

Great Thinkers in Psychology



ALFRED ADLER 1879-1927
Individual psychology
Inferiority complex
Importance of ordinal position/birth order

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ANNA FREUD 1896-1982
Daughter of Sigmund Freud
Importance of defense mechanisms
Expert in child psychology

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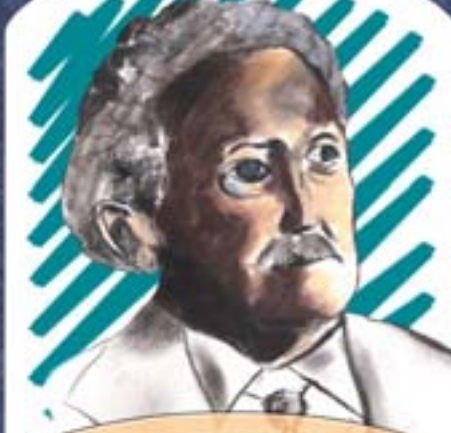
DOROTHEA DIX 1802-1887
Famous reformer of prisons and mental hospitals
Showed that not all mental illness is incurable
Superintendent of Union Army Nurses during the Civil War

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ALBERT ELLIS 1902-1992
Rational-emotive therapy (RET)
Clients in therapy need to recognize self-defeating thoughts
Cognitive restructuring/alternate ways of thinking

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ERIK ERIKSON 1902-1994
Neo-Freudian
Psychosocial crisis and development
Strong need for social approval

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CARL JUNG 1875-1961
Collective unconscious & archetypes
Unconscious determinants of personality
Introverts vs. extroverts

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ABRAHAM MASLOW 1908-1970
Humanist
Self-actualized Pyramid-Hierarchy of needs
Emphasis on uniqueness

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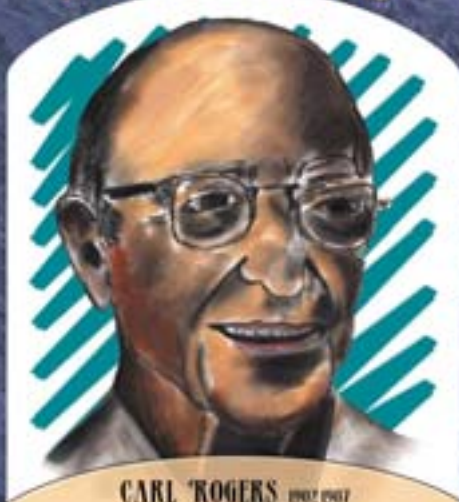
IVAN PAVLOV 1849-1936
Classical conditioning
"Psychic reflexes"
Won the Nobel Peace prize

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JEAN PIAGET 1896-1980
Cognitive approach
Child psychologist
Helped design IQ test

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CARL ROGERS 1902-1987
Humanist
Client-centered therapy
In therapy, process is less relevant than climate

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SIGMUND FREUD 1856-1939
Father of Psychoanalysis
Conscious vs. Unconscious
Id, Ego, Superego

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B.F. SKINNER 1904-1990
Behaviorist
The Skinner box
Behavior is influenced by rewards and punishments