

## Note: First Midterm Exam is scheduled for Wednesday, October 3rd

STUDY GUIDE  
First Midterm Exam  
History of Psychology  
Fall Semester 2012

1. Know the functions of a theory.
2. What are the different perspectives in historical patterns?
3. What are the various methods for determining truth?
4. What constitutes a **paradigm**?
5. According to Popper, when does scientific activity begin?
6. According to Popper, what distinguishes a scientific theory from a nonscientific theory?
7. What is Popper's opinion of the theories of Freud and Adler regarding scientific credibility?
8. What does Kuhn call the set of beliefs, values, assumptions, and a particular way of doing research which are followed by a group of scientists?
9. According Hippocrates, what was the root cause of physical illness?
10. Thales believed that everything derived from which particular substance?
11. There are some remarkable similarities between the theory of individual differences proposed by Hippocrates and which modern personality theory?
12. What was Plato's view of direct examination of the empirical world via our sensory experiences?
13. Because Aristotle assumed that everything in nature exist for a purpose, what's the best label for his theory?
14. According to Plato, what constituted an "idea"?
15. For Plato, what was the origin of all knowledge?
16. According to Aristotle, what was the ultimate goal of humans?
17. What was Aristotle's opinion on who or what can possess a soul?
18. Which of St. Augustine's beliefs dominated the Christian world for centuries?
19. According to St. Augustine, which is the only way we can get to know God?

20. What was the intellectual impact of assimilating Aristotle's ideas into Church dogma?
21. What was St. Thomas Aquinas's greatest achievement?
22. What was St. Thomas Aquinas's view of the rational soul?
23. Who was a Chinese naturalistic philosopher often compared to Aristotle?
24. Which ancient culture accepted a monotheistic God and had notions of mental disorders?
25. What was the cultural context of the Zoroastrian holy book?
26. What did that Avicenna, Maimonides, and St. Thomas Aquinas have in common?
27. What was St. Thomas Aquinas's greatest achievement?
28. Who presented the most compelling argument that reason is no less a gift from God than the scriptures and should not be blindly rejected?
29. Using Kuhn's terminology, how could we describe the conditions of the 14th and 15th centuries?
30. What were the major changes which impacted Europe during the Renaissance?
31. What were the key elements which characterized the Renaissance?
32. How did The Church responded to Galileo's scientific achievements?
33. What are the cardinal beliefs of a Deist?
34. What were Bacon's view on science?
35. What led to Descartes' intellectual crisis?
36. What was the significance of the work of Niccolo Machiavelli?
37. From text readings and class presentations, who, in terms of methods employed and problems investigated, could be called the true originator of modern psychology?
38. Who was the founder of modern skepticism?
39. How did Bacon explain the observation that human beings sometimes follow strongly preferred theories or prejudices?
40. In what ways did Spinoza disagree with Descartes?
41. What did Descartes conclude was the only thing of which he could be certain?
42. What were innate ideas according to Descartes?

43. How did Descartes explain all animal behavior and much human behavior?
44. What are the basic tenets of British empiricists?
45. What was Locke's major argument against the existence of innate ideas?:
46. According to Locke, where did ideas come from?
47. According to Locke, what was the source of all knowledge?
48. How did Locke explain secondary qualities?
49. In line with other British empiricists, Locke rejected Descartes' doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_
50. What was Locke's view of Hume's work?
51. How did Kant define categories of thought?
52. How did Herbart view the central goal of education?
53. Who was one of the first to actually conduct an experiment designed to estimate the age of the earth?
54. Who was one of the first scholars to argue that there are vanishing forms or extinction of entire species?
55. Who collaborated with Darwin on the first presentation of the concept of natural selection?
56. What are the first essential technical points in Darwin's original theory?
57. Which topic studied by psychologists could be directly linked to the work of Darwin?