

AP Psychology: Summer 2025 Assignments

- Pick up your AP Psychology textbook and workbook from the school.
- Read Unit 1 (pages 1-35); there will be a test over this unit during the first two weeks of school.
- Create a Vocabulary/Key Contributors Notebook.
 - Purchase a marble-bound, college-ruled composition book and write your name on the front cover. Label the first page “Table of Contents.” Leave three pages blank, and then on page four at the top write “Unit 1 Vocabulary.” Neatly write the key terms from Unit 1 in your notebook. Skip lines in between terms, and write in pen.
 - After finishing the vocabulary, on the next page at the top write “Unit 1 Key Contributors.” After each name, write 3-4 sentences about that person’s contribution to the field of psychology.
 - Make sure all pages are labeled and that your writing is neat. (Lists of vocabulary and key contributors can be found at the end of the unit.)
- Complete pages 2-18 in your *Strive for a 5* workbook and submit by 8 a.m. Thursday, August 7.
- Study the “Top 25 Names to Know for AP Psychology” table and be prepared for a 25-minute timed test on Friday, August 8.
- Watch the “AP Psychology Crash Course #1” video on YouTube.

<p>Philip Zimbardo</p> 	<p>March 23, 1933</p>	<p>He is a psychologist and a professor emeritus at Stanford University</p>	<p>He became known for his 1971 Stanford prison experiment and has since authored various introductory psychology books, textbooks for college students, and other notable works, including The Lucifer Effect, The Time Paradox and The Time Cure. He is also the founder and president of the Heroic Imagination Project</p>
<p>Solomon Asch</p> 	<p>September 14, 1907 – February 20, 1996</p>	<p>He was a Polish gestalt psychologist and pioneer in social psychology in the United States.</p>	<p>He created seminal pieces of work in impression formation, prestige suggestion, conformity, and many other topics in social psychology. His work follows a common theme of Gestalt psychology that the whole is not only greater than the sum of its parts, but the nature of the whole fundamentally alters the parts.</p>
<p>Stanley Milgram</p> 	<p>August 15, 1933 – December 20, 1984</p>	<p>He was an American social psychologist.</p>	<p>He best known for his controversial experiment on obedience conducted in the 1960s during his professorship at Yale.[4] Milgram was influenced by the events of the Holocaust, especially the trial of Adolf Eichmann, in developing the experiment.</p>

Abraham Maslow



April 1, 1908 – June 8, 1970

He was an American psychologist.

He was best known for creating Maslow's hierarchy of needs, a theory of psychological health predicated on fulfilling innate human needs in priority, culminating in self-actualization.[2] Maslow was a psychology professor at Alliant International University, Brandeis University, Brooklyn College, New School for Social Research, and Columbia University. He stressed the importance of focusing on the positive qualities in people, as opposed to treating them as a "bag of symptoms."

Carl Rogers



January 8, 1902 – February 4, 1987

He was an American psychologist and among the founders of the humanistic approach (or client-centered approach) to psychology.

Rogers is widely considered to be one of the founding fathers of psychotherapy research and was honored for his pioneering research with the Award for Distinguished Scientific Contributions by the American Psychological Association (APA) in 1956.

Carl Jung



26 July 1875 – 6 June 1961

He was a Swiss psychiatrist and psychoanalyst

He founded analytical psychology. His work has been influential not only in psychiatry but also in anthropology, archaeology, literature, philosophy and religious studies. As a notable research scientist based at the famous Burghölzli hospital, under Eugen Bleuler, he came to the attention of the Viennese founder of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud. The two men conducted a lengthy correspondence and collaborated on an initially joint vision of human psychology. Freud saw in the younger man the potential heir he had been seeking to carry on his "new science" of psychoanalysis.

Alfred Adler



February 7, 1870 – May 28, 1937

He was an Austrian medical doctor, psychotherapist, and founder of the school of individual psychology.

His emphasis on the importance of feelings of inferiority—the inferiority complex—is recognized as an isolating element which plays a key role in personality development. Alfred Adler considered human beings as an individual whole, therefore he called his psychology "Individual Psychology"

Lewis Terman



January 15, 1877 –
December 21, 1956

He was an American psychologist, noted as a pioneer in educational psychology in the early 20th century at the Stanford Graduate School of Education.

He is best known for his revision of the Stanford-Binet IQ test and for initiating the longitudinal study of children with high IQs called the Genetic Studies of Genius.[1] He was a prominent eugenicist and was a member of the Human Betterment Foundation. He also served as president of the American Psychological Association. A Review of General Psychology survey, published in 2002, ranked Terman as the 72nd most cited psychologist of the 20th century, in a tie with G. Stanley Hall.

Sigmund Freud



6 May 1856 – 23
September 1939

He was an Austrian neurologist.

He was the founder of psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating psychopathology through dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst.[4] Freud was born to Galician Jewish parents in the Moravian town of Freiberg, in the Austrian Empire. He qualified as a doctor of medicine in 1881 at the University of Vienna.

Howard Gardener



July 11, 1943

He is an American developmental psychologist and the John H. and Elisabeth A. Hobbs Professor of Cognition and Education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education at Harvard University.

He is currently the senior director of Harvard Project Zero, and since 1995, he has been the co-director of The Good Project.[2]

Gardner has written hundreds of research articles[3] and thirty books that have been translated into more than thirty languages. He is best known for his theory of multiple intelligences, as outlined in his 1983 book *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*.

Alfred Binet



July 8, 1857 – October 18, 1911

He was a French psychologist

He invented the first practical IQ test, the Binet–Simon test.[2] In 1904, the French Ministry of Education asked psychologist Alfred Binet to devise a method that would determine which students did not learn effectively from regular classroom instruction so they could be given remedial work. Along with his collaborator Théodore Simon, Binet published revisions of his test in 1908 and 1911, the last of which appeared just before his death.

