

Psychology: Unit 1 & 2

Name:

Unit Title: Psychology's History and Approaches/Research Methods

The following notes will be turned in at the end of each unit. A grading scale of 1-5 will be utilized in determining the quality of the notes.

You may type or hand-write the notes. Writing must be legible.

Date:

OBJECTIVES:

1. Define psychology and traces its historical development.
2. Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives.
3. Identify basic and applied research subfields of psychology.
4. Identify basic elements of an experiment (variables, groups, sampling, population, etc.)
5. Compare and contrast research methods (case, survey, naturalistic observation).
6. Explain correlational studies.
7. Describe the three measures of central tendency and measures of variation.
8. Discuss the ethics of animal and human research.

NOTES: Create a question for each of the objectives. As you read each portion of the unit, take notes in conjunction with each of the questions. For example, point one would become;

What is the definition of psychology?

According to Myers' Psychology for AP, the definition of psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes.

How can you trace the historical development of psychology?

The early history of psychology goes back to early discussions of the Greeks philosophers on the topic of the mind.

Key to these early ideas are the conclusions of Socrates and Plato on the mind being separate from the body, as well as innate knowledge.

Aristotle said that knowledge was not innate but grew from experience.

French scientist and philosopher, Rene Descartes saw the mind as distinct from the body and began to discuss how the mind and body were able to communicate.

Englishman, Francis Bacon, one of the founders of modern science...
(To be continued by you)

Summary: One to two sentences that provide your general idea of what this unit is about.