Exam 2

**2/16/2016**

1. Structuralism
	1. Considered the FIRST school of psychology
	2. Applied knowledge was not emphasized, only the STRUCTURE of knowledge was
2. Edward Bradford Titchener (1867-1927)
	1. **Born in England**
	2. When he died, so did structuralism
	3. Had a lab at **Cornell** in the “bad” part of campus
	4. **Brilliant in languages-** learned Dutch in 2 weeks holy cow
	5. **Student of Wundt**
	6. **Numismatist**: coin collector
	7. he was head of the music department at Cornell, too (mostly because they had no one else to do it)
	8. He liked **cigars**- students would learn to smoke just to be close to him
	9. **Titchener Illusion**
		1. Oooohhhhh o and O are the same size but you can’t tell because of the pink circles around it!Optical illusion
		2. 
	10. **Titchener’s Experimentalists**
		1. **Much like a psychology club**
		2. **Women not allowed**
			1. Not because incapable, but thought women were too pure to smoke cigars with them
			2. **Christine Ladd Franklin and Margaret Floy Washburn** tried to get in anyway
			3. **Society of Experiment Psychologists**- after he died
			4. He was actually MORE supportive of women in psychology than many at the time, but he just didn’t want them at his meeting
	11. **Stimulus error**: confusing the mental process of study with the stimulus or object being observed
		1. “Cloud looks like a bunny.” Titchener would say in response- “Don’t say that. Don’t name it, DESCRIBE it! Or else you’re imposing your own beliefs on it.”
		2. He wanted to remove stimulus from language. This would suck. It would take forever to explain something!
	12. **Consciousness**: sum of our experiences as they exist at a given time
	13. **Mind**: the sum of our experiences experienced over a lifetime
	14. Titchener’s goal: describe the structure of mental experience
	15. **Introspection**
		1. Where Titchener and Wundt differ
			1. Titchener: complex cognitive experience
			2. Wundt: apperception (active and organized mind)
	16. **Elements of conscious experience**
		1. Sensations: quality, duration, clearness, intensity
		2. Images: quality, duration, clearness, intensity
		3. Affection (feelings): quality, duration, intensity
			1. Feelings are missing CLEARNESS!
	17. **Criticisms**
		1. Too subjective
		2. Too concerned with internal behavior
		3. Introspection or retrospection
			1. Controversy with what really is introspection? Is it just retrospection?
		4. Titchener’s issues
			1. Maybe you can’t break up experiences
			2. No animal or child psychology
			3. Limited use
3. **Good things about structuralism**
	1. First major school of thought in psych
	2. Influence on experimental psychology
	3. Good starting point for people to build off/edit
	4. Starter school of thought
	5. Good scapegoat- we can always make fun of structuralism ☺

