

AP PSYCH EXAM REVIEW SHEET
Famous Contributors and Experiments

Hawthorne Effect – Showed that factory workers had improved work performance with both improved and poor lighting. Conclusion was that they had improved simply because they were being observed in the experiment.

Roger Sperry – The first to propose “spilt-brain” surgery to help epileptic patients.

Jean Piaget – Proposed four stages of COGNITIVE development. (Remember the acronym Socks Pulled Over Cold Feet to remember these in order.) Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concrete, and Formal Stages.

Erik Erikson – Proposed eight stages of SOCIAL development (know these!!)

Lawrence Kohlberg – Proposed three stages of MORAL development (all framed around the word conventional.) This theory was criticized as it only tested young children by framing hypothetical situations for them and their responses to these. It did not test cross-culturally and between the genders.

Konrad Lorentz – Imprinting studies. Showed how baby animals would follow the first object they saw after birth. Believed to be a built-in survival mechanism.

Jerome Kagan – Studies to indicate that in-born temperament may explain many behaviors.

Harry Harlow – Showed importance of physical touch over nourishment in infant monkeys.

Mary Ainsworth - Secure infants have good bonds with mothers. Reverse is also true.

Eleanor Gibson – The “visual cliff” experiment. Showed that depth perception cues are innate.

Hubel and Weisel – Studies with monkeys to show that they had specific FEATURE DETECTORS to aid them in visual processing (some for lines, bars, edges, shapes, etc.)

Ernest Hilgard – Studies showing that a hypnotic trance includes a “hidden observer” suggesting that there is some subconscious control during hypnosis.

Ivan Pavlov - Famous for his classical conditioning experiments.

Robert Rescorla - Proposed that there is a conscious connections between the CS and the UCS in classical conditioning experiments. (A smoker is aware that a nausea-producing drug will affect his behavior)

John B. Watson – Famous for the controversial Little Albert classical conditioning experiment.

B. F. Skinner – Famous for the “Skinner Box” to demonstrate operant conditioning in low level animals.

Albert Bandura – “Bo-Bo Doll” Experiment to demonstrate how children imitate anti-social behavior.

Wolfgang Kohler – Demonstrated use of “insight” in apes when they used sticks to reach a banana that was out of reach.

Stanford-Binet – Modern IQ formula. $\text{Mental age/chronological age} \times 100$.

David Wechsler - Modern IQ tests with specialized subtests and use of factor analysis.

James and Lange – Physical before cognitive when appraising an emotional situation.

Cannon and Bard – Emotions and cognitive appraisal at the same time.

Schachter-Singer Experiment – showed that emotions have both a physical and a cognitive component.

Maslow and Rogers – The humanistic perspective and therapy approach.

Aaron Beck – Cognitive therapy approach.

Albert Ellis – Rational emotive therapy (RET is a form of cognitive therapy)

Eysenck and Myers-Briggs – All did personality tests to validate the trait perspective.

Hans-Selye – General Adaptation Syndrome (stress responses)

Solomon Asch – “line-test” to show group conformity.

Stanley Milgram – Conformity test to show the power of obedience to an authority figure.

Muzafer Sherif – Co-operation among divisive groups when they had superordinate (shared) goals.

Elizabth Loftus – “misinformation effect” shown in memory studies.

Martin Seligmans – “Learned Helplessness Experiment” with dogs. Showed the external locus effect in animals (generalized to depression with humans)

Carol Gilligan – Studied gender differences. Males value accomplishments and women value relationships.