

Psychology

Applied Psychologists

Empirical Approach

Psychiatry Psychoanalysis

Experimental Psychologists

Structuralism

Teachers of Psychology

Introspection

Gestalt Psychology

Functionalism

Psychologists who use the knowledge developed by experimental psychologists to solve human problems

The scientific study of behavior and mental processes

A medical specialty dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. An approach to psychology based on Sigmund Freud's beliefs, which emphasize unconscious processes

A study conducted via careful observation and scientifically based research

A historical school of psychology devoted to uncovering the basic structures that make up mind and thought-sought to find the "elements" of conscious experience

Psychologists who do research on basic psychology processes-also called research psychologists

The process of reporting one's own conscious mental experiences. A clinical viewpoint emphasizing human ability, growth, potential and free will

Psychologists whose primary job is to teach psychology

A historical school of psychology that believed mental processes could best be understood in terms of their adaptive purpose and function

A historical school of psychology that sought to understand how the brain works by studying perception and perceptual learning. Gestalt psychologists believed that percepts consist of meaningful wholes

Behaviorism

Cognitive View

Psychoanalysis

Cognitions

Biological View

Clinical View

Developmental View

Psychodynamic Psychology

Sociocultural View

Humanistic Psychology

The psychology perspective emphasizing mental processes, such as learning, memory, perception, and thinking, as forms of information processing

A school of psychology that has sought to make psychology an objective science focused only on behavior-to the exclusion of mental processes

Mental processes, such as thinking, memory, sensation, and perception

An approach to psychology based on Sigmund Freud's beliefs, which emphasize unconscious processes

The psychology perspective emphasizing mental illness. Psychodynamic and humanistic psychology are variations on the clinical view

The psychological perspective that searches for the cause of behavior in the functioning of genes, the brain and the nervous system and endocrine system

A clinical viewpoint emphasizing the understanding of mental disorders in terms of unconscious needs, desires, memories and conflicts

The psychology perspective emphasizing changes that occur across the lifespan

A clinical viewpoint emphasizing human ability, growth, potential and free will

The psychology perspective emphasizing the importance of social interaction, social learning and a cultural perspective

Culture

Trait View

A complex blend of language, beliefs, customs, values and traditions developed by a group of people and shared with others in the same environment

A psychological perspective that views behavior and personality as the products of enduring psychological characteristics



