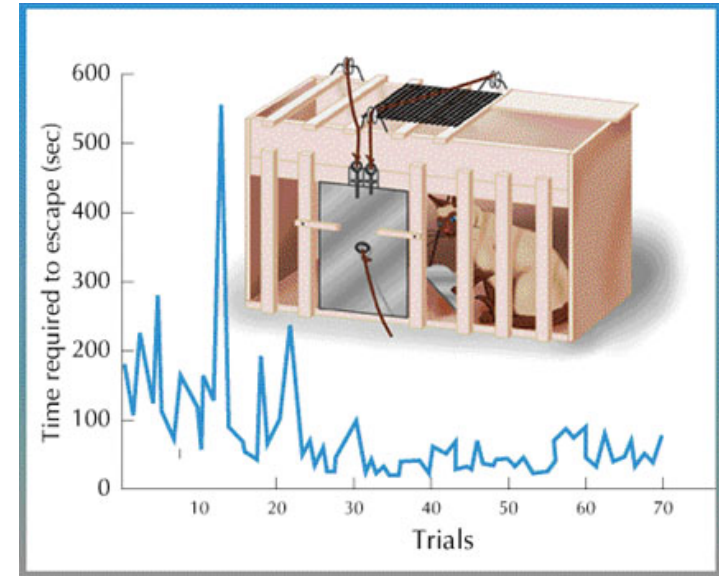
John Garcia



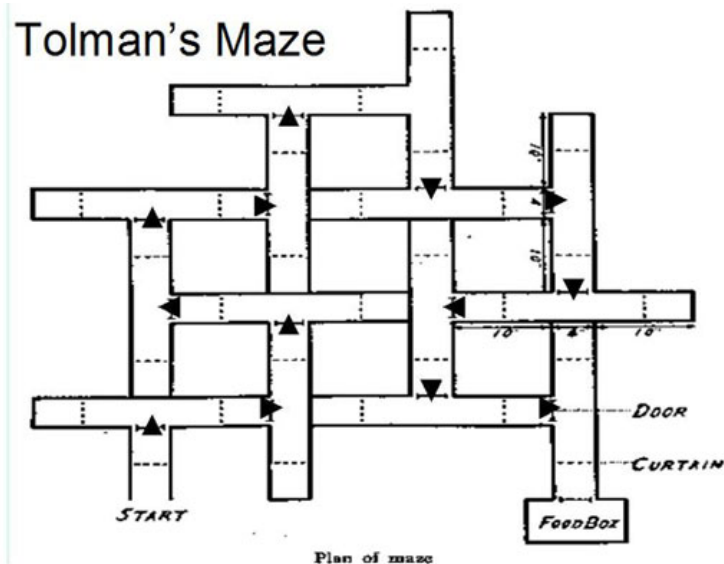
Robert Rescorla



Edward Thorndike



Edward Tolman



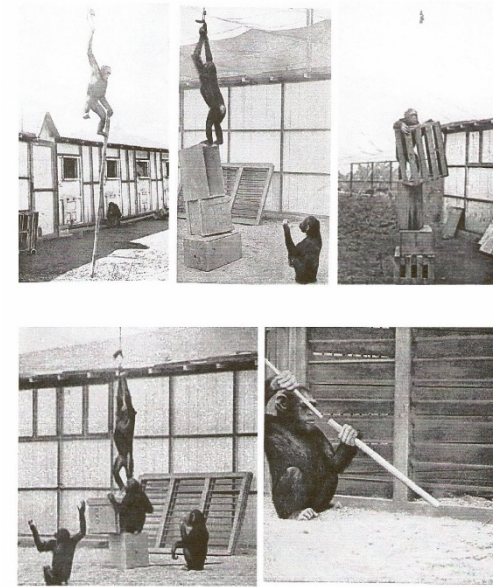
Noam Chomsky



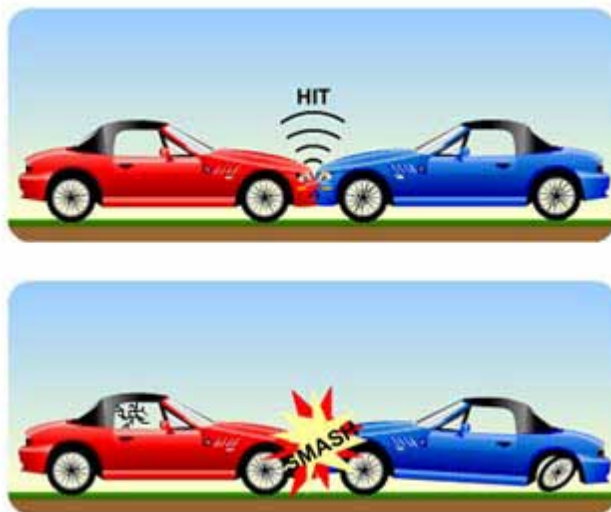
Herman Ebbinghaus



Wolfgang Köhler



Elizabeth Loftus



George A. Miller

Working Memory Capacity

The Magical Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two: Some Limits on Our Capacity for Processing Information (1956).

Ready?

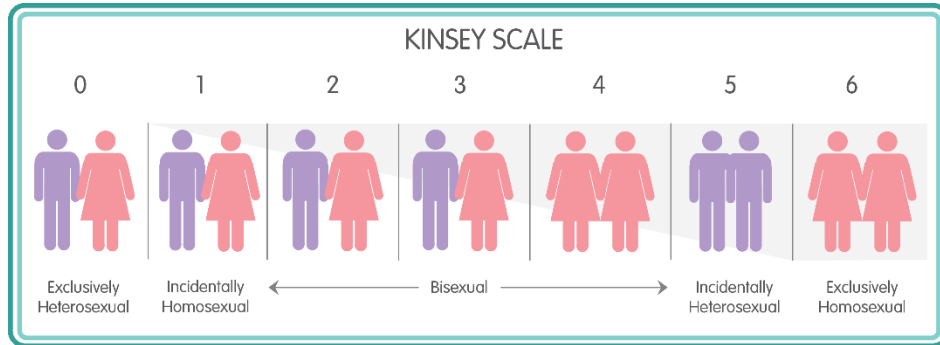
MUTGIKTLRSYP

You should be able to recall 7 ± 2 letters.

