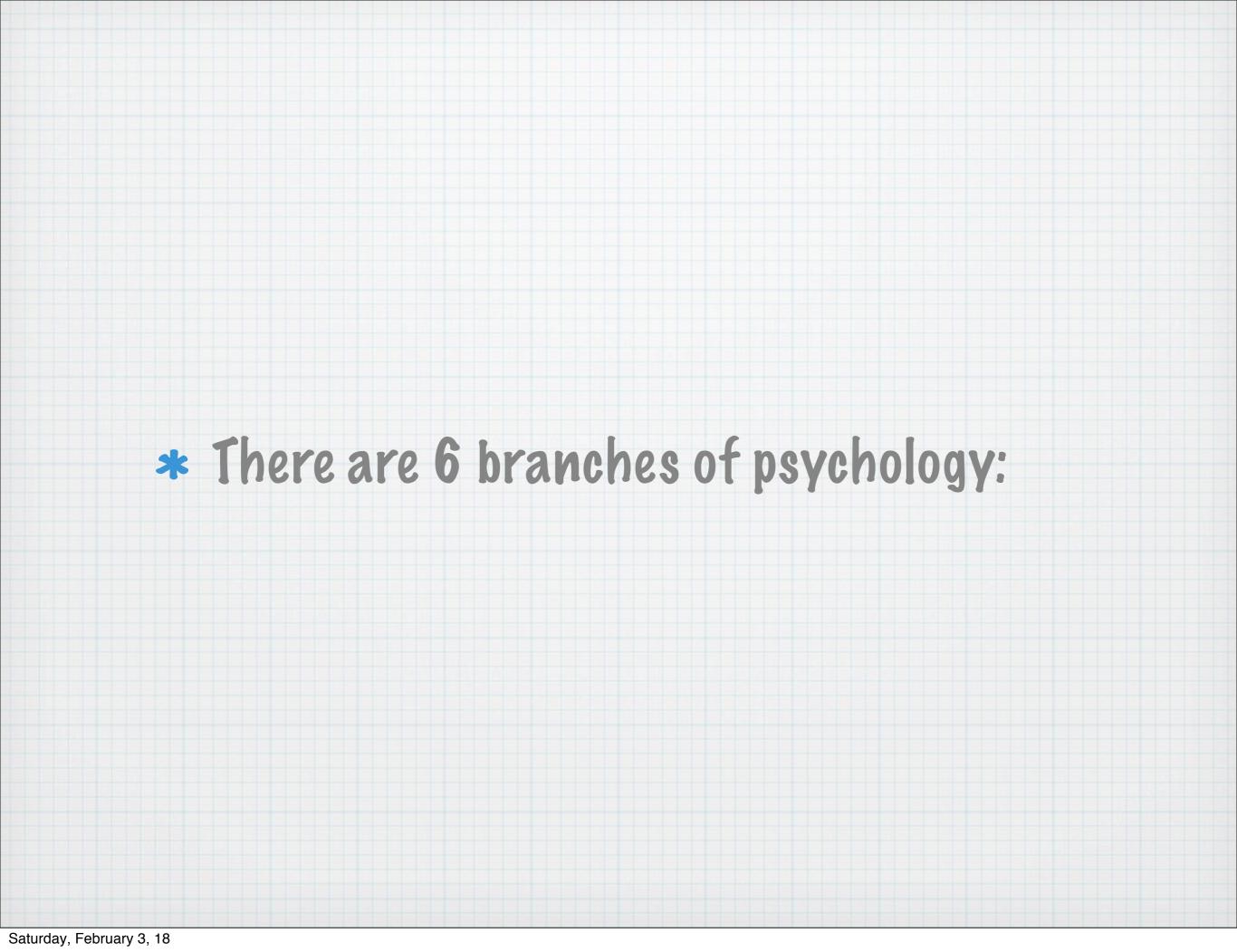
Psychology

Six Branches of Psychology

* Psychology: The science that deals with mental processes and behavior.



Structuralism

* The study of elements of consciousness; consciousness can be broken down to basic conscious elements

Structuralism

* Helped shape the first school of psychology and one of the first psychological laboratories.

Structuralism



Functionalism

* Focus not on structure of consciousness but the purpose behind behaviors.

Functionalism

* Introduced a wide variety of research techniques like physiological measures, mental tests and questionnaires.

Functionalism



Psychoanalysis

* Study of the subconscious and conscious and how the two interact with each other.

