

History of Psychology

Answer Sheet – TEST Chapters 12, 13, and 14

Tessa Pearce

Question 1

William Wundt, Behaviorism

Question 2

Max Wertheimer

Question 3

Wolfgang Kohler

Question 4

Phi Phenomenon

Question 5

Zeigarnik

Question 6

Instantaneous

Question 7

The perception of wholeness, or "Gestalt," is a fundamental concept in Gestalt Psychology because it suggests that our brain processes sensory information into a meaningful and complete perception of an object or experience. Understanding how the brain perceives and organizes information helps us gain insights into human behavior and thought processes, and has important implications for fields such as Psychology.

Question 8

Wolfgang Kohler believed that Sultan, a chimpanzee he studied, was capable of insight learning and could solve problems by understanding the underlying principles, rather than through trial-and-error learning. This challenged the prevailing Behaviorist theory of learning and contributed to the development of Cognitive Psychology.

Question 9

Mind , Unconscious

Question 10

Body, Cognitive

Question 11

Psychosexual

Question 12

Superego

Question 13

Id

Question 14

Ego

Question 15

Adler, Jung

Question 16

The case of Anna O was important to the development of Psychoanalysis because it was the first recorded case of Psychoanalytic treatment, and her symptoms were found to be related to repressed emotions and traumatic experiences. This led to the development of the theory of the unconscious mind and the concept of Psychoanalysis, which has had a significant impact on the field of Psychology and other areas of study.

Question 16

Alfred Adler

Question 17

Physiological

Question 18

Abraham Maslow

Question 19

Analytical Psychology

Question 20

Belongingness, Self-actualization

Question 21

Person centered

Question 22

Collective Unconscious

Question 23

Some psychoanalysts split from Freud's original theory because they believed it overemphasized sexual drives, focused too much on the past, relied too heavily on the therapist's interpretation, lacked empirical evidence, and neglected social and cultural factors.

Question 24

Carl Jung identified two personality types: introverts, who are focused on internal thoughts and experiences, and extraverts, who are focused on external stimuli and the outside world. Jung saw these traits as existing on a spectrum and believed that other factors also contribute to an individual's personality.