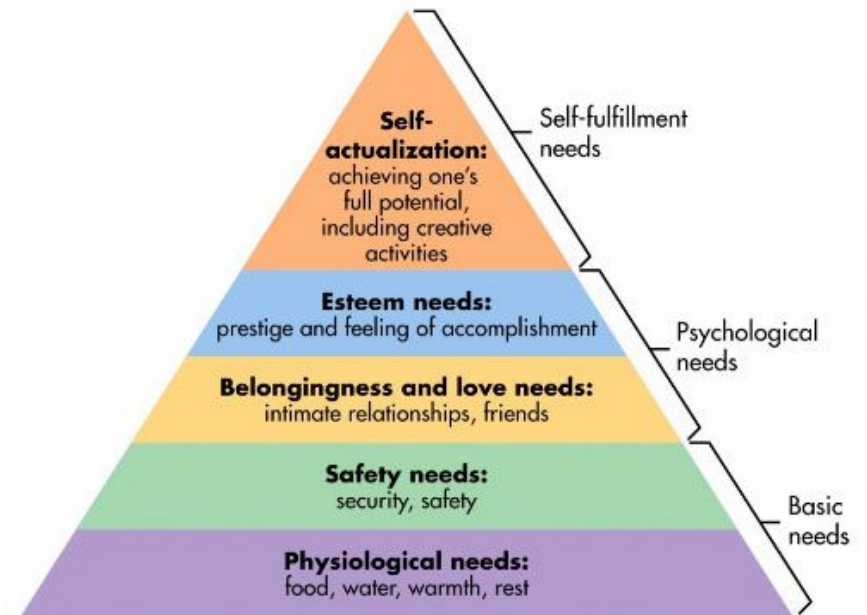


George A. Miller
1920 -

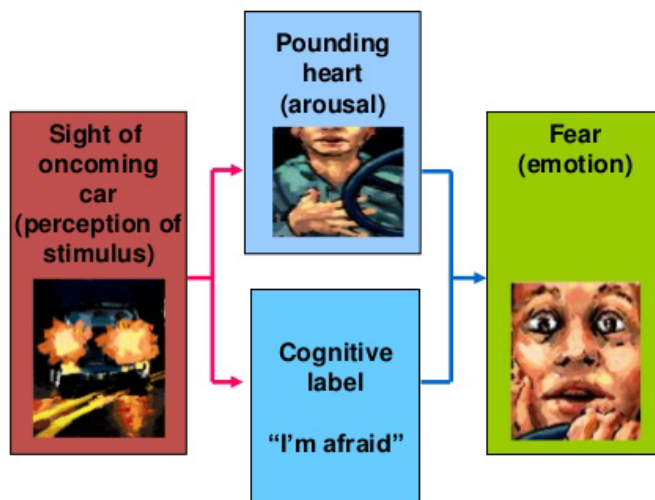
Alfred Kinsey



Abraham Maslow

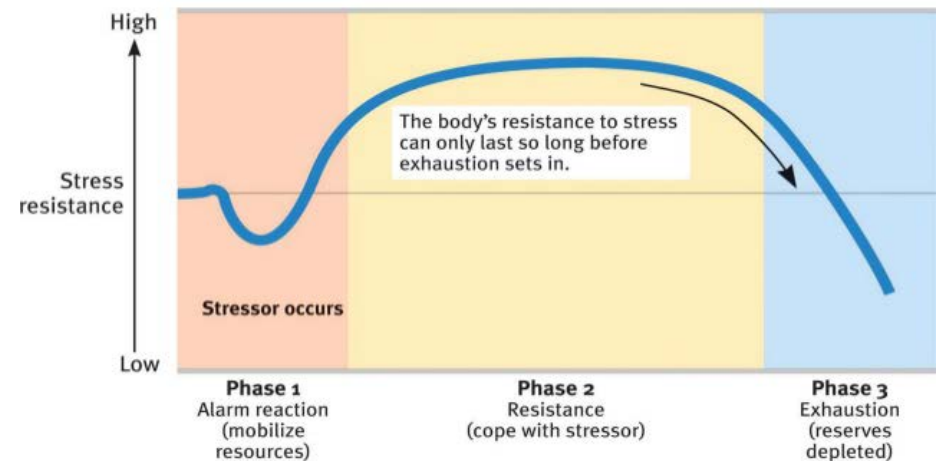


Stanley Schachter

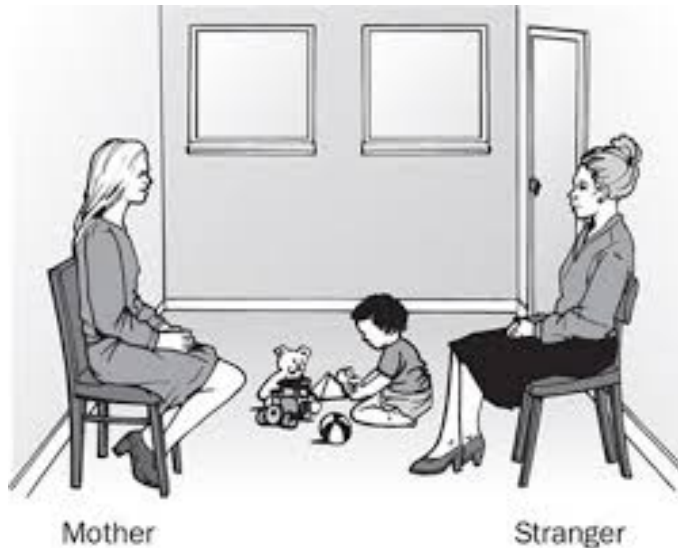


Hans Selye

Our stress response system defends, then fatigues.



