

Autumn Nash
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1. Why is the story of Hans the Wonder horse important?

Clever Hans was considered to be such a sensation wherever this horse went. This was because he was the only horse in the history of psychology and showed the intelligence levels of animals, furthering animal psychology. Being the horse with knowledge equivalent to a 14-year-old boy, he was tested in mathematics through adding and subtracting and fractions, and he was tested in logic through games and recognition. In 1904 it was discovered that he could remember numbers and letters, form sentences and point out colors and shades. He was able to respond to questions by way of tapping his hoof to answer a numerical question or tapping his hoof to represent different letters. The main thing that made him famous was seeing the similarity between human and animal mental processes, that Darwin suggested.

2. How did animal psychology influence the development of Behaviorism?

Animal psychology influenced the development of Behaviorism by demonstrating that behavior could be modified through experience and that environmental stimuli could trigger learned responses. John B. Watson and B.F. Skinner, two prominent behaviorists, were both influenced by the work of Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov and conducted research on animal behavior. These findings led to the development of the principles of operant conditioning and the scientific study of observable behavior in humans.

3. Why was the work of Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936) so important to the development of psychology?

The work of Ivan Pavlov was important to the development of psychology because it demonstrated the concept of conditioned reflexes and the role of experience in shaping behavior. His research on classical conditioning provided a foundation for the study of learning, memory, and behavior modification. Pavlov's findings influenced the development of Behaviorism, which emphasized the study of observable behavior and environmental factors that influence behavior.

4. What did John Watson (1878-1958) believe should be the subject matter of behaviorism?

John Watson believed that the subject matter of behaviorism should be observable behavior and environmental factors that influence behavior. He argued that internal mental states, such as thoughts and feelings, were not suitable for scientific study and should be avoided in psychology. Instead, Watson focused on the study of conditioned reflexes, stimulus-response associations, and the environmental factors that shape behavior.

5. What were Watson's beliefs about thought processes?

John Watson believed that thought processes, such as thinking, reasoning, and feeling, were not suitable for scientific study. He argued that behaviorism should focus solely on observable behavior and the environmental factors that influence it. Watson believed that internal mental states were not directly observable and could not be objectively measured, and therefore should not be a part of scientific psychology. Instead, Watson proposed that behaviorism should focus

on the study of conditioned reflexes, stimulus-response associations, and the environmental factors that shape behavior.

6. What were the elements of Tolman's purposive behaviorism?

Tolman's purposive behaviorism was a form of behaviorism that emphasized the role of cognitive processes and purposeful behavior in shaping behavior. The key elements of Tolman's purposive behaviorism included the concepts of "cognitive maps" and "latent learning." Cognitive maps referred to mental representations of an individual's environment and the relationships between different elements of that environment. Latent learning referred to learning that occurs without any immediate reinforcement or reward, but which may be demonstrated later when a reward becomes available. Overall, Tolman's purposive behaviorism emphasized the importance of both environmental factors and cognitive processes in shaping behavior.

7. How was Skinner's (1904-1990) behaviorism similar to Watson's behaviorism?

Skinner's behaviorism was similar to Watson's behaviorism in that both emphasized the study of observable behavior and the environmental factors that influence behavior. Skinner, like Watson, believed that internal mental states, such as thoughts and feelings, were not directly observable and should be avoided in scientific psychology. Additionally, both Skinner and Watson believed that behavior could be shaped through reinforcement and punishment, and that conditioning could be used to modify behavior. However, Skinner's behaviorism differed from Watson's in that he developed the concept of operant conditioning, which emphasized the role of consequences in shaping behavior, while Watson focused more on classical conditioning.

8. How did Skinner's behaviorism differ from Pavlovian conditioning?

Skinner's behaviorism differed from Pavlovian conditioning in that Skinner developed the concept of operant conditioning, which emphasized the role of consequences in shaping behavior. In contrast, Pavlovian conditioning focused on the association between a neutral stimulus and a naturally occurring stimulus to elicit a response.

9. What did Bandura's (1925-) social cognitive theory focus on?

Bandura's social cognitive theory focused on the reciprocal interactions between cognitive, behavioral, and environmental factors in shaping human behavior. He emphasized the role of observation and modeling in the learning process, as well as the importance of cognitive processes, such as attention, memory, and motivation, in shaping behavior.

10. What does it mean to have high self-efficacy and what does it mean to have low self-efficacy? How does that affect how we interact with others and live our lives?

Self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief in their ability to accomplish a particular task or achieve a specific goal. High self-efficacy means that an individual has a strong belief in their ability to succeed, while low self-efficacy means that they doubt their ability to succeed. High self-efficacy can lead individuals to set more ambitious goals and persist in the face of challenges, while low self-efficacy can lead to a lack of confidence and a tendency to give up easily. It can also affect how individuals interact with others, as those with high self-efficacy may be more willing to take risks and assert themselves, while those with low self-efficacy may be more hesitant and avoidant. Overall, self-efficacy plays an important role in how individuals

perceive themselves and their abilities, and can have significant impacts on their behaviors and life outcomes.