**2/18/2016—FUNCTIONALISM: DEVELOPMENT AND FOUNDING**

1. The Functionalist Protest
	1. Structuralism is tooooooo limiting
	2. What does the mind do?
	3. Functionalism is all about applying knowledge
2. Evolution BEFORE Darwin
	1. Pluto and Aristotle
	2. Christian thought🡪 Divine Creation
	3. Erasmus Darwin
		1. Set it and forget it
		2. God set Earth in motion and then didn’t touch it otherwise
	4. Jean Lemark
		1. Environmental changes result in structural changes
		2. Inheritance of acquired characteristics- the thought that an animal will undergo changes to match its environment, like giraffe gets long neck to get leaves. Passes long neck down to baby giraffes
			1. I work out a lot, my babies will be buff
			2. Not right, but he’s onto something!
	5. Charles Lyell
		1. The earth got to its present structure by passing through various stages
3. Humans and Ape-Like Creatures
	1. Gua the Chimpanzee (1931)—raised alongside a newborn son Donald. Raised the chimpanzee as a sister to their son. For a while, Gua was ahead of Donald in terms of motor skills.
		1. By around the age of 3, Donald was starting to imitate the chimp more than the chimp imitating Donald. Donald would screech for food.
		2. They shipped Gua back to the primate center
4. Charles Darwin
	1. 1809-1882
	2. Party boy from rich family
	3. Grandson of Erasmus; Charles’s parents were cousins
	4. Father was really worried that he’d be a disgrace to the family. He did poor in school
	5. HMS Beagle (1831-1836)
		1. 5 year trip!!!!
		2. British government ship for a scientific voyage
		3. Captain Fitzroy was a deeply religious man
		4. Darwin was the ship’s naturalist/scientist. Fitzroy wanted a naturalist there to support the Biblical theory of creation (he hired the wrong guy…)
		5. Fitzroy said the shape of Darwin’s nose told him that Darwin was lazy. He almost rejected him, but he decided to hire him anyway.
		6. Darwin collects hundreds of species and makes hundreds of observations, especially in the isolated Galapagos Islands... can see changes over time without extraneous variables
	6. Returned to England, marries his cousin
	7. Living in a deeply religious time and he’s afraid of presenting his research and being called the devil’s advocate
	8. Would get “sick” whenever put in a stressful situation
	9. 13 years after the Beagle, he STILL hasn’t published anything
	10. Wallace: naturalist student... asks Darwin to read his ideas. Wallace is proposing the theory of evolution... he doesn’t want Wallace to take the credit for something Darwin had already discovered years ago
		1. Darwin’s friends, Lyell and Hooker, give him the idea to tell the student that Wallace’s stuff is similar to Darwin’s ideas, so he has Wallace do the opening speech
		2. Got plagued with boils and flatulence so Darwin had Lyell and Hooker do his speech for him… he was a huge introvert and hated conflict
		3. Lyell and Hooker do the presentation for him and Wallace does the opening
	11. “On the Origin of Species”- 1859
		1. Overabundance of Offspring
			1. Variation in characteristics- EX: you don’t look exactly like your siblings even though you share genes and similar environment
			2. Some characteristics are more adaptive to environment— EX: Rowena has the fairest skin of her three siblings. She has the least adaptive skin to the environment out of her siblings and will burn to a crisp outside.
		2. Survival of the fittest(survival “of the good enough”)
			1. Don’t need perfect characteristics, just enough to get by
		3. Ability to pass on genes
	12. Battle between creationism and evolutionism
		1. This battle still exists today
		2. Huxley (on behalf of Darwin) vs. Sam Willberfone (“**Soapy Sam**”)
			1. There was a debate on evolution and Darwin agreed to do it. As soon as it got close, he suddenly/conveniently got plagued by vomiting, boils, flatulence. Huxley did it for Darwin.
			2. Soapy Sam was very religious. People said he was always getting up on his soapbox.
			3. Robert Fitzroy (the captain of the Beagle) showed up in the audience—he feels guilty of bringing Darwin into the spotlight. He thought it he didn’t give Darwin this spotlight, no one would be thinking about evolution. During the debate, he stood up and says he feel fully responsible for the debate. He says he regrets bringing Darwin along for the trip.
			4. So troubled by this whole thing that Fitzroy ended up slitting his throat. Darwin felt really bad for Fitzroy’s widow and sent her money until her death.
	13. Darwin’s contribution
		1. A focus on animal psychology, which formed the basis of comparative psychology
		2. Emphasis on functions rather than structure of functions
		3. Acceptance of methodology and data from many fields
		4. A focus on the description and measurement of individual differences

