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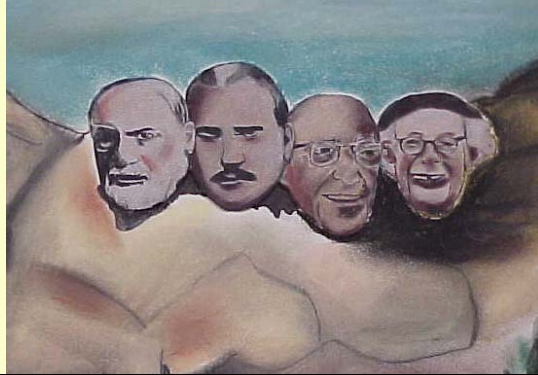
## *Sample Pages*

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# Great Thinkers in Psychology

## GREAT THINKERS IN PSYCHOLOGY



From the PowerPoint presentation on Great Thinkers in Psychology  
<http://www.socialstudies.com/product.html?record@TF36550>

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In the Black Hills of South Dakota, Mt. Rushmore stands as a memorial to four great Americans: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Teddy Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln. If psychology could produce a Mt. Rushmore, what would it look like? Much like history, psychology has its share of great leaders and thinkers. The George Washington of psychology most undoubtedly would be Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis. If psychology had a Thomas Jefferson, it would be Carl Jung, a brilliant writer and intellectual with an almost metaphysical understanding of our universe. Psychology's Teddy Roosevelt could be a number of men but Carl Rogers was as practical as he was well-liked. In his client-centered sessions, he possessed the same kind of energy as TR. If psychology had an Abraham Lincoln, it might be Jean Piaget. Lincoln admitted he "wasn't much to look at" but possessed a great intellect; similarly, Piaget appeared almost clown-like to some but was one of the world's greatest thinkers in the field of cognitive psychology.

# Great Thinkers in Psychology

## EARLY TREATMENT IN AMERICA



- BENJAMIN RUSH:  
MORAL  
TREATMENT
- THE  
TRANQUILIZING  
CHAIR
- “RUSH’S  
THUNDERBOLT”

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Bullet #1 Benjamin Rush has been called the “Father of American Psychology.” He believed in the moral treatment of patients. He did not believe that patients should be abandoned in asylums.

Bullet # 2 One of Rush’s gadgets was “The Tranquilizing Chair.” It was used to restrain and quiet the more aggressive patients.

Bullet # 3 Benjamin Rush also used a powerful laxative on his patients, which became known as “Rush’s thunderbolt.” When Thomas Jefferson commissioned Lewis and Clark to explore the Louisiana Purchase, they were supplied with liberal doses of the thunderbolt.

By today’s standards, these early measures may seem cruel, but they did at least represent an attempt at treating the mentally ill rather than incarcerating them in asylums.

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## MEDIEVAL MEDICAL PRACTICES

- TREPHINING
- FLAGELLANTS
- BLOODLETTING



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Bullet # 1 This drawing depicts the medieval practice of trephining. A hole would be bored in the skull of the patient, allowing the evil which had “inhabited” his brain to escape.

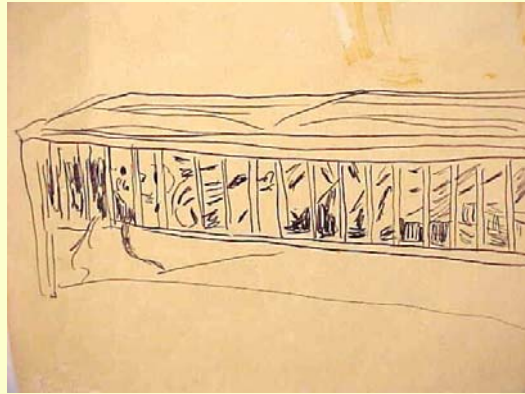
Those who practiced trephining claimed the procedure was a success since it allowed demons to escape through the hole. However, most trephining patients died.

Bullet # 2 Flagellants were false agents of the church who, for a price, would “beat” the demons out of a person. (Flagellate: to whip or scourge.) The flagellants saw themselves as saviors. They believed that all the evils of their era were caused by man’s sins, and that flagellation promoted morality. Flagellants had many willing customers, but they eventually became a growing threat to the church and the state, and the practice was discouraged.

Bullet #3 Bloodletting was another common practice that lasted from medieval times all the way up to the end of the 18th century. It was widely accepted as a cure for both physical and mental ailments by all classes of society. For example, George Washington was bled with leeches when he had pneumonia; it probably caused his death. The theory behind the practice was that blood itself wasn’t bad, but what it carried in it was. Doctors weren’t the only ones who performed bloodletting—barbers sometimes stepped in when a doctor wasn’t available.

