ORIGINS OF PSYCHOLOGY –

Philosophical roots which led to Wundt opening the 1st experimental lab in Germany 1879.

Introspection – examining your thoughts, feelings, emotions and sensations. Metronome used \rightarrow first attempt at controlled lab.

Psychology as a science (needs to be empirical, objective, replicable with a hypothesis and general laws)

- 8 Reductionist / Subjective / nonobservable
- Control Led to the development of alternate approaches / real-life application.

BEHAVIOURISM (PAVLOV & SKINNER)

ALL behaviour is learnt and only measure observable behaviour.

- Classical Conditioning \rightarrow Learn through association to create to CR.
- **Operant Conditioning** \rightarrow Learn through + / reinforcement.
- \otimes Animals \rightarrow unethical / deterministic ignores cognition & biology
- © Controlled / Scientific / Real-life application

PSYCHODYNAMIC → Freud believed that all behaviour and feeling and influenced by unconscious drives which stem from childhood experiences.

Iceberg analogy \rightarrow Under the water is the **unconscious**, an aspect of ourselves that we're unaware of. Under the surface is the preconscious, where dreams and parapraxes seep through and above the water is our conscious, our present and current awareness.

Tripartite personality \rightarrow **ID** (demands instant pleasure), EGO (in contact with reality and responsible for compromise to reduce tension) and SUPEREGO (morals, responsible for guilt and pride)

Defence mechanisms \rightarrow Protect the ego and reduces conflict and anxiety between the id and superego. DENIAL, DISPLACEMENT and REPRESSION

COGNITIVE \rightarrow internal mental processes. We rely on inference a to predict behaviour and use models.



We develop **schema** (metal shortcut) to help us understand the world \rightarrow can lead to stereotypes!

Cognitive Neuroscience → combination of cognitive & biological. Study of brain structure and neurology.

- 8 Lab-based / machine reductionism
- Lab-based / real-life application

Input

Process

Output

Social Learning Theory

- **Observation + Vicarious reinforcement**
- Identification = Imitation

Mediational processes:

- 1. Attention
- Retention 2.
- 3. Motor Production 4.
 - Motivation (Vicarious reinforcement)
- BANDURA → Bobo doll / role models / 72 children / all imitated their model.
- Explains cultural norms / mediational processes. \odot
- Lab study / ignores biology / difficult to test \rightarrow $\overline{\mathbf{i}}$ external variables present / doesn't explain HOW children learn aggression.

Psychosexual stages \rightarrow Stages that each child progresses through. They experience conflicts at each stage that they must resolve.

Psychoanalysis \rightarrow

Dream analysis

• Freudian slips

• Free association

Psychological problems are

Transference relationships

unconscious desires for his

mother and will want to rid

castration anxiety and

Oedipus complex → During the

phallic stage, boys will develop

their rival father. They develop

eventually identify with their

rooted in our unconscious

which create symptoms.

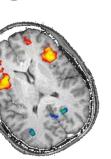
Oral Anal

- Phallic
- Latency Genital



abstract and difficult to test / cultural bias





BIOLOGICAL → ALL behaviour is internal (brain, genes, neurochemistry, hormones, evolutionary)

- Monozygotic twins (100%) & Dizygotic twins (50%) → The higher the **concordance** rate the higher the genetic basis.
- Adoption studies combat twins shared environment, Family studies show concordance through aenerations.
- Genotype (DNA code) & Phenotype (external feature)
- Brain structure (4 lobes)
- Neurochemistry (serotonin & Depression)
- Evolutionary theory (Adaptation and innate)
- 8 Biological reductionism / determinism / lab-based / ignores environment.
- Scientific / real-life application / nature-nurture \rightarrow \odot diathesis-stress model.

HUMANISM \rightarrow Focuses on conscious experiences in the present day, humans have free will over their behaviour and should be viewed holistically.

MASLOW \rightarrow Hierarchy of needs. We are all striving towards self-actualisation and will oscillate through the hierarchy of needs during life until we meet it. Our behaviour adapts to meet our needs.

- \bigcirc Real-life application \rightarrow education / business.
- 8 Individualistic / abstract / idiographic.

ROGERS → Humans have a basic need to feel valued and accepted by others (Unconditional Positive **Regard**) but we live in a society where there are Conditions of Worth placed upon us which affect our congruence.

Self-concept → Self-worth / Self-image / Ideal-self **Congruence** \rightarrow When our ideal self and our self-image match.

Incongruence \rightarrow When our ideal self and our self-image don't match. This can lead to negative self-worth and increased use of defence mechanisms to hide the difference.

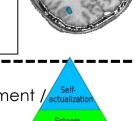
Q-SORT test \rightarrow an objective test to produce a congruence score.

PERSON CENTRERD COUNSELLING → A talking therapy which creates an atmosphere of unconditional positive regard, aims to identify conditions of worth and supports the client in reaching self-actualisation.

- © Real-life application / holistic / tried to be scientific with Q-Sort.
- 8 Not scientific / relies on self-awareness.

Philosophy \rightarrow Wundt \rightarrow Psychodynamic \rightarrow Behaviourism \rightarrow Humanism \rightarrow Cognitive \rightarrow Social Learning Theory \rightarrow Biological \rightarrow Cognitive Neuroscience.

father.



Esteem Safety

Love/belonging