2/23/2016

1. Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911)
	1. **Darwin’s cousin**
	2. Studied inheritance of human abilities
	3. Started training to be a doctor at 16 bc his parents wanted him to
	4. His own research: He would take small doses of each medicine to look at its side effects… he took a powerful laxative Croton oil, after this he stopped testing medicines
	5. After his dad passed away, he ditched medical profession
	6. Mental inheritance: human abilities, including intelligence, were inherited
	7. Wrote a book “**Hereditary Genius**”—wanted to demonstrate that genius ran in families
		1. A lot of case studies showing a specific FORM of genius passed down in certain families… like musically gifted, mathematically gifted, etc.
		2. Great scientists likely to have children who are great scientists
	8. **Eugenics: good genes**
		1. Human race could be improved by selective mating
		2. Encouraged the birth of **fit individuals**, or having good genes
		3. Positive eugenics- trying to keep good traits in the system.. 2 attractive people have attractive child
		4. Negative eugenics- sterilize people/animals so they don’t pass on those traits.
		5. Galton wasn’t responsible for negative eugenics… only positive eugenics!
	9. Created various **statistical methods**
		1. He found things fall on a bell curve
		2. Galton’s student was Carl Pearson (the Pearson “r”- correlation coefficient)
	10. **Mental tests**
		1. He thought the most intelligent people had the keenest senses
		2. Like the mosquito sounds… he would think you were smarter if you could hear higher sounds bc your senses are more keen
		3. He would measure human characteristics
		4. His data is still being used
	11. **Association of ideas**
		1. Would measure what words created the most associated word ideas
	12. **Mental imagery**
		1. You can’t remember the answer on the test, but you remember where it was in the notes
		2. When people were related, they tended to remember similar things
	13. **Arithmetic by smell**
		1. He wanted to study something different so this is what he chose. What is it? He didn’t really know either.
	14. He was a little OCD
	15. Began the study of nature vs. nurture
	16. He started questionnaires in research
	17. Did a lot of twin studies
2. **George John Romanes (1848-1894)**
	1. **Anecdotal method**: the use of observational reports about animal behavior
	2. **Introspection by analogy**: a technique for studying animal behavior by assuming that the same mental processes that occur in the observer’s mind also occur in the animal’s mind
		1. Assuming we know what the cats are thinking (attaching voices and stories to your pets)
	3. He was a friend of Darwin
	4. He wrote a book called ***Animal Intelligence***, and in it he tried to describe the behaviors of animals in the context of evolution.
		1. More evolutionally advanced animals were more psychologically advanced... the more human animals were, the more psychologically advanced
	5. He believed cats were the most intelligent of all creatures
	6. Romanes believed cats were the most intelligent of all creatures
3. C. Lloyd Morgan
	1. Lloyd Morgan’s Canon: the notion that animal behavior must not be attributed to a higher mental process when it can be explained by a lower mental process
		1. Otherwise known as parsimony (simplicity).
		2. EX: We shouldn’t assume Lucy the cat likes birds, like penguins or chickens. Really, those are the easiest Webkinz for her to hold and carry down the stairs
		3. Always go with the simplest explanation
	2. He recognized the shortcomings of Romanes’s approach

2/25/2016

1. **Herbert Spencer**
	1. Wore ear muffs so people wouldn’t disturb his thoughts
	2. **Survival of the fittest**
		1. He came up with this term
		2. He thought evolution was progress toward perfection
	3. **Social Darwinism**
		1. Applied concept of evolution to EVERYTHING
	4. **Synthetic philosophy**: the idea that KNOWLEDGE and EXPERIENCE can be explained in terms of evolutionary principles
		1. Ideas may not work for you, so you change your ideas... they evolve!
		2. You use things and over time you stop using them and they die out... like how we don’t use the 2001 version of the iPod anymore... doesn’t work well... we’ve evolved
	5. People take his studies further and say that Evolution applies to Machines
		1. Walkman’s to CDs to iPods
		2. Samuel Butler: in early 1900s, he said machines have evolved so much that they can’t really evolve any more… lol
		3. **Harry Hollerith**: decided the 1900 census info would be put on a PUNCHCARD
			1. Because in the 1890 census, it took so long that they weren’t done ‘til almost 1900
			2. Made people think humans can be replaced by machines
			3. Started the company IBM (LENOVO)
2. William James
	1. Second most well-known figure in psychology (Rowena thinks that’s BS)
	2. He’s RICH (well, his parents are)—his dad was the second richest man in the USA
	3. Father would send him to spa in Europe when sick and mom would pay attention to him if he was sick
	4. At age 18, he wanted to be an artist, but he lacked talent, so he went to scientific school at Harvard
	5. Wanted to join army, but his dad said no
	6. His health deteriorated, parents thought he suffered from case of “America”, so rents shipped him to Germany for a change of scenery
		1. Worked under Wundt
		2. Got med degree, but then got admitted to an insane asylum
			1. They thought because of a case of neurasthenia
			2. Only Americans got neurasthenia—usually the wealthy
			3. Symptoms: insomnia, hypochondria, nervous exhaustion, headaches, skin rash
			4. Vogue illness of the time
			5. Men told to drink, take it easy, go on vacation
			6. Women diagnosed were usually feminists or “troublemakers” that they wanted to keep quiet (don’t read or socially interact.. eat high-fat food)
			7. Basically not a real illness
		3. Free will
		4. Wrote book “Principles of Psychology”
			1. Titchener and Wundt attacked his book
			2. After a while, he didn’t like his own book either, so he went back to philosophy instead of psychology
			3. Gave his lab to a guy named Hugo Munsterburg!
		5. Stream of Consciousness
			1. Continuous and personal to the individual-- it cannot be divided up for analysis
		6. Pragmatism
			1. Validity of ideas is measured by their practical consequences
			2. Anything is true if it works
				1. Blow on Nintendo disk-- if it works, it’s valid!
		7. James’s Theory of Emotions
			1. Pre-James: I am scared🡪 I run (emotion before bodily expression)
			2. James: I run🡪 I am scared (bodily expression before emotion)
		8. James’s Idea of Self
			1. Material self (body, family, all things owned)
			2. Social self (the self that is known by others)
			3. Spiritual self (states of consciousness, one’s own objective reality)
		9. Habit
			1. An idea of an action precedes the causes of the action. Habits are formed when an activity is repeated