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## THE CRIB



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The crib was another restraining device. It was about 6 feet long, 3 feet wide and 18 inches high. Violent patients were put in the crib to help control their aggressive behavior.

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## THE STRAITJACKET



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For violent cases, straitjackets were also used. The model shown here even utilized an open bucket to curtail any kicking movements made by the feet.

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### REFORMS ARE NEEDED

- THE MENTALLY ILL WERE JAILED
- DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS
- NO SEPARATION OF MENTAL PATIENTS FROM CRIMINALS

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Bullet # 1 In spite of the fact that they had committed no crimes, the mentally ill were often housed in jails with common criminals.

Bullet # 2 Mental patients were often locked up in dark, unheated, and filthy rooms. Many patients were beaten.

Bullet # 3 There was no attempt to separate mental patients from the criminals in prisons. Even children were not segregated from violent offenders. No records were kept about changes or progress made by patients.

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## DOROTHEA DIX



- A TEACHER AND SOCIAL REFORMER
- A SPOKESPERSON FOR REFORM
- HER ACHIEVEMENTS

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**Bullet # 1** At the age of 14, Dorothea Dix established a school for young children. In 1841, a member of the clergy asked her if she would be willing to teach a Sunday school class at a local prison in Massachusetts and she accepted. She was horrified at what she saw.

**Bullet # 2** Her early observational experiences in this prison would set her on a lifelong crusade for reform. She toured other prisons in different states and began to report about what she had seen. She spoke out at a time when women were often discouraged from public speaking.

**Bullet # 3** Perhaps more than any other reformer, Dix helped change prisons and mental hospitals. She would report her findings to members of state legislatures, usually beginning with a statement like this: "I proceed, gentlemen, briefly to call your attention to the present state of Insane Persons confined within this commonwealth, in cages, closets, stalls and pens! chained, naked, beaten with rods and lashed into obedience!" Later on, she would serve in the Civil War as Superintendent of Women Nurses for the Union forces.

**Special note:** Thanks to her efforts, over 300 public mental hospitals would be established in the United States between 1845 and 1945.



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## CIRCULATING CHAIR



- USED IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- USED IN THE TREATMENT OF DERESSION
- REVOLUTIONARY NEW IDEAS / SIGMUND FREUD

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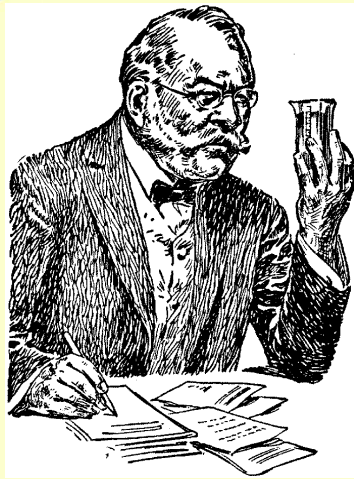
Bullet # 1 This sketch shows a novel idea. It combines Rush's tranquilizing chair with motion. The spinning motion was thought to be therapeutic.

Bullet # 2 The circulating chair was intended to treat depression. Unsurprisingly, it was rarely successful.

Bullet # 3 It was not until the work of Sigmund Freud that psychology took a giant leap forward. This is where we will begin our journey into the minds of the great thinkers in psychology.

# Great Thinkers in Psychology

## PSYCHOANALYTIC THINKERS



- SIGMUND FREUD
- ANNA FREUD
- CARL JUNG
- ERIK ERIKSON
- ALFRED ADLER

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Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Alfred Adler, Erik Erikson, and Anna Freud were probably the most important theorists in the field of psychoanalytic thought. Carl Jung became one of Freud's closest allies for a number of years before their break. Erik Erikson was a neo-Freudian and was dramatically influential in the field of Developmental Psychology. Alfred Adler started out as a Freudian, but then broke away and started his own school of thought. Psychoanalytic theorists believed that unconscious motives and experiences in early childhood had a significant effect on the development of personality and mental disorders.

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## VICTORIAN MORALITY



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Sigmund Freud created his brave new theories during the Victorian era. His ideas clashed with Victorian morality and primness. Women at the time had few legal rights, yet their role was beginning to change. This is a sketch of the “ideal” women of the era. Many sketches like this were penned by Charles Dana Gibson. They became known as “Gibson Girls.” Things would also change for children of the era as soon as Freud begins to publish his theories .