Mary Ainsworth



Diana Baumrind

	Supportive Parent is accepting and child-centered	Unsupportive Parent is rejecting and parent-centered
Demanding Parent expects much of child	Authoritative Parenting Relationship is reciprocal, responsive; high in bidirectional communication	Authoritarian Parenting Relationship is controlling, power-assertive; high in unidirectional communication
Undemanding Parent expects little of child	Permissive Parenting Relationship is indulgent; low in control attempts	Rejecting-Neglecting Parenting Relationship is rejecting or neglecting; uninvolved

Erik Erikson

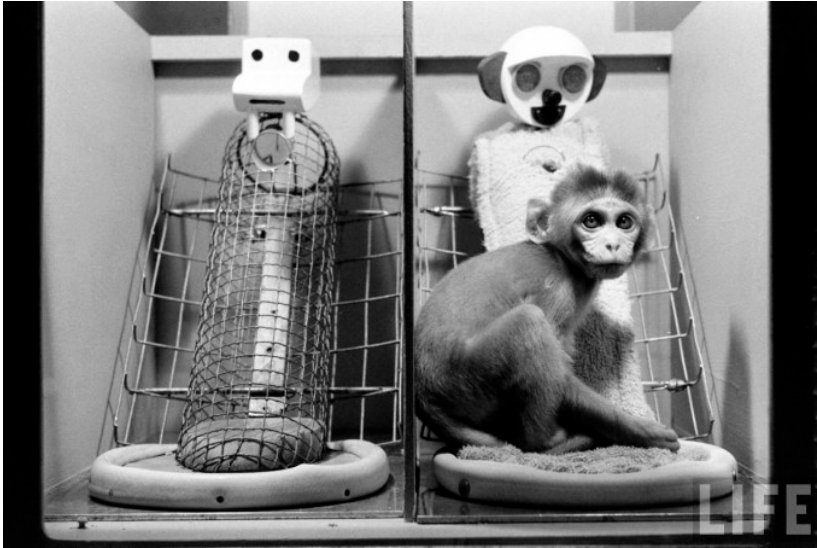
Stage	Psychosocial Crisis	Basic Virtue	Age
1	Trust vs. mistrust	Hope	Infancy (0 to 1 ½)
2	Autonomy vs. shame	Will	Early Childhood (1 ½ to 3)
3	Initiative vs. guilt	Purpose	Play Age (3 to 5)
4	Industry vs. inferiority	Competency	School Age (5 to 12)
5	Ego identity vs. Role Confusion	Fidelity	Adolescence (12 to 18)
6	Intimacy vs. isolation	Love	Young Adult (18 to 40)
7	Generativity vs. stagnation	Care	Adult hood (40 to 65)
8	Ego integrity vs. despair	Wisdom	Maturity (65+)

Carol Gilligan

" Women must learn to deal to their own interests and to the interests of others ." She thinks that women hesitate to judge because they see the complexities of relationships.

Gilligan's Stages of the Ethic of Care	
Stage	Goal
<i>Preconventional</i>	<i>Goal is individual survival</i>
Transition is from selfishness -- to -- responsibility to others	
<i>Conventional</i>	<i>Self sacrifice is goodness</i>
Transition is from goodness -- to -- truth that she is a person too	
<i>Postconventional</i>	<i>Principle of nonviolence: do not hurt others or self</i>

