

Wundt, Wilhelm	founded first psychology laboratory (2)
Gall, Franz Josef	founder of phrenology (5)
Combe, George	popularizer of phrenology in America (5)
Fowler brothers	franchisers of phrenology clinics in America (5-6)
Lavater, Johann	founder of physiognomy (8)
Lombroso, Cesare	criminal physiognomy (8-9)
Mesmer, Franz Anton	inventor of animal magnetism (9-10)
Quimby, Phineas P.	founded mind cure movement (12)
Locke, John	the mind is a tabula rasa (or blank slate) (15)
Locke, John	knowledge comes from sensation and reflection (16)
Berkeley, George	all knowledge is dependent on the experiencing person (16)
Mill, John Stuart	called for an empirical science of psychology (16)
Reid, Thomas	founder of Scottish realism (16)
Upham, Thomas	author of first textbook in American psychology (17-18)
Upham, Thomas	important American mental philosophy textbook (17-18)

III. Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The first psychology laboratories in the United States appeared in what decade? (2)
- A. 1860s B.* 1880s C. 1900s D. 1920s

2. Assessing personality and ability by measuring the bumps and indentations of a

person's head defined the pseudoscience known as (5)

- A. physiognomy
- B. psychophysics
- C. characterology
- D.* phrenology

3. When phrenological exams revealed negative qualities in an individual, the

phrenologist would (5-7)

- A. encourage the client to disguise those qualities
- B. focus instead on the positive qualities
- C.* encourage the client to work to improve those qualities
- D. Phrenologists never identified negative qualities in their clients; it

was bad

for business.

4. The pseudoscience that evaluated a person's personality and abilities based on

facial features is (8)

- A.* physiognomy
- B. psychophysics
- C. phrenology
- D. mesmerism

5. Which of the following pseudosciences was particularly used to validate ethnic

stereotypes? (8)

- A. mesmerism
- C.* physiognomy

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A.* William James C. Wilhelm Wundt

B. Phineas Quimby D. Franz Gall

was known as (15)

A. empirical psychology C.* mental philosophy
B. faculty psychology D. psychophysics

A. mental philosophy C. British empiricism
B.* moral philosophy D. Scottish realism

A. the mind and experience C. perception and learning
B. acquired and innate ideas D.* sensation and reflection

- A. emphasized the importance of nativist influences
- B. minimized the role of sensation in acquiring knowledge
- C.* denied the existence of innate ideas
- D. meant that thought played the only role in the mind's acquisition of

knowledge

14. Contrary to the views of the British empiricists, the Scottish realists argued that

(16-17)

- A. innate ideas make up a substantial portion of consciousness
- B. psychology could never be an empirical science because the observed and observer would be the same
- C. sensation and reflection are the means by which all learning occurs
- D.* the objects and events of the world are directly knowable

15. Scottish faculty psychology emphasized the importance of (17)

- A. reflection
- B. free will
- C.* observation
- D. innate faculties

16. Thomas Upham divided mental philosophy into three realms (18)

- A.* intellect, sensibilities, and will
- B. sensations, perceptions, and images
- C. thinking, learning, and memory
- D. mind, consciousness, and soul

IV. Essay Questions

- 1. What is meant by “a public psychology”? (1-4)
- 2. Discuss phrenology, physiognomy, mesmerism, spiritualists, and mental healers