 WOMEN IN THE FIELD!!

1. Variability hypothesis: the notion that men show a wider range and variation of physical and mental development than women; the abilities of women are seen as more average
	1. Darwin was behind this idea
	2. This idea is crap #feminism #mansplaining
2. Mary Whiton Calkins
	1. Took classes at Harvard, got higher scores than most classmates, but Harvard wouldn’t give a degree unless she said it was from Radcliffe
	2. Did a lot of research on memory
	3. President of APA!
3. Helen Bradford Thompson
	1. Got a PhD in 1900
	2. From Chicago area
	3. Studies on neurology and philosophy
	4. Found no evidence in studies of male superiority or women inferiority
		1. But when she published it people thought it was just because she’s a woman and didn’t know what she was doing
		2. She found children benefit from completing school (compulsory attendance now required)
	5. Also organized one of the first nursery schools
4. Leta Stetter Hollingworth
	1. 1886-1938
	2. She wanted to teach, but married women were not allowed to teach
	3. Her focus was on extremes of intelligence
	4. Focused on giftedness and mental retardation
		1. Devised programs for people with learning challenges or disabilities and programs/schools for gifted kids
		2. NOW TRANSITIONING FROM WOMEN BACK TO MEN OF COURSE UGH
5. **Granville Stanley Hall**
	1. Organized the first psych lab in the US
	2. Founded the first psych journal
	3. Helped organize and was the **first president of the APA\*\*\***
	4. Organized a meeting of European psychoanalysis, giving American Psychology its first look at psychoanalysis
	5. Interested in evolution and enrolled in theology classes
	6. Moved to Germany and loved it... amazed at how relaxed people were, especially theology faculty
		1. Came back finally at 27, jobless, and broke
		2. Worked as a minister (for 10 weeks)
		3. Becomes English tutor
	7. First doctoral degree in the US (maybe)
	8. Went back to Europe and studied under Wundt
	9. Became president of Clarke University in Massachusetts
	10. Supposedly a bit of a **jerk**
	11. He’d have students present their research at his house and he’d just tear them down, then have them eat ice cream
	12. **BUT he really pushed for women and minorities**
	13. Aggressively self-promoting, petty, etc.
	14. Recapitulation theory: Hall’s idea that the psychological development of children repeats the history of the human race
6. **The Chicago School**
	1. **John Dewey** (1859-1952)
		1. Wrote article about Reflex Arc
			1. Connection between sensory stimuli and motor responses. The concept proposes that 3 elements of the reflex
				1. Sensory processes
				2. Brain processes
				3. Motor response
			2. In other words, you are reacting to things that you sense.
			3. Opening shot in functionalism
		2. Brilliant man, crappy teacher, would lecture to his **green hat**, but started a lab school in Chicago
	2. **James Rowland Angell** (1869-1949)
		1. Angell’s Perspective
			1. Functional psych is interested in mental operations, not conscious elements
			2. Mental processes mediate between the needs of the organism and the environments. Mental functions help the organism survive
			3. Mind and Body cannot be separated, they act as a unit in an organism’s struggle for survival
		2. Didn’t get his doctoral degree\* (he didn’t want to have to rewrite his dissertation in German)
		3. Became president of APA, even without a degree! And of YALE!
		4. Known as Sunny Jim. Very chipper. But a horrible driver/walker
	3. **Harvey Carr** (1873-1954)
		1. Math major at DePaul but switched to psychology.. his teacher was Angell
		2. He trained a lot of people... led to 150 doctoral degrees
7. **Robert Sessions Woodworth (1869-1962)**
	* 1. Dynamic Psychology: Woodworth’s systems of psychology which was interested in the causal factors and motivations on feelings and behavior
8. Criticisms of Functionalism
	1. Is there a real definition somewhere?
	2. Is it real psychology? Structuralists say no
	3. It’s not practical. (but guess who said this… structuralists bahaha)
9. Good things about Functionalism
	1. Incorporated animal psychology
	2. Incorporates all types of research
	3. Considered truly American

