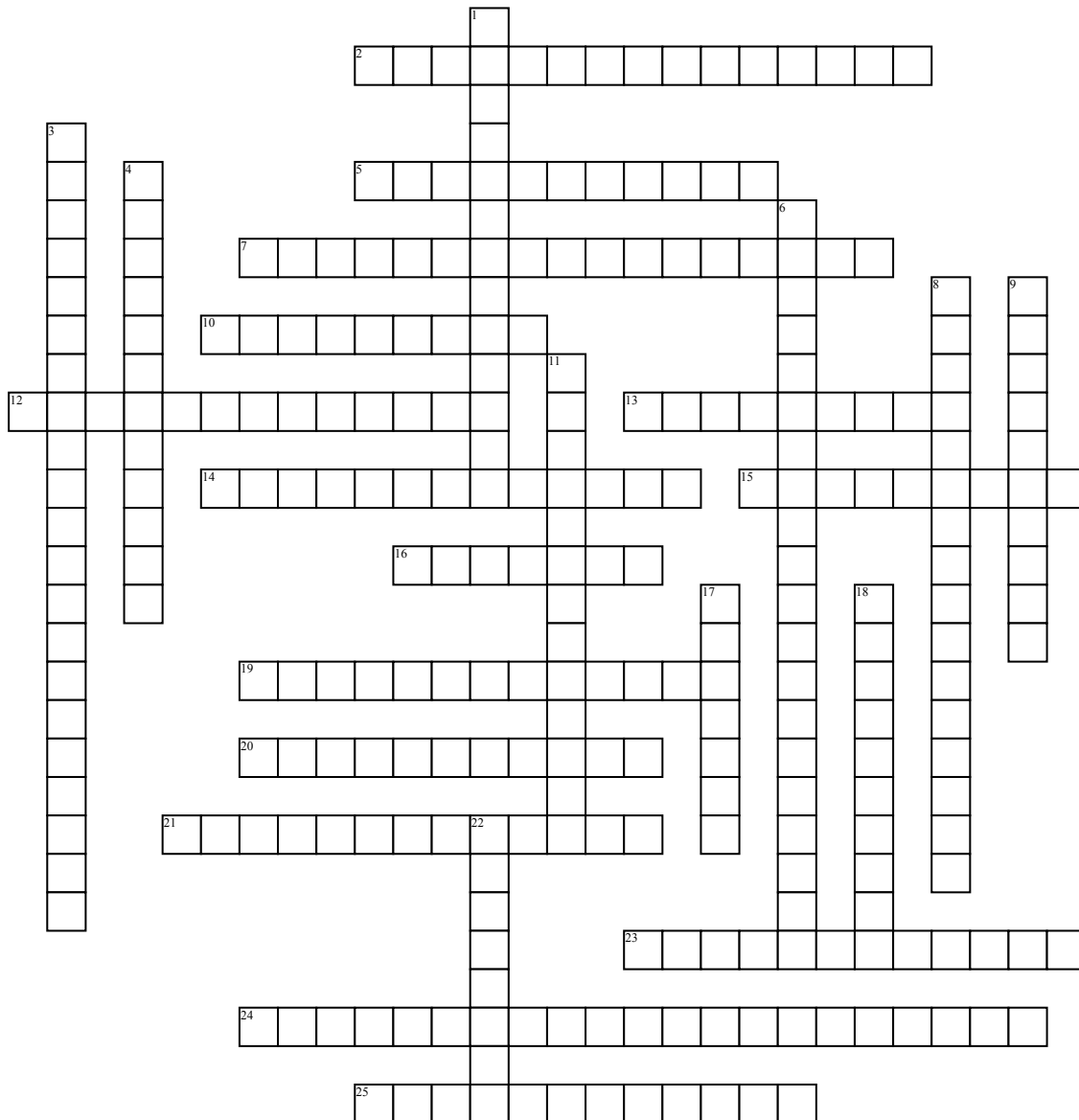


Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 1 - Maria M.



Across

2. This psychologist became one of the first psychologists in the United States. He studied alongside Wundt. He opened a laboratory at Cornell University in 1892.
5. This is the idea that people value objects more than other things, and that people are selfish in nature.
7. This is a study under psychology that sees that the mind and behavior as a whole complex system, and also that the mind perceives things as a greater picture rather than in fragments.
10. This American philosopher founded the school of functionalism. His theorizing provided the impetus for progressive education in his own laboratory school and in the United States.
12. This is known as the study of the structure of mind and behavior. This was based on the presumption that all human mental experience could be understood as the combination of basic components.
13. This Greek philosopher was one of the first ever known psychologists. He set up the basis for all psychology.
14. This refers to internal states, operations, and experiences that are inferred from observable behavior.
15. This is the idea that creatures change over time in order to adapt to their environment.

16. This is the theory that there are two parts to reality: the physical and spiritual.

19. This biologist first suggested the idea of evolution and natural selection.

20. This has yielded a critical legacy in psychology due to its emphasis on the need for rigorous experimentation and carefully defined variables of psychology.

21. This is a type of perspective where behavior is believed to be driven, or motivated, by powerful inner forces.

23. This psychologist founded the first formal laboratory devoted to experimental psychology in 1879 in Leipzig, Germany.

24. This view of biology is that the psychological and social phenomena can be ultimately understood in terms of biochemical processes.

25. This Viennese physician most thoroughly developed psychodynamic principles of motivation during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Down

1. This German psychologist focused on how the mind understands many experiences as organized wholes (gestalts).

3. This view of humanity is that people are active creatures who are innately good and capable of choice. They study by looking for patterns in people's life histories.

4. This is a type of perspective where psychologists study cross-cultural differences in the causes and consequences of behavior.

6. This is the view of thought and brain process is that people act because they think, and people think because they are physically able to do so.

8. This is the specific order of steps used to analyze and solve problems. This is also used to collect information as the factual basis to form conclusions.

9. The study of behavior and mental process.

11. This gave primary importance to learned habits that enable organisms to adapt to their surroundings and to function effectively.

17. The central, most powerful goal of psychology. This makes or prevents behavior from happening.

18. This theory was developed in the 17th and 18th centuries. This is the idea that knowledge is derived from sense-experience.

22. This is the theory that concepts, mental capacities and mental structures are based off of genetics rather than being acquired or learned.