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## CHILDHOOD INNOCENCE



- FREUD'S IDEAS SHOCKED THE VICTORIAN SENSIBILITIES
- HIS CONCEPTS CONTRADICTED THE VICTORIAN NOTION OF CHILDREN AS "INNOCENT"

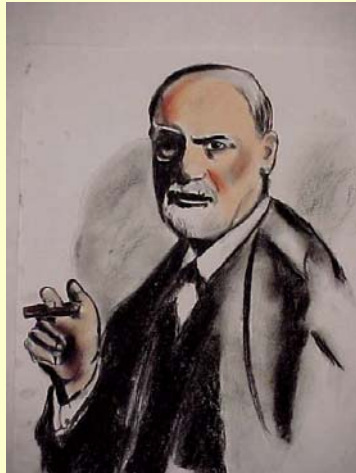
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Bullet # 1 Victorians were shocked by Freud's ideas. Victorians wanted a society that was genteel and orderly. Freud's concepts represented a challenge to Victorian ideas about both society and human nature.

Bullet # 2 Victorians found Freud's ideas about childhood to be particularly disturbing. How could little children have feelings about sex and aggression? Many saw this as a radical and dangerous concept, and accused Freud of destroying the "innocence" of childhood.

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## SIGMUND FREUD 1856–1939



- HE CAME FROM A LARGE JEWISH FAMILY
- HE WAS A PHYSICIAN
- HE SPECIALIZED IN NEUROLOGY
- HE PRESCRIBED COCAINE

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Bullet # 1 Freud came from a large, lower middle class Jewish family. He had five sisters and one brother. His father was a wool merchant. They lived in a single-room apartment in a Jewish ghetto.

Bullet # 2 He wanted to be a researcher, but there were a limited number of positions—especially for Jews. He decided to study medicine because he needed an income.

Bullet # 3 By 1890, he was specializing in neurology and was a leading expert on paralysis in young children. His training had initially led him to believe, like most physicians of the time, that illness always had a physical cause.

Bullet # 4 Freud had been experimenting with cocaine. At the time he did not feel that it was addictive. Freud, who himself often seemed depressed, used cocaine as a “pick me up.” He even sent a small supply to his fiancé Martha. However, when he prescribed it to one of his friends who had a morphine addiction, it had fatal consequences.

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## EARLY INFLUENCES



- HYPNOSIS AND CHARCOT (DISEASE CAN BE CAUSED BY IDEAS)
- HIS OWN PRACTICE
- JOSEPH BREUER'S INFLUENCE

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Bullet # 1 Freud went to France in 1895. He worked with physician Jean Charcot, who had used hypnosis on his patients. Freud said that the experience of working with Charcot “turned him inside out.” Charcot believed that disease could be caused not only by physical factors but by ideas as well. Charcot believed that the mind caused hysteria.

Bullet # 2 Freud opened his own office and began his early practice as a hypnotist. He put his patients on a couch in order to get them into their “second mind.” Freud would practice psychoanalysis for 47 years.

Bullet # 3 Austrian physician Joseph Breuer also used hypnosis. He had a big influence on Freud’s work. He had been working with a patient he called Anna O, who was a severe hysteric. She had problems with her vision, speech, and even her mobility. When she underwent psychoanalysis and talked about her problems, her symptoms eventually disappeared.

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## THE SECOND MIND



- HUMANS ARE ENDOWED WITH AN UNCONSCIOUS
- IN THE UNCONSCIOUS DWELLS POTENT SEXUAL & AGGRESSIVE DRIVES

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Bullet # 1 Freud was frustrated when the common medical practices of the day did not seem to help his patients. He started to develop his own theories. Freud postulated that the mind was like an iceberg: conscious thought was just the tip poking above the surface, while a great deal of unconscious thought lay below. Freud believed that the unconscious part of the mind affected human behavior in powerful ways.

Bullet # 2 Freud felt that humans were primarily sexual and aggressive beings. In the socially repressed Victorian era, people were not very comfortable or open when discussing human sexuality. Freud saw sexuality and aggression as unconscious drives that shaped human behavior. Freud's focus on sex upset Victorians, and he was scorned and ridiculed for his ideas. Some even felt his concepts were pornographic.

# Great Thinkers in Psychology

## THE EFFECTS OF THE UNCONSCIOUS



- REPRESSION: TO PUSH OR BANISH PAINFUL THOUGHTS FROM OUR CONSCIOUS MIND
- THESE THOUGHTS CAN AFFECT EVERYDAY BEHAVIOR

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Bullet # 1 Freud believed that painful memories and thoughts would be pushed into the realm of the unconscious—below the surface of normal awareness. The unconscious became a wastebasket for taboo desires, a place to store away bad experiences.

Bullet # 2 Freud believed that these banished thoughts and ideas could affect our lives and our relationships without any conscious awareness on our part.