Psychoanalysis

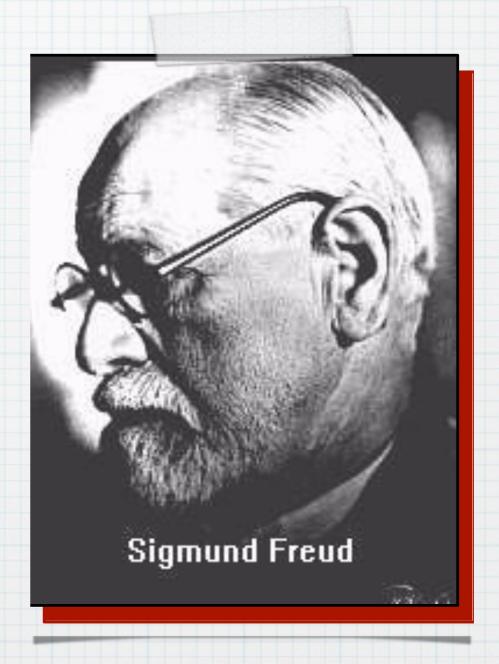
- * It opened the doors for research psychology.
- * Boosted neuroscience and brain functions.

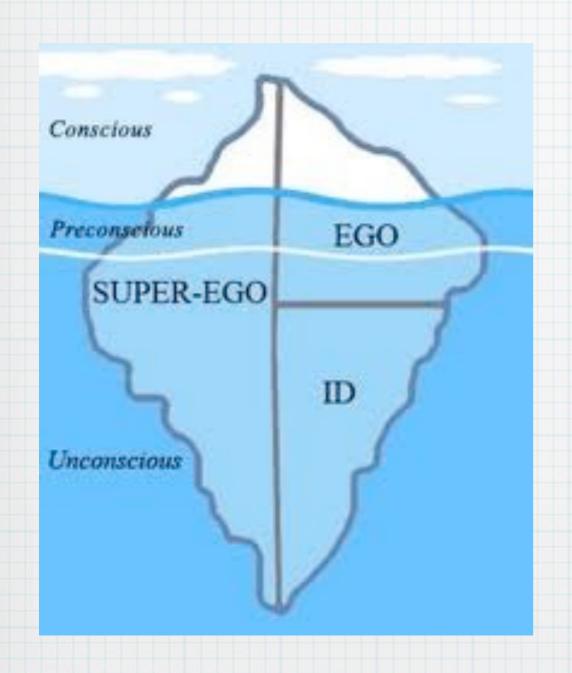
Psychoanalysis



Bio-lography: Sigmund Freud

* Thoughts, memories & desires exist below conscious awareness and exert an influence on our behavior





ld: Basic Instinctual Prive

Ego: Reality principle, please both the ego and superego

Superego: Cultural Rules

Humanism

* Focused on individual potential and self-actualization.

Humanism

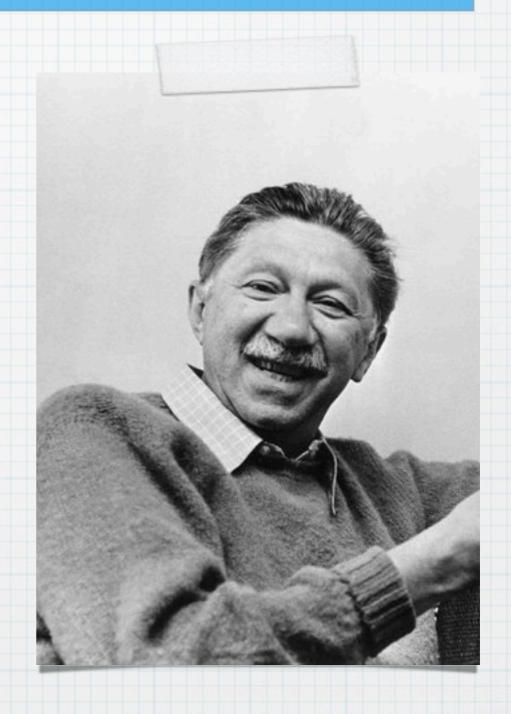
- * Emphasized the role of the individual.
- * Made therapy more acceptable.

