

History of Psychology Test Chapters 12, 13, and 14

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1. Gestalt Psychology was a revolt against Wilhelm Wundt in Germany and against behaviorism in America.
2. Gestalt began with Max Wertheimer who while riding on a train observed a perceptual dilemma that could not be explained by Wundt's introspection.
3. The primary spokesperson for the Gestalt movement however was Wolfgang Kohler.
4. The perception of movement between objects when none is actually occurring is called the phi phenomenon.
5. The Zeigarnik effect refers to the state of tension that results when we are not allowed to finish a task and the task is then more readily recalled.
6. Organization of information is instantaneous and not dependent on higher mental processes.
7. Why is the perception of the wholeness of experiences so important to the understanding of Gestalt?

Gestalt psychology formed in revolt towards Wundt's idea that psychological ideas were made up of individual elements that were not related to one another. Gestalt psychology proposed that ideas were perceived as a whole, not as individual parts. For example, when someone looks outside, they do not perceive the individual parts that make up the tree, and the sky. They simply have one unified perception of looking outside and seeing nature.

8. What did Kohler believe Sultan was capable of?

Kohler believed that Sultan was capable of insight, which he described as the ability to spontaneously realize the solution to a problem. He did not believe that Sultan's insight into how to obtain the banana was dependent on classical conditioning but on realizing the relationship between the boxes and the banana.

Instantaneous	alpha phenomenon
Wolfgang Kohler	phi phenomenon
Behaviorism	Wilhelm Wundt
Max Wertheimer	Zeigarnik
Delayed	

9. Freud's focus was on psychopathology and the unconscious.

10. Psychoanalysis grew in opposition to those who believe the argument that the source of mental disorders was the body and not the mind.

11. Freud was one of the first theorists to focus on the importance of child development and developed the psychosexual stage theory.

12. According to Freud, "the superego is the aspect of personality derived from internalizing parental and societal values and standards."

13. According to Freud, "the id is the source of psychic energy and the aspect of personality allied with the instincts."

14. According to Freud, "the ego is the rational aspect of personality responsible for controlling instincts."

15. The students of Freud who began to revise his theories were Carl Jung and Alfred Adler.

16. Why was the case of Anna O. critical to the development of psychoanalysis?

Psychologist Josef Breuer used hypnosis and talking treatment to help a patient known by the name of Anna O. Breuer would put Anna under hypnosis, and would have her talk about disturbing experiences from her past. History was at first not clear about the effects of this treatment. However, it is believed that the treatment was helpful for the patient. Anna O's story helped Freud to begin to see the benefit of talking about emotional problems as a form of therapy. Freud later used this in his psychoanalysis.

Carl Rogers	cognitive
Alfred Adler	psychosexual
Id	body
Psychopathology	ego
Superego	Mind
Carl Jung	Unconscious

16. The most prominent of the neo-Freudians was Anna Freud.
17. The object relations theory emphasized the social and environment influences on personality and child development.
18. Alfred Adler split with Freud over his social psychology views.
19. Carl Jung's analytical focused on inner growth rather than social psychology and believed that sex played only a minimal role in human motivation.
20. Abraham Maslow developed his hierarchy of needs and believed that the physiological needs must be satisfied before the belongingness needs
21. Carl Rogers developed the person centered therapy technique.
22. According to Jung, collective unconscious contains inherited experiences of human and prehuman species.

23. For those who split from Freud's original theory, what were their objections?

Alfred Adler believed that human personality was influenced more by social forces and plans for the future more than by sexual factors as Freud had held. Karen Horney also rejected Freud's emphasis on sexual forces in the development of human personality. She emphasized the affects of anxiety and insecurity that can develop in a child's life. Carl Jung also opposed Freud's views on the importance of sex and the Oedipus complex, which says that boys are driven by attraction for their mother. Furthermore, Jung's theory focused more on internal forces rather than on interpersonal relationships as did Freud when it came to the development of a person.

24. Name and define two of the personality types identified by Carl Jung.

Two personality types within Carl Jung's psychology of personality are a thinking type and a feeling type. All of the types would be combined with either introversion or extraversion; so there could be both introverted and extroverted thinking and feeling types. A thinking type of person relies on reason and objectivity in decision making. A feeling type would rely more on subjectivity and emotion. An introverted person directs their attention inward toward the inner dynamics of their life, while an extroverted person focuses their energy outward, showing more confidence in social interactions.

Behaviorist

Alfred Adler

Person centered

Anna O.

Abraham Maslow

Object Relations

Collective unconscious

physiological

Belongingness

self-actualization

Anna Freud

Analytical psychology