

History of Psychology

Answer Sheet – TEST Chapters 12, 13, and 14

Name: Carly Bolivar

1. Gestalt Psychology was a revolt against behaviorism and against 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 higher mental processes and not dependent on behaviorism.
7. The perception of the wholeness of experiences is so important to the understanding of Gestalt because it emphasizes the importance of looking at the whole picture rather than reducing experiences to their individual parts.

8. Kohler believed that Sultan, a chimpanzee, was capable of insight learning and problem-solving, challenging the behaviorist idea that learning is solely based on reinforcement and punishment.

- Freud's focus was on the unconscious mind and the role it plays in shaping behavior and personality.
- Psychoanalysis grew in opposition to those who believe the argument that the source of mental disorders was the physical body and not the mind.
- Freud was one of the first theorists to focus on the importance of child development and developed the psychosexual stage theory.
- According to Freud, "the superego is the aspect of personality derived from internalizing parental and societal values and standards."
- According to Freud, "the id is the source of psychic energy and the unconscious aspect of personality allied with the instincts."
- According to Freud, "the ego is responsible for controlling instincts" and is the rational aspect of personality.
- The students of Freud who began to revise his theories were Carl Jung and Alfred Adler.
- The case of Anna O. was critical to the development of psychoanalysis because it was the first recorded case of psychoanalytic therapy, which led to the development of the talking cure and the importance of the therapist-client relationship in therapy.
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16. The most prominent of the neo-Freudians was Carl Jung.

17. The psychosocial theory emphasized the social and environmental influences on personality and child development.

18. Alfred Adler split with Freud over his social psychology views.
19. Carl Jung's analytical psychology 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, the collective unconscious contains inherited experiences of human and prehuman species.
23. For those who split from Freud's original theory, their objections were that Freud's theory placed too much emphasis on sexuality, repressed memories, and the influence of childhood experiences on adult behavior.
24. Two of the personality types identified by Carl Jung are introverts, who tend to be introspective and reflective, and extroverts, who tend to be outgoing and sociable.