Humanism



Bio-lography: Abraham Maslow

* Hierarchy of needs and self actualization



Self-actualization desire to become the most that one can be

Esteem

respect, self-esteem, status, recognition, strength, freedom

Love and belonging

friendship, intimacy, family, sense of connection

Safety needs

personal security, employment, resources, health, property

Physiological needs air, water, food, shelter, sleep, clothing, reproduction

Behaviorism

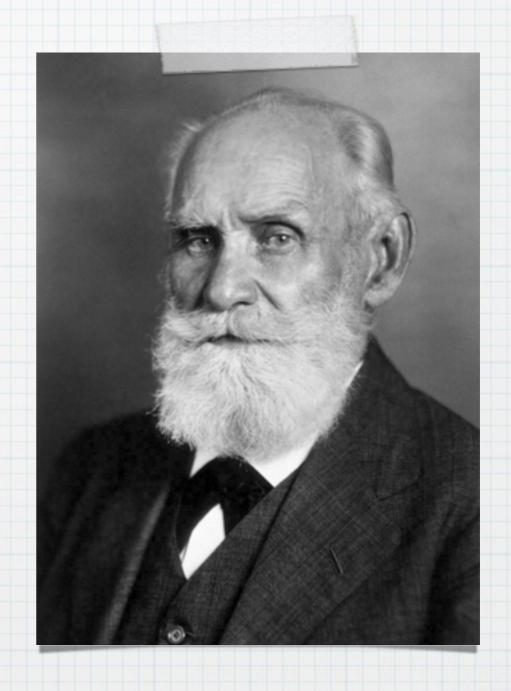
* Idea that all behaviors are acquired through conditioning.

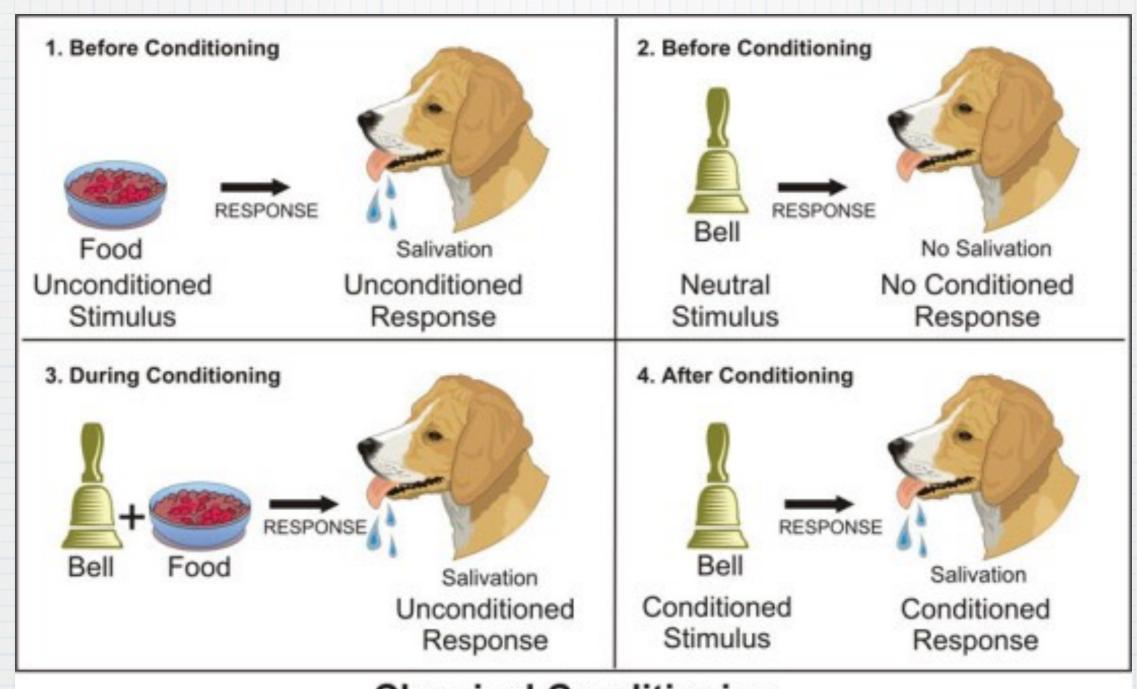
Behaviorism



Bio-lography: Ivan Pavlov

* Studied classical conditioning and the ability of physiological responses to be linked to signals





Classical Conditioning

Cognitive

- * Studies mental processes such as: memory, thinking, attention, knowledge, language acquisition
 - * Psychologists have been focussing on brain and brain activity due to recent technology

Cognitive

* Allowed scientists to add important physiological knowledge to our understanding of mental processes.

Cognitive



Bio-lography: Jean Piaget

* Theories of child development, identified stages which all children must pass through



The adolescent can reason abstractly and think in hypothetical terms.

Formal operational (12 years-adult)

The child can think logically about concrete objects and can thus add and subtract. The child also understands conservation.

Concrete operational (7-12 years)

The child uses symbols (words and images) to represent objects but does not reason logically. The child also has the ability to pretend. During this stage, the child is egocentric.

Preoperational (2-6 years)

The infant explores the world through direct sensory and motor contact. Object permanence and separation anxiety develop during this stage.

Sensorimotor (0-2 years)