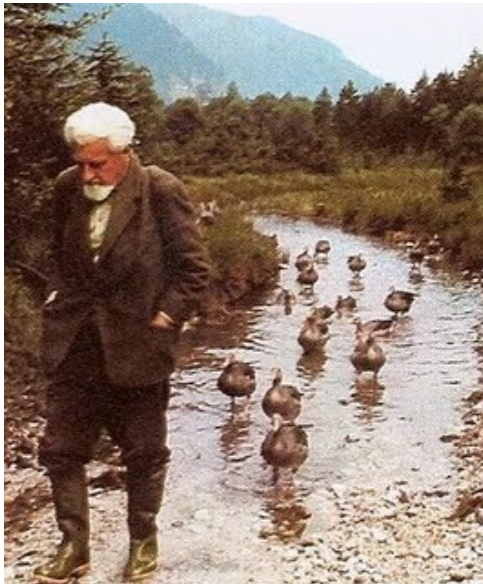
Harry Harlow



Lawrence Kohlberg

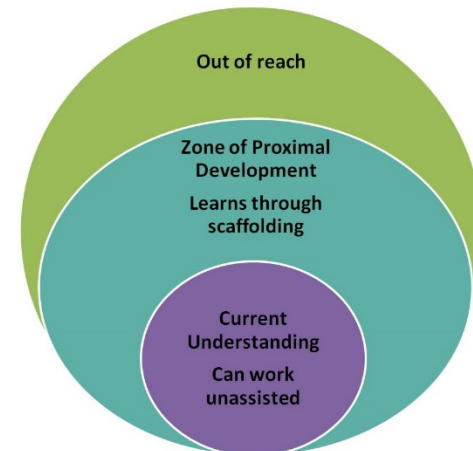
Levels	Stages of Motivation
Preconventional (3–7 years old)	1. Avoid Punishment 2. Obtain Rewards
Conventional (8–13 years old)	3. Belong and Be Accepted 4. Obey Rules and Regulations
Postconventional (adulthood)	5. Make and Keep Promises 6. Live Moral Imperatives

Konrad Lorenz



Lev Vygotsky

Zone of Proximal Development

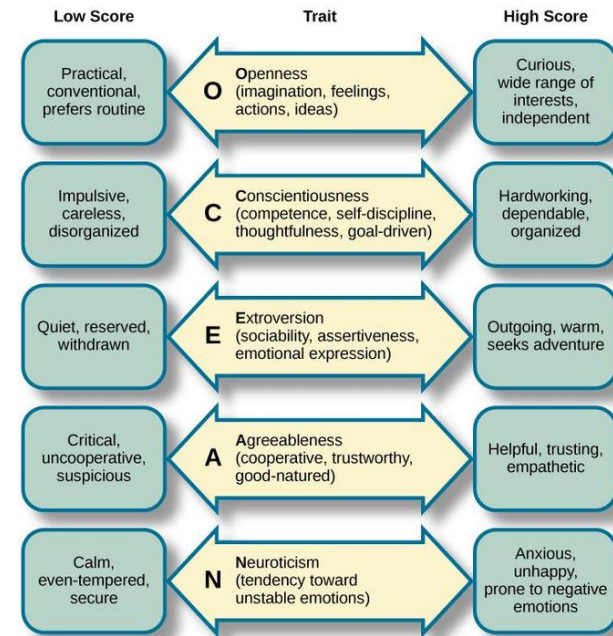


Alfred Adler

**THE FEELING OF INFERIORITY
RULES THE MENTAL LIFE AND CAN
BE CLEARLY RECOGNIZED AS THE
SENSE OF INCOMPLETENESS AND
UNFULFILLMENT ... BOTH OF
INDIVIDUALS AND OF HUMANITY.**

- ALFRED ADLER

Paul Costa and Robert McCrae



Carl Jung

“ THE CONTENTS OF THE
COLLECTIVE UNCONSCIOUS ARE
ARCHETYPES,
PRIMORDIAL IMAGES THAT
REFLECT BASIC PATTERNS THAT
ARE COMMON TO US ALL, AND
WHICH HAVE EXISTED
UNIVERSALLY SINCE THE DAWN
OF TIME. ”

