

A1: History and Approaches - Chapter 1

Content Area: Social Studies
Course(s): Psychology
Time Period: Semester 1
Length: 1 week
Status: Published

Enduring Understandings

The students will understand that:

- 1. psychology is a broad field with many specialties, but fundamentally, psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.**
- 2. the study of mental processes and behavior is always changing and adapting to new information.**
- 3. psychology is a science that requires the use of the scientific method.**
- 4. psychology lacks absolute answers and has room for a variety of perspectives.**
- 5. a variety of perspectives are needed to study such complex and varied behaviors.**
- 6. modern psychology developed from several conflicting traditions including structuralism, functionalism, Gestalt psychology, behaviorism, and psychoanalysis.**
- 7. Nine main perspectives categorize modern psychology : the biological, developmental, cognitive, psychodynamic, humanistic, behavioral, sociocultural, evolutionary/socio-biological, and trait views.**

Essential Questions

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- 1. What is psychology?**
- 2. Should psychology be considered a science?**
- 3. What is the best approach to study human and animal behavior?**
- 4. How can an individual's subjective mental experience be measured and**

analyzed objectively and scientifically?

5. How is psychology different than a pseudoscience like astrology?

6. How does the study of psychology offer answers as well as more questions?

7. Why are there so many different perspectives in psychology?

8. Who was the most influential in the evolution of psychology as a science?

Knowledge and Skills

Objectives: SWBAT

- Trace the historical and philosophical development of psychology as a science.**
- Describe how the different perspectives explore and explain human behavior.**
- Identify famous psychologists and describe their contributions to the discipline.**
- Explore different career options for people who earn degrees in psychology.**

Content

A. Logic, Philosophy, and History of Science

B. Approaches: 1.Biological 2.Behavioral 3.Cognitive 4. Humanistic 5. Psychodynamic 6. Sociocultural 7. Evolutionary

Textbook Reading: Chapter 1 (1-25)

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Transfer Goals

Students will be able to independently apply the perspectives of the different approaches on psychology to their analysis of the observable behavior of other people along with their own mental processes.

Resources

Textbook Reading:

Primary Student Textbook:

Myers Psychology for AP

Additional Resources from WH databases, and articles connected to the content, including primary readings, historiography, and secondary sources.

Course Resources:

1. Benjamin, Ludy T. Jr., eds. *Favorite Activities for the Teaching of Psychology*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 2008.
2. Bensley, D. Alan. *Critical Thinking in Psychology: A Unified Skills Approach*. Pacific Grove, Calif.: Brooks/Cole, 1998.
3. Hock, Roger R. *Forty Studies that Changed Psychology: Explorations into the History of Psychological Research*. 5th ed. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2005.
4. Rolls, Geoff. *Classic Case Studies in Psychology*. London: Hodder Arnold, 2005.

Links

<http://psychcentral.com/>

<http://www.psychologytoday.com/>

<http://www.apa.org/>

<http://www.scientificamerican.com/section/lateststories/>

<http://www.psychologicalscience.org/>

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/news>

<http://www.alleydog.com/>

<http://www.apa.org/research/action/glossary.aspx>

<http://allpsych.com/psychology101/index.html>

<http://www.simplypsychology.org/perspective.html>

Assessments

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ww024LQIovOsDb84DAFuB3xhbTUxqLQTaVy65PIJJ4g/edit>

Modifications

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ODqaPP69YkcFiyG72ftT8XsUIe3K1VSG7nxuc4CpCec/edit>