3/3/2016

The Expansion of American Psychology

1. Structuralism🡪functionalism🡪applied
* Between 1880-1900, American Psychology exploded
	+ There were no psych labs in 1880, but by 1900 there were 41 labs! And they were better than the German labs
	+ In 1893, psychology made its debut at the world’s fair
* Economic influences on psychology
	+ Applied psych grew out of so many people wanting to do clinical psych but not enough spots
* World wars increased need for psychologists
* Intelligence testing
1. James McKeen Cattell
* College president’s son
* After graduating, went to study with Wundt in Europe
* He became interested in psychology because he was a druggie... he experimented a lot, especially at Johns Hopkins.. he would record his experiences but most of the time he couldn’t remember his experiences
* Influenced by Galton
	+ Galton looked at individual differences (psychological)
	+ really influenced by him
	+ Eugenics (good genes)
		- But Cattell promoted negative eugenics... he wanted sterilization of delinquents or feeble-minded people... he thought we should offer incentives to healthy, intelligent people to reproduce
		- Offered each of his 7 children a thousand dollars if they would marry sons/daughters of college professors
		- Named one of his daughters Psyche Cattell
		- Started psych journals
		- Was at Columbia for 26 years, but left Columbia because of unpopular war opinions
		- Very bitter man, but very rich
		- Started his own company called the Psychological Corporation
		- Became more successful after he left academia
	+ Mental tests
		- Tests of skills and sensory capacities
		- Ex: reaction time, color differentiation, memory
		- Gave these tests to his students because there was the belief that sensory processes were related to intelligence
		- He found that sensory abilities are not very correlated with academic performance, even though he had once thought differently
		- He decided mental tests were not good indicators of academic achievement (this is why you don’t do reaction time and such on ACT)
1. Psychological Testing Movement
	1. Simon and Binet
		1. Asked by the French education system to tell them which students in their class needed more attention/were having difficulty in school
		2. Before Simon and Binet, it was their doctors who would excuse those children from class and put them in special ed
		3. Asked kids questions that became increasingly difficult.
			1. If they couldn’t answer questions at third grade level, they’d need extra attention
			2. (Mental age/chronological age) X 100
			3. No good because you won’t always keep your IQ double your age.. 16🡪32
			4. Average IQ=100
	2. Henry Goddard
		1. Introduced the word MORON🡪person with IQ of 50-69
	3. Louis **Terman**
		1. Translated Simon and Binet IQ test into the one used more today: Stanford-Binet
			1. Takes like 3.5 hours to complete, one person has to administer
			2. MORON 🡪 IQ of 50-69
			3. IMBECILE 🡪 IQ of 30-49
			4. IDIOT 🡪 IQ of 29 or below
		2. Robert Yerkes was asked to come up with group tests so it could be administered faster (multiple choice tests) to test people on abilities for placement in war
			1. **Army Alpha**: for people who were literate English speakers
			2. **Army Beta**: not literate or non-English speakers
				1. Kind of a flop
				2. Even test administrators realized this Beta test filled with weird diagrams and pictures wasn’t very effective
		3. By the time they were ready to administrate mass testing, the war was about over
		4. But still led to the spark of mass testing
		5. Started field of PSYCHOMETRICS 🡪 measuring and tests
2. Racial Differences in Intelligence
	1. People saying immigrants were feeble-minded
		1. So Goddard said we’ll give immigrants IQ tests and let smart people into the USA
		2. 87 % Russians
		3. 83 % Jews
		4. 80% Hungarians
		5. WERE FEEBLE-MINDED!
		6. People from England, Northern Europe did very well.. He gave the TEST IN ENGLISH!! And had many cultural references