JUNG'S CONCEPT OF THE COLLECTIVE
UNCONSCIOUS

Alfred Binet

SCHEDULES AND APPARATUS FOR THE BINET TEST.	
SCHEDULE OF TESTS:	APPARATUS:
Mental Age 3 Years: 1. Points to nose, eyes, mouth, etc. 2. Repeats "it rains"; "I am hungry". 3. Repeats 1 & 2 4. Sees in pictures objects: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	Three or more pictures showing:- 1. Familiar objects. 2. Decided action. 3. Emotion.
Mental Age 4 Years: 1. Knows sex. 2. Recognizes key, knife, penny. 3. Repeats 1 & 4 4. Compares lines.	Key Knife Penny Sets of lines.
Mental Age 5 Years: 1. Compares 3 & 59 -- 6 & 159. 2. Copies square. 3. Repeats "His name is John; he is a very good boy". 4. Counts 4 pennies. 5. Patience	4 Weights 3a, 6a, 12a, 15a. Square. 4 Pennies. Visiting card cut diagonally.
Mental Age 6 Years: 1. Morning or afternoon? 2. Defines: 1. Fork. 4. Horse. 2. Table. 5. Mamma. 3. Chair. 3. Puts key on chair; shuts door; brings box. 4. Shows right hand; left ear. 5. Chooses prettier: 1 & 2 3 & 4 5 & 6	Key Box 6 pictures: 3 ugly or deformed. 3 not ugly or deformed.

