Unit 1: Psychology’s History and Approaches

Course Requirement (CR) 1: Students will define and explain the history and approaches to psychology, including methodology of psychological research to include a diversity of approaches to data gathering.

Estimated Time: 2 weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1</th>
<th>Essential Questions</th>
<th>Course (AP) Objectives</th>
<th>Learning Goals</th>
<th>Readings/Materials</th>
<th>Instructional Activities and Assessments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>What defines psychology as a field of study and what are psychology’s four primary goals?</td>
<td>Recognize the strengths and limitations of applying theories to explain behavior.</td>
<td>Understand the differences between psychology as a science and as a pseudoscience</td>
<td>Ciccarelli’s Psychology, 2nd edition – Chapter 1: The Science of Psychology</td>
<td>Instructional Activity: BR- Psych or Not? PPT ACT- View Discovering Psychology: Past, Present and Promise video (30 minutes) and complete worksheet. Video provides an overview on the historical roots of psychology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“What is Psychology?” (pgs. 4-6)</td>
<td>Formative Assessment: Completed worksheet and discussion form the Discovering Psychology video. Keep in your notebooks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Terms and Concepts**

- **psychology**: the scientific study of behavior and mental processes

---

**Tuesday 08-26-14: AP PSYCHOLOGY MOCK EXAM #1 – PRE-TEST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.2</th>
<th>Essential Questions</th>
<th>Course (AP) Objectives</th>
<th>Learning Goals</th>
<th>Readings/Materials</th>
<th>Instructional Activities and Assessments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>How did structuralism and functionalism differ, and who were the important people in those fields?</td>
<td>Recognize how philosophical perspectives shaped the development of psychological thought</td>
<td>Describe how psychology developed from its prescientific roots to the beginnings of modern science and through its early development</td>
<td>HW- Myers’ Psychology – Prologue: The Story of Psychology</td>
<td>Instructional Activity: BR- Write a definition for ‘psychology’ ACT- “Introduction to Psychology” PPT (Discussion and note-taking on the historical roots of psychology, including the various perspectives as they developed over time.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>What were the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis and behaviorism?</td>
<td>Describe and compare different theoretical approaches in explaining behavior</td>
<td>Describe how psychology continued to develop from the 1920s through today</td>
<td>“Psychology’s Roots” (pgs. 1-8)</td>
<td>Formative Assessment: “Notable People in Psychology” PPT (Create mnemonic devices to help remember the contributions of notable psychologists. Exit slip-practice quiz.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Key Terms and Concepts**
Psychology’s History and Approaches

Course Requirement (CR) 1: Students will define and explain the history and approaches to psychology, including methodology of psychological research to include a diversity of approaches to data gathering.

Psychology has evolved markedly since its inception as a discipline in 1879. There have been significant changes in the theories that psychologists use to explain behavior and mental processes. In addition, the methodology of psychological research has expanded to include a diversity of approaches to data gathering.

Estimated Time: 2 weeks

- empiricism- the view that knowledge originates in experience and that science should, therefore rely on observation and experimentation
- structuralism- early school of thought promoted by Wundt and Titchener; used introspection to reveal the structure of the human mind
- functionalism- early school of thought promoted by James and influenced by Darwin; explored how mental and behavioral processes function – how they enable the organism to adapt, survive and flourish
- behaviorism- the science of behavior that focuses on observable behavior only
- Gestalt psychology- early perspective in psychology focusing on perception and sensation, particularly the perception of patterns and whole figures
- psychoanalysis- the theory and therapy based on the work of Sigmund Freud

### 1.3A Essential Questions

- What is psychology’s historic big issue?
- What are the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives, as well as the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers?
- What do psychologists in various professions and fields do, and where do they work?

### Course (AP) Objectives

- Discuss psychology’s abiding interest in how heredity, environment, and evolution work together to shape behavior
- Recognize how philosophical perspectives shaped the development of psychological thought
- Describe and compare different theoretical approaches in explaining behavior
- Identify the major historical figures in psychology

### Learning Goals

- Summarize the nature-nurture debate in psychology
- Describe psychology’s three main levels of analysis and related perspectives
- Identify psychology’s main subfields

### Readings/Materials

- HW- Myers’ Psychology – Prologue: The Story of Psychology
- “Contemporary Psychology” (pgs. 9-17)

### Instructional Activities and Assessments

- **Instructional Activity:**
  - BR (Thurs)- Crash Course: Introduction to Psychology (10 minutes)
  - ACT (Thurs)-
    1. Biopsychosocial Approach PPT
    2. Perspectives in Psychology Gallery Walk
  - BR (Fri)- Perspectives in Psychology PPT (Review)
  - ACT (Fri)-
    3. Perspectives Finger Analogies & Practice
    4. Perspectives Application

- **Formative Assessment:**
  - Case Study #1- Psychology at Work
  - Case Study #2- Why Do People Fall in Love?
  - (finish for homework-Friday)

### Key Terms and Concepts

- psychodynamic perspective- modern version of psychoanalysis that is more focused on the development of a sense of self and the discovery of other motivations behind a person’s behavior than sexual motivations
- cognitive perspective- modern perspective that focuses on memory, intelligence, perception, problem solving, and learning
- cognitive neuroscience- study of the physical changes in the brain and nervous system during thinking
- sociocultural perspective- perspective that focuses on the relationship between social behavior and culture
- biopsychological perspective- perspective that attributes human and animal behavior to biological events occurring in the body, such as genetic influences, hormones, and the activity of the nervous system
- evolutionary perspective- perspective that focuses on the biological bases of universal mental characteristics that all humans share
Psychology’s History and Approaches

Course Requirement (CR) 1: Students will define and explain the history and approaches to psychology, including methodology of psychological research to include a diversity of approaches to data gathering.

