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Professor Flavin

History of Psychology

History of Psychology Test: Chapters 12, 13, 14

1. Wilhelm Wundt; Behaviorism
2. Max Wertheimer
3. Wolfgang Kohler
4. Phi Phenomenon
5. Ziegarnik
6. Instantaneous

7. The perception of the wholeness of experiences is important to understanding Gestalt due to Zeitgeist and perceptual constancies. Zeitgeist is the spirit of the times. Psychologists studying Gestalt studied the experiences of sensation and perception. The understanding of perception comes from perceptual constancies which causes an understanding of perception experiences. Learning about the term Gestalt has caused much controversy and revolt against the studies of Gestalt psychology.

8. Kohler believed Sultan could solve problems and test his intelligence. Sultan put a lot of effort into his abilities. Kohler described his research as “Einsicht” which means insightful and understanding in English. Sultan was able to solve the problems and trials between the bananas and the boxes around him.

9. Body; mind

10. Unconscious; Cognitive

11. Psychosexual

12. Supergo

13. Id

14. Ego

15. Carl Jung; Alfred Adler

16. The case of Anna O was critical to the development of psychoanalysis because it would soon be introduced to the cathartic method which Sigmund Freud would take notice of. The Cathartic method was called the “Talking cure” that would become a contribution to his work. This comes into play due to the constant hypnosis between Anna O and physician Josef Breuer.

16. Anna Freud

17. Object Relations

18. Alfred Adler

19. Analytical Psychology

20. Physiological; Belonginess

21. Person Centered

22. Collective unconscious

23. Sigmund Freud is famous for many contributions to psychology, including his creation of psychoanalysis. Although Freud made a significant contribution many students went against his studies of theories. Students who went against Freud's teachings were called Neo-Freudians. The objection of students was the change in Freud's psychoanalysis theory. Neo-Freudians focused on Ego Psychology which was a view Freud took an interest in. For example, Freud viewed Ego as a repeated response, while Neo-Freudians viewed Ego functioning by itself.

24. Along with Analytical Psychology, Carl Jung focused on personality types. Jung and Freud had personality differences. Carl Jung focused on the personality types of introversion and extroversion or also as we know today as introvert or extrovert. Extroversion allows an individual to become more alive and open toward people. Introversion allows an individual to be less confident and less open toward people. Being an introvert and extrovert comes with thinking, showing feelings, having senses, and intuition.