

## Introduction and History of Psychology Vocabulary

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

<i><b>Word</b></i>	<i><b>Definition</b></i>
<b>Psychology</b>	
<b>Psychiatrist</b>	
<b>Psychologist</b>	
<b>Empirical approach</b>	
<b>Pseudopsychology</b>	
<b>Confirmation Bias</b>	
<b>Experimental Psychologists</b>	
<b>Applied Psychologists</b>	
<b>Psychiatry</b>	

<b>Structuralism</b>	
<b>Charles Darwin</b>	
<b>Instrospection</b>	
<b>Wilhelm Wundt</b>	
<b>Functionalsim</b>	
<b>William James</b>	
<b>Max Wertheimer</b>	
<b>Wolfgang Kohler</b>	
<b>Behaviorism</b>	
<b>John B. Watson</b>	

<b>B.F. Skinner</b>	
<b>Psychoanalysis</b>	
<b>Sigmund Freud</b>	
<b>Biological view</b>	
<b>Neuroscience</b>	
<b>Evolutionary Psychology</b>	
<b>Developmental view</b>	
<b>Nature vs. Nurture</b>	
<b>Cognitive view</b>	
<b>Cognitions</b>	
<b>Cognitive Neuroscience</b>	

<b>Clinical view</b>	
<b>Psychodynamic view</b>	
<b>Humanistic view</b>	
<b>Abraham Maslow</b>	
<b>Carl Rogers</b>	
<b>Behavioral view</b>	
<b>Sociocultural view</b>	
<b>Evolutionary / Sociobiological view</b>	
<b>Trait View</b>	
<b>G. Stanley Hall</b>	

