

SCOP Psychology Cheat Sheet

Version 3.0

Psychologists are listed roughly chronologically.

Bolded terms appear frequently in tossups.

Term / Event	Details
behaviorism	the philosophy of study psychology based on observable actions; proponents included B.F. Skinner, John Watson, and Ivan Pavlov (see "classical conditioning" below)
classical conditioning	a central tenet of behaviorism ; the ability to train a living being to respond to a stimulus; examples include John Watson's Little Albert Experiment , in which a little boy was taught to fear fluffy white objects, and Pavlov's dogs , an experiment in which Ivan Pavlov trained dogs to salivate when they heard a bell
Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs	Abraham Maslow , author of <i>Toward a Psychology of Being</i> , described human needs on a pyramidal scale, from basic needs like food and safety at the bottom to " self-actualization " at the top
Milgram's Obedience Experiment	after Nazi Adolf Eichmann's trial, Stanley Milgram tested obedience to authority by ordering "teachers" to test the memories of "learners" and punish them for wrong answers with increasingly intense (but fake) electric shocks to test the teachers' willingness to inflict pain under orders, even against their personal beliefs
Stanford Prison Experiment	Philip Zimbardo divided Stanford University students into " inmates " and " guards " in a "prison" scenario; they internalized their roles and guards began abusing inmates; Zimbardo described the scenario in <i>The Lucifer Effect</i>

Psychologist	Details
Émile Durkheim	sociologist; identified altruistic, fatalistic, and anomic behavior in <i>Suicide</i> ; <i>The Division of Labor in Society</i>
Sigmund Freud	Austrian founder of psychoanalysis ; wrote <i>The Interpretation of Dreams</i> ; described the human psyche as being divided into a primal id , a noble ego , and a superego that balances them; proposed that men act on the Oedipus complex , the urge to overcome their fathers and seduce women like their mothers; wrote <i>Beyond the Pleasure Principle</i>
Carl Jung	Swiss; proposed the idea of the collective unconscious , a collection of universal archetypes , including anima , animus , persona, self, and shadow; defined the terms "introvert" and "extrovert;" opposed Freud
Jean Piaget	Swiss; studied child psychology and divided children's development into four stages, such as Sensorimotor, Preoperational, and Concrete Operational; defined "object permanence"