

Psychology:

Behaviorism:

Focus solely on things that can be seen (vs. psychodynamic-unseen)

- 1) behavior is result of environment
- 2) thought not important

Sample names and concepts:

Classical and operant conditioning (Pavlov, Watson, skinner)

Humanism: why did it appear?

Believe people have free will

(freedom to choose own destiny)

EMPHASIZE HUMAN POTENTIAL

Ability for all to become best possible

Early contributors:

Maslow, rogers

Cognitive perspective:

Emphasizes how we know, understand, think about the world.

Focus on mental tasks (thinking)

(memory, attention, intelligence, perception, problem solving, language and learning)

When?

Names and concepts?

Jean Piaget

Information processing model

Socio-cultural perspective:

Focus on impact of social settings and expectations on behaviors

Combines:

1. social psych (study of groups, roles, expectations, relationships)

2. cultural psych (study of cultural norms, values, and expectations)

Neuro-science perspective:

Attempts to identify biological events in body associated with behavior

Such as:

Genetic influences

Hormones

Activity of nervous system

Two way street: behavior/ thoughts/ feelings can impact body too!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Evolutionary perspective:

Attempts are made to identify reasons for the mental and behavioral characteristics that are inherited.

Assumption is that inherited behaviors exist because they are adaptive- they contribute to survival and then get passed down.

6 key theoretical perspectives:

Advantage today:

- 1) choices!
- 2) Learn from others mistakes
- 3) Build on their successes
- 4) Pick and choose parts useful

What is that called?

Eclectic

