




Psychologists

Andy Greene



Sigmund Freud

- Founder of psychoanalysis
- Id, Ego, and Superego
- Interpretation of Dreams - “Manifest” and “Latent” content
- Oedipus Complex
- Beyond the Pleasure Principle
- Studies of Hysteria - Anna O. - Talking Cure
- Psychosexual development
 - Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency, Genital
- Psychopathology of Everyday Life, Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality, Totem and Taboo, Jokes and their Relation to the Unconscious, Moses and Monotheism, Civilization and its Discontents
- “Oceanic feeling” “Life and Death Drives”




Question: This man described a middle-class girl's wish to marry a prince as unlikely in one work critical of religion; in another, he claims the title figure was a murdered relative of Akhenaten. In addition to *The Future of an Illusion* and *Moses and Monotheism*, he and Joseph Breuer described Bertha Pappenheim, who he called [*] Anna O, in "Studies on Hysteria," and in another work he described manifest and latent content within the title occurrences and introduced the Oedipus complex. For 10 points, name this man who wrote *The Interpretation of Dreams* and divided the psyche into the Id, Ego, and Superego.

ANSWER: Sigmund Freud



Carl Jung

- Collective Unconscious
- Red Book - Liber Novus
- Myers-Brigg Test - Introversion/Extroversion
- Split with Freud over sexual causes of mental illnesses
- Analytic Psychology
- “Anima” “Animus” “Archetypes” “Syzygy”
- Seven Sermons to the Dead, Answer to Job, Psychological Types, Man and His Symbols, Memories Dreams Reflections




One posthumous publication by this psychologist contained the image of a black snake who accompanied Salome and Elijah; that Elijah figure would eventually transform into Philemon. He described a pairing of contrasexual opposites in another book. In addition to describing (*) syzygy, this psychologist described personality in terms of variations from two individual types, the introvert and the extrovert, and wrote about archetypes. For 10 points, name this author of Psychological Types who studied under Freud and proposed a universal memory accessible to the whole human race, the collective unconscious.

ANSWER: Carl Gustav Jung



Alfred Adler

- Inferiority Complex - First-born “dethroned” by new birth
- The Neurotic Character
- Individual Psychology
- Social Interest
- Getting, Avoiding, Ruling - Lifestyles
- Pampering, Neglect, Organ dysfunction
- Hans Vaihinger




This psychologist attempted to create a social movement based on social interest and Gemeinschaftsgefühl, or community feeling. He came up with the tentative personality types of getting, avoiding, ruling, and socially useful and advocated a holistic approach to psychology. This psychologist emphasized the influence of birth order on personality and was the founder of the school of individual psychology. He argued that personality could be explained teleologically in his *The Neurotic Character*. For 10 points, name this Neo-Freudian who coined the term "inferiority complex."

ANSWER: Alfred Adler



Ivan Pavlov

- Classical Conditioning - Dogs salivate at ringing of bell
- Won Nobel Prize in Medicine 1904 - research on digestive system
- Transmarginal Inhibition




This man gave descriptive names to the four temperaments in order to study transmarginal inhibition, or the body's proclivity to shut down when faced with overwhelming pain and stress. This man introduced cut several nerve endings in his extensive study of animal (*) digestive systems, which won him a Nobel for Medicine. This man didn't actually ring a bell to signal the animals he's best known for studying, but did collect their saliva as they responded to stimuli. For 10 points, name this proponent of classical conditioning, a Russian who trained dogs.

ANSWER: Ivan Petrovich Pavlov



John Watson

- Behaviorism
- Little Albert Experiment
 - Baby conditioned to fear furry, white things by pairing rat with loud noise
- Coined phrase “coffee break”
- Kerplunk Experiment - with Harvey Carr - Rats running into shortening walls
- Psychological Care of Infant and Child
- “No dividing line between man and brute”




This man collaborated with colleague Karl Lashley on an ethological study of homing on Bird Key. In one essay, this man posited an approach whose practitioners acknowledge "no dividing line between man and brute" and disavowed the method of introspection. This man collaborated with Harvey Carr on an experiment in which a rat conditioned to find food at a set distance ran (*) into the wall of a maze when it was moved closer. In another of this man's experiments, a metal bar was repeatedly struck with a hammer whenever a nine month-old boy touched a rat, eventually conditioning him to fear furry objects. For 10 points, name this American experimental psychologist who conducted the Little Albert experiment and founded the school of behaviorism.

