A1: History and Approaches - Chapter 1

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

Standards

SCI.9-12.SI	Scientific Inquiry
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	Major subfields within psychology
SCI.9-12.SI.1.2.1	Discuss the value of both basic and applied psychological research with human and non-human animals
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	Research Methods, Measurement, and Statistics

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 if 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 individuals 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)

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.

Students will be able to independently determine how the scientific method can be used for human personality and behavior.

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

Albert I.O.

Openstax

Amsco Review Book

TOPSS (Teachers of Psychology in Secondary Schools)

Verywell Mind

ProQuest

Gale in Context

Ebsco

Jstor

Science Direct

Gale in Context: Opposing View points

WH Databases, AI (Gemini, Copilot, Magicshoolai), Pear Deck

News publications, including but not limited to NYTimes, Washington Post.

Web-based resources including but not limited to digital media (SIFT method), primary sources, peer reviews, historical documents and writings of historians

Assessments

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

Modifications

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ODqaPP69YkcFiyG72fIT8XsUIe3K1VSG7nxuc4CpCec/edit