Key Dates

- TU Jan 24 Unit 3; "The myth of mental illness" (on course website)
- TH Jan 26 Unit 4
- TU Jan 31 Begin Dimensions-Emotion, Units IIA, 5; MW Ch 3 Paul
- TH Feb 2 Unit 6; MW Ch 3 Agnes, Bess

Goal: To show how our understanding of abnormal psychology has changed over time

UNIT 2: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

Learning Outcomes

- O By the end of this class, you should be able to:
 - Explain the significance of the discovery of a link between general paresis and syphilis
 - Describe how Charcot's experiments with hypnosis and Pavlov's experiments with dogs led to a growing interest in psychological factors in psychopathology

- Changes in models and metaphors
 - An interesting example: The Salem witchcraft trials and abnormality as devil-possession
 - Paradigms: a framework for how we try to understand certain phenomena
 - Supernatural influences (gods or devils)
 - Biblical themes
 - Dance manias
 - Witchcraft
 - The persistence of exorcism, modern cult phenomena, Satanic rituals

- Naturalistic models
 - Hippocrates
 - The origins of controlled observations:
 Weyer
 - Asylums and humanitarian reforms: Dix, Pinel
 - The beginnings of classification: Kraepelin

- The organic/biological perspective
 - Early medical explanations (masturbation, the moon and "lunacy") and treatments (bleeding)
 - Rush and the emphasis on medical science
 - General paresis, syphilis, and penicillin: underlying disease, biological cause, biological cure)
 - BUT, since the paresis breakthrough, very few others

- The psychological perspective
 - Mesmer and mesmerism
 - Charcot and studies of "hysteria"
 - Charcot's influence on Freud: focus on psychological origins ("psycho"-analysis)
 - Experimental psychology and the study of learning and behavior: Pavlov and classical conditioning
 - Thorndike and the law of effect
 - Skinner and the experimental analysis of behavior