

University of Phoenix Material

Biological Psychology Worksheet

Answer the following questions in short-answer format. Be prepared to discuss your answers.

1. What is biological psychology?

Biological psychology is more consistently known as neurobiology or behavioral neuroscience. This field is an exciting one, and it is closely concerned with identifying the neurobiological basis of behavior and psychological phenomena.

This is accomplished by mapping the brain and attempting to discover the location of certain neural processes, studying the effects of lesions of behavior, monitoring the activity of certain components of the brain chemically, and studying the effects on behavioral outputs, monitoring the genetic contributions of organisms of an attempt to discover the genetic correlates of certain behaviors or behavioral tendencies, and applying electrical stimulation to certain brain centers, among many other methods.

The field has expanded over the past couple of decades due to the use of computers, our greater understanding of molecular biology and genetics, and the availability of new imaging techniques.

2. What is the historical development of biological psychology?

The thought of Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1726) – Newton formulated his theory of natural selection through observing animals while studying the stars.

Charles Darwin (1809) published "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection". 1,200 copies were printed, most of which sold the first day.

Josef Delbeuf (1872) began his study of primates in Africa, discovering the chimpanzee behavior patterns in all the human cultures on the planet.

Karl Lashley (1897) published his book, "Instinctive" which brought together evolutionary perspectives to the psychology.

The term of evolutionary psychology began with the publication of an essay "The Psychological Foundations of Culture" by Tylor and Cavalli.

3. Name one to three important theories associated with biological psychology.

- 1) Aristotle
- 2) Roger Crampton
- 3) Thomas Willis
- 4) Luigi Galvani
- 5) Charles Mendelsson
- 6) Otto Lurmel's

The first notable theorist after Aristotle was Roger Crampton who held the belief that the flow of animal spirits caused behaviors, he held a mechanistic view, animal is because of the nature of its. Crampton thought humans followed the same pattern as the