# **Unit 1: History, Perspectives and Research Methods**

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# Transfer

History, Perspectives, and Research Methods: Psychology utilizes science to explain and predict behavior

# **Enduring Understandings**

Psychology is empirical.

Ethics are important in both scientific research and the practice of psychology.

Psychology is theoretically diverse.

Case studies, surveys, naturalistic observation, and experimentation are methods psychologists use to study behavior.

Psychology requires understanding how to design, interrupt, and apply a variety of ethical research methods.

# **Essential Questions**

What is psychology and what makes it a science?

How do the schools of psychology compliment or disparage each other?

How do researchers study behavior?

How do psychologist design their research and what special problems can arise?

### Content

Psychology, Hypothesis, Theory, Basic Science, Applied Science, Scientific Method, Introspection, Psychologist, Psychiatry, Survey, Case Study, Naturalistic Observation, Correlation, Experimentation, Dependent Variable, Independent Variable, Control Group, Experimental Group, Placebo Effect, Single-Blind Study, Double-Blind Study.

#### Resources

Introduction to Psychology
Google Slides
Google Docs
Chromebooks
NewsEla
Selected Articles
Statistics Practice Handouts
Review Guide

## **Important People**

Wilhelm Wundt, William James, Sigmund Freud, John B. Watson, B.F. Skinner, Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers, Jean Piaget, Edward Titchener, Max Wertheimer, Carl Rogers,

### Skills

Compare the relationship between psychological theories and scientific research.

Categorize basic elements of an experiment.

Explore the careers in the field of Psychology.

Evaluate trends in psychology past and present.

Assess early psychologists' effort to understand the structures of the mind.

Compare the different perspectives from which psychologists examine behavior and mental processes.

Appraise the relationship between psychological theories and scientific research

Formative: Other Evidence: Other: Student Portfolio Entrance/Exit pass

#### Peer evaluation

Formative: Other Evidence: Other: Peer Assessment Peer evaluation

## Journaling

Formative: Other Evidence: Written: Journal/ Diary Journaling

### Debate

Formative: Other Evidence: Oral: Debate Teacher monitored debate on which type of research is most effective

#### Thematic class discussion

Formative: Other Evidence: Oral: Discussion Thematic class discussion

**Test/Quizzes** Summative: Transfer Tasks: Test: Common Test/Quizzes

**Biography** Written: Report Write a biography of one of the important contributors to psychology

### **Primary Document Analysis**

Written: Informative Analyze and summarize primary documents from psychology's beginnings

### **Essay Paper**

Written: Report Write a research paper using an experimental method and APA guidelines.

#### Essay

Written: Report Write an essay discussing ethical guidelines and Milgram's obedience study.

### Job Flyer

Project: Visual Arts Create a job flyer about different careers in psychology

### Standards

SCI.9-12.SI.1	Perspectives in Psychological Science
SCI.9-12.SI.1.1	Development of psychology as an empirical science
SCI.9-12.SI.1.1.1	Define psychology as a discipline and identify its goals as a science
SCI.9-12.SI.1.1.2	Describe the emergence of psychology as a scientific discipline
SCI.9-12.SI.1.1.3	Describe perspectives employed to understand behavior and mental processes
SCI.9-12.SI.1.1.4	Explain how psychology evolved as a scientific discipline
SCI.9-12.SI.1.2.2	Describe the major subfields of psychology
SCI.9-12.SI.1.2.3	Identify the important role psychology plays in benefiting society and improving people's lives
SCI.9-12.SI.2.1	Research methods and measurements used to study behavior and mental processes
SCI.9-12.SI.2.1.1	Describe the scientific method and its role in psychology
SCI.9-12.SI.2.2.1	Identify ethical standards psychologists must address regarding research with human participants