ANSWER: John Watson



BF Skinner

- Skinner Box
- Operant Conditioning
- Walden Two - named after Henry David Thoreau's book
 - T.E Frazier
- Beyond Freedom and Dignity
- Autoclitics - Verbal Behavior - Harshly reviewed by Noam Chomsky
 - Tacts, Mands, Interverbals, echoic behavior
- Pigeon-guided Missiles




A book by this man, which Noam Chomsky gave a savage review, provides a functional account of language based on a four-term contingency model and modifiers called autoclitics. He discussed a community led by a board of six planners and founded by T.E. Frazier in a book that proposed a utopian society based on scientific ideals. This man, who wrote *Verbal Behavior* and argued against free will and moral autonomy in *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, invented a laboratory apparatus consisting of a lever and a food dispenser. For 10 points, name this author of *Walden II*, a behaviorist psychologist who designed a namesake "box" used to test operant conditioning.

ANSWER: [Burrhus Frederic] B.F. Skinner



Jean Piaget

- Four stages of childhood development
 - sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational
- Object Permanence
- Genetic epistemology
- Developed idea of schemas in learning
 - Accommodation and assimilation
- People shown 3d view of a mountain - Barbel Inhelder




Andreas Demetriou proposed a modification of this man's theory which accounts for changes in the speed of processing. This man conducted an experiment in which a subject was shown views of a mountain and then asked what view a doll would see, demonstrating egocentrism. In addition to that experiment with Barbel Inhelder, this man used an experiment in which (*) water in one beaker is put into a narrower beaker, causing children to think that there was more water to demonstrate children's lack of understanding of conservation. His best-known theory describes the acquisition of language as part of the preoperational stage. For 10 points, name this Swiss child psychologist who described a number of developmental stages in children.

ANSWER: Jean Piaget



Abraham Maslow

- Hierarchy of Needs - Food to Self-Actualization
- A Theory of Human Motivation
- Humanist
- Theorized about “peak experiences”
- Studied people who had fulfilled their potential - Einstein, Lincoln
- Toward A Psychology of Being, Motivation and Personality
- B - Values, D -Values, “Being”




This man's namesake "hammer" roughly states "if all you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail," which this man wrote about in *The Psychology of Science*. This philosopher proposed that people respond with metapathologies when their B-needs are unfulfilled. This psychologist studied 18 individuals that he thought had fulfilled their self-potential, including Albert Einstein and Abraham Lincoln, to create his most famous construct. This psychologist created a pyramid-shaped structure of motivations that culminates in "self-actualization" in *A Theory of Human Motivation*. For 10 points, name this American psychologist who formulated a namesake hierarchy of needs.

ANSWER: Abraham Harold Maslow



Stanley Milgram

- Electric Shock Experiment - “Please continue”
 - Experiment held in Bridgeport - Issue of prestige
 - Learner with “heart condition”
 - Drug “Astroten” was used in modified experiment
 - Other similar experiment done with puppy
- Small-World Experiment & Six Degrees of Separation - Omaha to Boston
- Lost-letter experiment - Friends of the Nazi Party, Children’s Hospital
- Group of people looking up to the sky
- Cyranoid, familiar stranger




This man and Shotland co-authored a work which found no negative effects associated with televised violence called Television and Anti-Social Behavior. He also conducted a number of experiments in which he ordered participants to draw mental maps of places they were likely to see someone they knew, thus illustrating some differences between urban and rural life. In another experiment, he had people send information packages to acquaintances who they thought were likely to know a target person in Boston. In his most famous experiment, he placed "learners" in a separate room where they were asked questions by the participant, who was instructed by a man in a white lab coat to shock them if they got the answer wrong. For 10 points, identify this psychologist who conducted the "small world" and "obedience to authority" experiments.

ANSWER: Stanley Milgram



Philip Zimbardo

- Stanford Prison Experiment
 - Deindividualization
 - John Wayne imitating character from “Cool Hand Luke”
 - Wore stocking caps rather than shaving head
 - Basement of Jordan Hall
 - Mirrored sunglasses and chain around ankle
 - Ended after 6 days
- Lucifer Effect - “How good people turn evil” - Abu Ghraib
- The Shyness Clinic
- The Time Paradox
- Broken windows theory



This man distinguished between nostalgics, hedonists, and goal-oriented people in a work he wrote with John Boyd, *The Time Paradox*. He created a social fitness model that he later implemented in his Shyness Clinic, but he may be better known for an experiment ended by Christina Maslach, in which one participant assumed the role of a character from *Cool Hand Luke*. That experiment was analyzed in this psychologist's *The Lucifer Effect* and involved a hunger strike by participants facing mistreatment by a man nicknamed "John Wayne." For 10 points, name this man who had college students play the roles of prisoners and guards in the Stanford Prison Experiment.

ANSWER: Philip George Zimbardo



Additional Subjects

- Bobo-Doll Experiment - Albert Bandura
- Asch Conformity Test
- Erik Erikson
- Martin Seligman
- Harry Harlow