3/8/2016

* 1. Horace Mann Bond
		1. Found that blacks in Northern US score higher than southern whites in US
	2. Kallikak Family
		1. This is what happens when a feeble-minded person reproduces.. sterilize people coming into US!
		2. Dad had kid with feeble-minded mistress—drew crazy eyes on kids
1. Florence Goodenough
	1. Created Draw a Man test
2. Thelma Thirstone looking for genius
3. Anne Anastasi: got PhD by 21, wrote tons of books on psychological testing, did a lot of research because she couldn’t have children.

The Accidental Psychologists

1. Lightner Witmer
	1. Founder of clinical psychology\*\*\*\*\*
	2. First psychology clinic
	3. Paid assistantship with Katell
		1. He made Witmer study under Wundt
		2. Witmer wasn’t impressed by Wundt
	4. What he did was actually more like educational psychology
	5. Became clinical psych as we know it during WWII
2. Industrial Organization Psychology
	1. Walter Dill Scott (1862-1955)
		1. Founder of Industrial Organizational psychology
		2. Advertising and human suggestibility
		3. Walter grew up doing work on the farm and he starts thinking about efficiency.. would read books while letting horses rest in the field during plowing
		4. Went to Illinois State University, played football too. Picked blackberries to afford it. Then went to Northwestern, tutored and played football there.
		5. Becomes a missionary in China, but China was full
		6. Instead he studied under Wundt in Leipzig and got married
		7. Went back and taught at Northwestern
		8. Advertising and human suggestibility-- wrote books on advertising; one of the first to suggest that ads should play on people’s emotions
		9. He was genius behind coupon clipping
		10. Employee selection- he would create scales to see what characteristics would make a person really good in a certain area of work
		11. Hawthorne study
			1. Study in an electric plant
			2. I/O psych
			3. Productivity increases with any change in environment (like changing brightness of lights) because they knew they were being watched, they’d monitor their own behavior
			4. After about 2 weeks, they went back to their same amount of efficiency until the next change occurred
3. Hugo Munsterburg
	1. The “Dr. Phil” of the time
	2. Forensic psychology, psychotherapy, and industrial psychology-- he was involved in all of this applied stuff. He was kind of a jack of all trades.
	3. Controversial figure
	4. Died as one of the most hated individuals in America
	5. Got involved in sensational murder trial (lost credibility)
	6. Then got involved in prohibition
		1. Said he was an expert in psychology and therefore there should be no prohibition
		2. Said alcohol in moderation could be beneficial
		3. People dug up dirt on him that the German museum he runs is funded by brewery men (Pabst and Busch)
		4. He then lost even more credibility
	7. Then said women should be educated, but only to a certain point
		1. Harvard is getting tired of their loose cannon
		2. Harvard asks him to stop making comments about all these issues but he can’t stop himself
	8. Breaking point during WWI
		1. People think he’s a German spy
		2. People don’t think he’s raising pet pigeons… they think they’re spy pigeons
	9. Came into lecture hall and fell over dead- died before finishing the first sentence of a lecture
		1. People weren’t upset
	10. Other contributions
		1. Eyewitness testimony and the suggestibility that goes along with this
		2. Hypnosis
			1. Used hypnosis but stopped after female patient threatened him with a gun
		3. Psychotherapy—believed you could treat patients in a lab rather than a clinic
			1. His belief- “If you don’t think about mental illness, it’ll go away”
		4. Disliked Freud so much that he left country when Freud came
		5. Instead of rules (for example that you can’t talk to each other), redesign the workplace so employees have difficulty doing those things (cubicles)