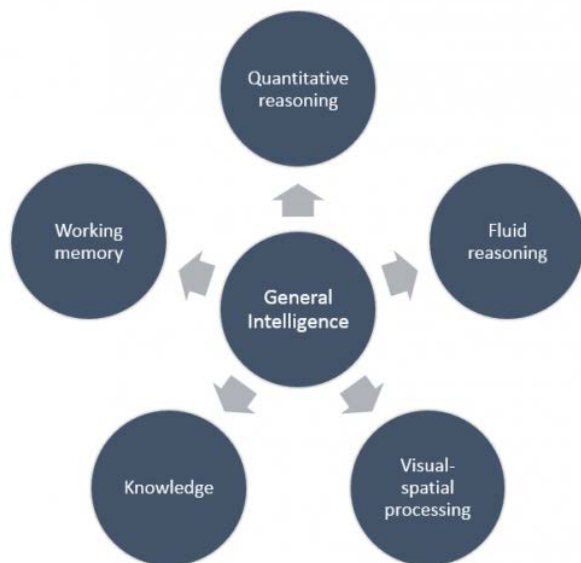
Francis Galton



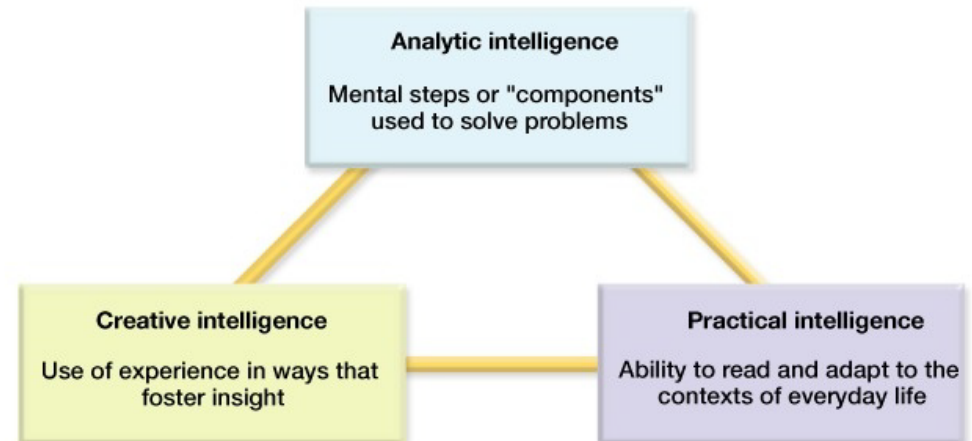
Howard Gardner



Charles Spearman



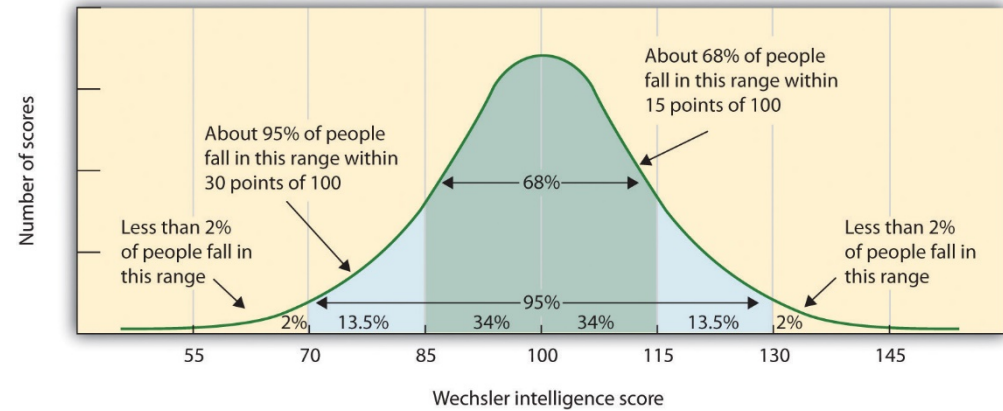
Robert Sternberg



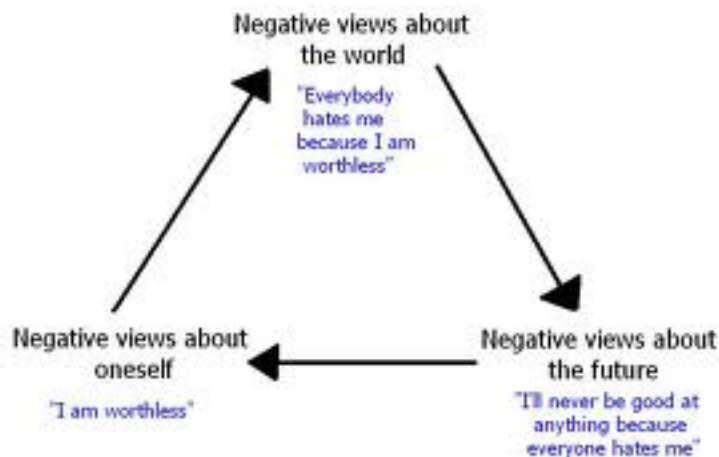
Lewis (Louis) Terman

$$\text{IQ} = \frac{\text{mental age}}{\text{chronological age}} \times 100$$

David Wechsler



Aaron Beck

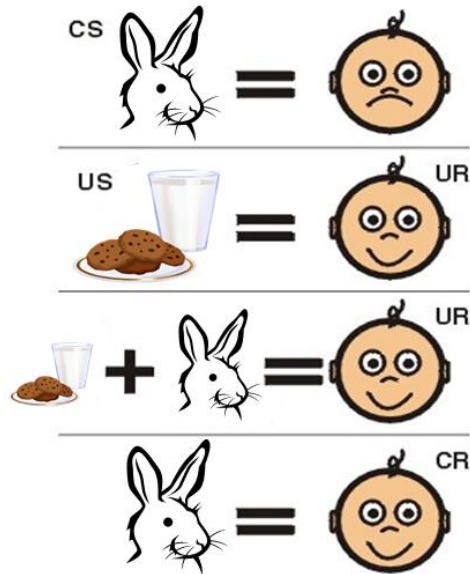


Albert Ellis

- A** The person experiences an actual event, activity or adversity.
- B** The person responds to the event by interpreting it through their belief system.
- C** The person then experiences the consequential feelings.

The person's consequent feelings often depend on their belief system, rather than the actual event. People can therefore 'Change' by changing their Belief System.

Mary Cover Jones



Joseph Wolpe

How does it work?

