1. Essay: describe the process of neurotransmission from generating the impulse within neuron to sending the message to other cells via the synapse and to cleaning up the synapse. Define all components and explain each step. Draw pictures to illustrate your steps.
2. Match the pioneer with the theory

Hippocrates brain is seat of thought and emotions

Aristotle soul and body are two parts of the same underlying structure

Plato soul can exist separately from the body/beginnings of dualism

Rene Descartes Dualism/pineal gland is seat of the soul

Thomas Hobbes Materialism

Gustav Fechner Founder of Experimental Psychology

Hermon von Helmholtz groundbreaking experiments in visual and auditory perception

Johannes Muller doctrine of specific nerve energies

Wilhelm Wundt Objective Introspection

Edward Titchener Structuralism

Margaret F. Washburn Published *The Animal Mind*

Christine Ladd-Franklin develops a new theory of color vision

William James Functionalism

Mary Whiton Calkins research on short term memory, and psychology of the self

Francis Cecil Sumner father of African American Psychology

Albert Sidney Beckham researched racial disparity in intelligence testing

Mamie Clark research on formation of racial identity and self-esteem

Kenneth Clark first African American president of APA

J. Henry Alston first African American to publish research in U.S. journal

Gilbert Haven Jones received a doctorate from German university in 1909

Richard Suinn first Asian American president of APA

Jorge Sanchez Hispanic psychologist who conducts intelligence test research

Max Wertheier major figure in Gestalt psychology

Sigmund Freud founder of psychoanalysis

Ivan Pavlov conditioned dogs to salivate at the sound of a bell

John B. Watson founder of behaviorism

B. F. Skinner developed operant conditioning

Abraham Maslow one of the founders of the humanistic perspective

Carl Rogers one of the founders of the humanistic perspective

Phineas Gage Case that showed the frontal lobe as location of personality

Santiago Ramon y Cajal first person to theorize that the nervous system was made up of

individual cells.

Ernest Weber while conducting studies to determine the smallest difference between two weights that could be detected came up with the law of just noticeable differences

Thomas Young first proposed trichromatic color theory

Edwald Hering first proposed opponent-process theory

From Chapter 1 Know the Following:

Definitions of all bold terms

4 goals of psychology

Structuralism

Functionalism

Gestalt Psychology

Psychoanalysis

Behaviorism

Little Albert

Modern Perspectives of Psychology

Scientific Method

Descriptive Methods

Correlations

Experiment

Ethical Guidelines

Criteria for critical thinking

From Chapter 2 know the following:

Definitions of all bold terms

Structure of the nervous system (all components and functions)

Structure of the Neuron

Generating the Message within the neuron

Sending the message to other cells

Neurotransmitters

Cleaning up the synapse

Reflex arc

Endocrine Glands

Lesioning studies

Brain stimulation

Mapping structure

Mapping function

Structures of the brain

Structures under the cortex

Cortex lobes and hemispheres

Association areas

Spatial neglect

From chapter 3 know the following:

Definitions of all bold terms

Sensation

Just noticeable differences

Absolute thresholds

Subliminal perception

Habituation

Sensory adaptation

Perceptual properties of light

Structure of the eye

How the eye works (be able to color in the pathway)

Trichromatic theory

Afterimages

Opponent-process theory

Color blindness

Perception of sounds

Properties of sound waves

Structure of the ear

Pitch

Place theory

Frequency theory

Volley principle

Hearing impairments

Gustation

Five basic tastes

Olfaction

Olfactory receptor cells

Olfactory bulbs

Somesthetic senses

Perception of touch, pressure, and temperature

Pain: gate-control theory

Kinesthetic sense

Vestibular sense

Motion sickness

Sensory conflict theory

Perception

Size, shape, brightness

Gestalt principles

Depth perception

Monocular cues

Binocular cues

Perceptual illusions

Perceptual sets and expectancies

Top-down processing

Bottom-up processing