Unit 1 Psychology’s History and Approaches

1. Psychology as a Science
2. “rat is always right”
3. Scientific Attitude
4. Curiosity
5. Skepticism
6. Humility
7. Critical Thinking
8. Socrates and Plato
9. Aristotle
10. Rene Descartes
11. Francis Bacon
12. John Locke
13. Empiricism
14. Wilhelm Wundt
15. Wundt’s Experiment and Results
16. Edward Bradford Titchener
17. Structuralism
18. Introspection
19. Charles Darwin
20. William James
21. Functionalism
22. Mary Whiton Calkins
23. Margaret Floy Washburn
24. B.F. Skinner
25. John B. Watson
26. Behaviorism
27. Sigmund Freud
28. Freudian or Psychoanalytic Psychology
29. Carl Rogers
30. Abraham Maslow
31. Humanistic Psychology
32. Cognitive Psychology
33. Cognitive Neuroscience
34. Psychology
35. Ivan Pavlov
36. Jean Piaget
37. Nature-nurture Issue/Debate
38. Natural Selection
39. Evolutionary Psychology
40. Behavior Genetics
41. WEIRD Cultures
42. Cultures
43. Positive Psychology
44. Biopsychosocial Approach/Perspective
45. Behavioral Psychology/Perspective
46. Biological Psychology/Perspective
47. Cognitive Psychology/Perspective
48. Evolutionary Psychology/Perspective
49. Humanistic Psychology/Perspective
50. Psychodynamic Psychology/Perspective
51. Social-Cultural Psychology/Perspective
52. Psychological Principles and Better Person/Student
53. Testing Effect
54. SQ3R
55. Spaced Practice
56. Massed Practice
57. Interleaving
58. Think Critically
59. Process Information Actively
60. Overlearn
61. Psychometrics
62. Basic Research
63. Applied Research
64. Biological Psychology
65. Developmental Psychology
66. Cognitive Psychology
67. Educational Psychology
68. Personality Psychology
69. Social Psychology
70. Industrial-organizational Psychology
71. Human Factors Psychology
72. Counseling Psychology
73. Clinical Psychology