

School of Thought	Level of Analysis	Subject Matter of Psychology	Basic Premise	Main Figures	Methods
Structuralism		Basic elements of consciousness	Mind is understood by breaking it down into its smallest pieces	Wilhelm Wundt Edward Titchener	Introspection, Some experiments
Functionalism		The adaptive function of the mind	Mind is understood by determining how it helps an organism to adapt to the environment	William James Charles Darwin?	Naturalistic observation
Psychodynamics		Unconscious determinants of behavior	Behavior is directed by forces in one's personality that are often hidden or unconscious.	Sigmund Freud	Case studies; psychoanalysis
Behaviorism		Effects of the environment on the observable behavior of the organism	Only observable events (stimulus-response relationships) can be studied scientifically; behavior is shaped and controlled by one's environment	John B. Watson B.F. Skinner Albert Bandura Edward Thorndike Ivan Pavlov	Observation, Experimentation
Humanism		The unique aspects of "the human experience"	Humans are free, rational beings with potential for personal growth; they are fundamentally different from animals. Behavior is guided by self-image and the need for personal growth (self-actualization)	Carl Rogers Abraham Maslow	Case studies, therapy, mainly; surveys
Cognitive		Thoughts, mental processes	Human behavior cannot be fully understood without examining how people acquire, store, process, and retrieve information; much of behavior can be understood in terms of the mental processes involved	H. Ebbinghaus Gestalt Psychologists Jean Piaget Noam Chomsky Elizabeth Loftus	Experiments, mostly; some correlation, survey, observation
Sociocultural		Social and cultural environment's influence on behavior	Behavior is influenced by one's social and cultural context	Kenneth Clark Mamie Clark	Correlation, survey, observation
Biological		Physiological (and evolutionary) basis of behavior in humans and animals	An organism's functioning can be explained in terms of body structures and biochemical processes; Behaviors are the result of evolutionary processes (adaptive ones are favored by natural selection)	Karl Lashley Donald Hebb Charles Darwin? Wilson & Daly David Buss	All methods (though not much experimentation in Evol. Psych.)