Elizabeth Loftus



October 16, 1944

She is an American cognitive psychologist and expert on human memory.

She has conducted extensive research on the malleability of human memory. Loftus is best known for her ground-breaking work on the misinformation effect and eyewitness memory, and the creation and nature of false memories, including recovered memories of childhood sexual abuse. As well as her prolific work inside the laboratory, Loftus has been heavily involved in applying her research to legal settings; she has consulted or provided expert witness testimony for hundreds of cases.

Noam Chomsky



December 7, 1928

He is an American linguist, philosopher, cognitive scientist, historian, social critic, and political activist.

Sometimes described as "the father of modern linguistics", Chomsky is also a major figure in analytic philosophy and one of the founders of the field of cognitive science. He is Institute Professor Emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), where he has worked since 1955, and is the author of over 100 books on topics such as linguistics, war, politics, and mass media. Ideologically, he aligns with anarcho-syndicalism and libertarian socialism.

BF Skinner



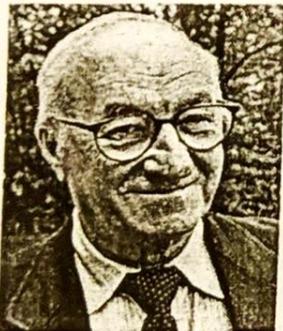
March 20, 1904 –
August 18, 1990

He was an American psychologist, behaviorist, author, inventor, and social philosopher

He was the Edgar Pierce Professor of Psychology at Harvard University from 1958 until his retirement in 1974.

Skinner considered free will an illusion and human action dependent on consequences of previous actions. If the consequences are bad, there is a high chance the action will not be repeated; if the consequences are good, the actions that led to it being repeated become more probable. Skinner called this the principle of reinforcement.

Albert Bandura



December 4, 1925

is a psychologist

He is the David Starr Jordan Professor Emeritus of Social Science in Psychology at Stanford University. For almost six decades, he has been responsible for contributions to the field of education and to many fields of psychology, including social cognitive theory, therapy, and personality psychology, and was also influential in the transition between behaviorism and cognitive psychology. He is known as the originator of social learning theory (renamed the social cognitive theory) and the theoretical construct of self-efficacy, and is also responsible for the influential 1961 Bobo doll experiment.

<p>Lawrence Kohlberg</p> 	<p>October 25, 1927 – January 19, 1987</p>	<p>He was an American psychologist</p>	<p>He was best known for his theory of stages of moral development. He served as a professor in the Psychology Department at the University of Chicago and at the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University. Even though it was considered unusual in his era, he decided to study the topic of moral judgment, extending Jean Piaget's account of children's moral development from twenty-five years earlier.</p>
<p>Ivan Pavlov</p> 	<p>26 September 1849 – 27 February 1936</p>	<p>He was a Russian physiologist</p>	<p>He was best known primarily for his work in classical conditioning.</p>
<p>John Watson</p> 	<p>January 9, 1878 – September 25, 1958</p>	<p>He was an American psychologist</p>	<p>He established the psychological school of behaviorism. Watson promoted a change in psychology through his address Psychology as the Behaviorist Views it, which was given at Columbia University in 1913.</p>

Harry Harlow



October 31, 1905 –
December 6, 1981

He was an American
psychologist

He was best known for his maternal-separation, dependency needs, and social isolation experiments on rhesus monkeys, which manifested the importance of caregiving and companionship in social and cognitive development. He conducted most of his research at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, where humanistic psychologist Abraham Maslow worked with him for a short period of time.

Diana Baumrind



August 23, 1927

She is a clinical and
developmental
psychologist

She is known for her research on parenting styles and for her critique of the use of deception in psychological research.

Mary Ainsworth



December 1, 1913 –
March 21, 1999

She was an American-
Canadian
developmental
psychologist

She was known for her work in the development of attachment theory. She designed the strange situation procedure to observe early emotional attachment between a child and its primary caregiver.

Psychologist:	Lifespan:	Area(s) of Study:	Basis of research/study:
<p>William Wundt</p> 	<p>16 August 1832 – 31 August 1920</p>	<p>German physiologist and psychologist</p>	<p>He is generally acknowledged as the founder of experimental psychology. Wundt founded the first psychology research laboratory while at the University of Leipzig, marking the transition of psychology as a separate discipline.</p>
<p>Willaim James</p> 	<p>January 11, 1842 – August 26, 1910</p>	<p>He was an American philosopher and psychologist who was also trained as a physician.</p>	<p>The first educator to offer a psychology course in the United States,[3] James was one of the leading thinkers of the late nineteenth century and is believed by many to be one of the most influential philosophers the United States has ever produced, while others have labeled him the "Father of American psychology".</p>
<p>Jean Piaget</p> 	<p>9 August 1896 – 16 September 1980</p>	<p>He was a Swiss clinical psychologist</p>	<p>He mostly known for his pioneering work in child development. Piaget's theory of cognitive development and epistemological view are together called "genetic epistemology".</p>
<p>Erik Erikson</p> 	<p>15 June 1902 – 12 May 1994</p>	<p>He was a German-born American developmental psychologist and psychoanalyst</p>	<p>He was known for his theory on psychosocial development of human beings. He may be most famous for coining the phrase identity crisis. His son, Kai T. Erikson, is a noted American sociologist.</p> <p>Although Erikson lacked a bachelor's degree, he served as a professor at prominent institutions such as Harvard and Yale. A Review of General Psychology survey, published in 2002, ranked Erikson as the 12th most cited psychologist of the 20th century.</p>