

Review

- Difference (JND), absolute threshold, and the Weber-Fechner Law.
- Fechner's psychophysical methods and their importance to psychology.
- Wundt: inner and outer phenomena, mediate & immediate experience, introspection, apperception, creative synthesis, voluntarism, and mental chronometry.
- Ebbinghaus: memory and learning research.
- Muller: interference theory of forgetting; retroactive inhibition.
- Kulpe: systematic experimental introspection, and imageless thought.

Review

- Lamarck's theory of acquired characteristics.
- Paley's argument by design.
- Definition of catastrophism and uniformitarianism.
- Darwin: major principles of theory of evolution and pangenesis, and how evolution influenced the development of American psychology
- Evolution/Creationism & modern creationist theories (Young Earth, Intelligent Design)
- Darwin: 3 principles for the expression of emotions.
- Romanes: anecdotal method, anthropomorphism, introspection by analogy.
- Morgan's Canon.
- Spalding's ethology work on instincts, imprinting, & critical periods.
- Galton: eugenics, inheritance of human ability, & intelligence

Review

James: pragmatism, definition of psychology, psychologist's fallacy, characteristics of consciousness, conception of self and self esteem, advice on habits, and theory of emotion (James-Lange Theory).

G.S. Hall: advice on education, recapitulation theory, *Sturm und Drang* hypothesis.

Titchener: structuralism, goals of psych, subject matter, introspective habit, stimulus error, elements & attributes of consciousness, and fate of structuralism.

Major differences between *Structuralism & Functionalism*.

Dewey's criticism of the "Reflex Arc", including why it's considered the origin of functionalism.

The major themes of functionalism according to James Angell.

Cattell's approach to mental tests and the outcome of his testing program.

Alfred Binet's approach to intelligence testing, Lewis Terman and the development of the *Stanford-Binet*.