It is a step by step approach

The client learns relaxations



The client works out a **hierarchy of fear** from the least frightening to the most frightening



Fur



Paw



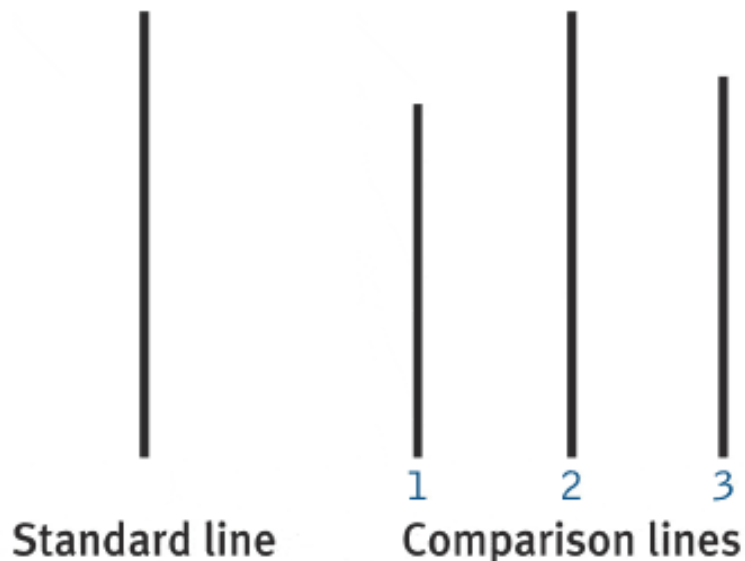
Mouth



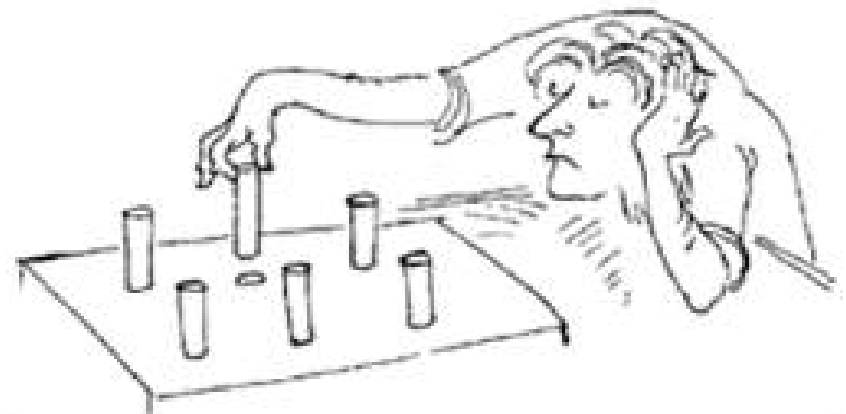
Dog

The client works through the hierarchy learning to use relaxation techniques in the presence of the feared object

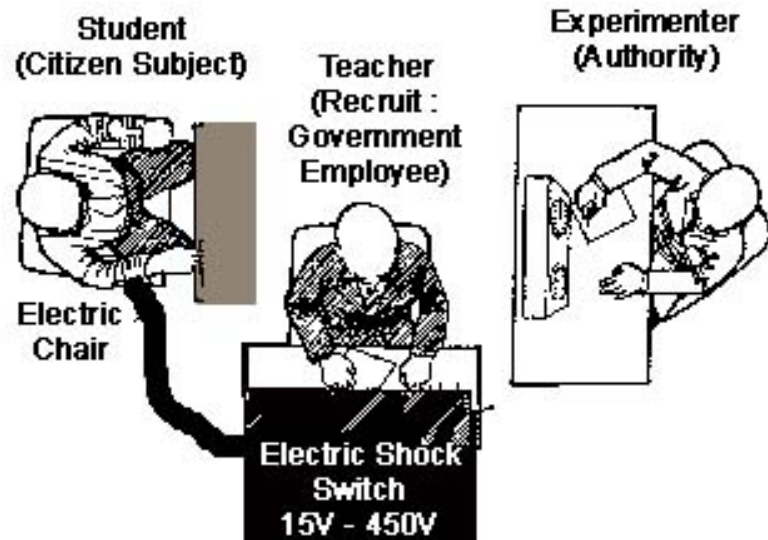
Solomon Asch



Leon Festinger



Stanley Milgram



Philip Zimbardo