Psychology has evolved markedly since its inception as a discipline in 1879. There have been significant changes in the theories that psychologists use to explain behavior and mental processes. In addition, the methodology of psychological research has expanded to include a diversity of approaches to data gathering.

Estimated Time: 2 weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.3B</th>
<th>Essential Questions</th>
<th>Course (AP) Objectives</th>
<th>Learning Goals</th>
<th>Readings/Materials</th>
<th>Instructional Activities and Assessments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Instructional Activity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BR- Classic Studies in Psychology: Psychologist Mary Cover Jones and “Little Peter”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACT-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Review Perspectives using Finger Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Outrageous Celebrity Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Formative Assessment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Group presentations of outrageous celebrity, analyzing that celebrity’s behavior through the different perspectives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3B BIG ISSUES AND MODERN PERSPECTIVES

Key Terms and Concepts

- **psychodynamic perspective**: modern version of psychoanalysis that is more focused on the development of a sense of self and the discovery of other motivations behind a person’s behavior than sexual motivations
- **cognitive perspective**: modern perspective that focuses on memory, intelligence, perception, problem solving, and learning
- **cognitive neuroscience**: study of the physical changes in the brain and nervous system during thinking
- **sociocultural perspective**: perspective that focuses on the relationship between social behavior and culture
- **biopsychological perspective**: perspective that attributes human and animal behavior to biological events occurring in the body, such as genetic influences, hormones, and the activity of the nervous system
- **evolutionary perspective**: perspective that focuses on the biological bases of universal mental characteristics that all humans share
Unit 1: Psychology’s History and Approaches
Course Requirement (CR) 1: Students will define and explain the history and approaches to psychology, including methodology of psychological research to include a diversity of approaches to data gathering.

Psychology has evolved markedly since its inception as a discipline in 1879. There have been significant changes in the theories that psychologists use to explain behavior and mental processes. In addition, the methodology of psychological research has expanded to include a diversity of approaches to data gathering.

Estimated Time: 2 weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.4</th>
<th>Essential Questions</th>
<th>Course (AP) Objectives</th>
<th>Learning Goals</th>
<th>Readings/Materials</th>
<th>Instructional Activities and Assessments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What are psychology’s main subfields?</td>
<td>• Recognize how philosophical perspectives shaped the development of psychological thought</td>
<td>• Describe psychology’s three main levels of analysis and related perspectives</td>
<td>Myers’ Psychology – Prologue: The Story of Psychology</td>
<td>Instructional Activity: BR- Andrea Yates Case Study Group Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Describe and compare different theoretical approaches in explaining behavior</td>
<td>• Identify psychology’s main subfields</td>
<td>• “Psychology’s Roots” (pgs. 1-8)</td>
<td>ACT- Group Project: Psychology’s Family Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Identify the major historical figures in psychology</td>
<td></td>
<td>• “Contemporary Psychology” (pgs. 9-17)</td>
<td>Formative Assessment: Completed Psychology’s Family Tree Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STUDY FOR FRIDAY’S TEST ON PSYCHOLOGY’S HISTORY AND APPROACHES

Key Terms and Concepts

- **psychometrics**: the scientific study of the measurement of human abilities, attitudes, and traits.
- **developmental psychology**: a branch of psychology that studies physical, cognitive, and social change throughout the life span.
- **educational psychology**: the study of how psychological processes affect and can enhance teaching and learning.
- **personality psychology**: the study of an individual’s characteristic pattern of thinking, feeling and acting.
- **social psychology**: the scientific study of how we think about, influence, and relate to one another.
- **industrial-organizational (I/O) psychology**: the application of psychological concepts and methods to optimizing human behavior in workplaces.
- **counseling psychology**: a branch of psychology that assists people with problems in living (often related to school, work or marriage) and in achieving greater well-being.
- **clinical psychology**: a branch of psychology that studies, assesses and treats people with psychological disorders.
- **psychiatry**: a branch of medicine dealing with psychological disorders; practiced by physicians who sometimes provide medical treatments as well as physical therapy.
- **positive psychology**: the scientific study of human functioning, with the goals of discovering and promoting strengths and virtues that help individual and communities to thrive.
- **community psychology**: a branch of psychology that studies how people interact with their social environments and how social institutions affect individuals and groups.

Friday 09-05-14: PROLOGUE-PSYCHOLOGY’S HISTORY AND APPROACHES TEST