Phineas gage (1848)
Clearing rocks when gun powder exploded causing a pole to go through his frontal lobe
Fully healed after 10 weeks
Became too vulgar= kept away from woman and children
Skull studied years later= concluded that the frontal lobe is for personality

Tan (1861)
Had a lesion in his left frontal lobe
Could understand language
Only say ‘tan’
Broca’s aphasia (trouble speaking/ can comprehend)

William Wundt (1879)
Used introspection (how you see things) to study structuralism (analyse the mind)
Opened the first psychology lab in Germany
Before it was called experimental psychology
Empirical methods (based on experiences) can be applied to study the mind

Anna O (1895)
21 years old, healthy
1. Latent incubation- nursed her father when he fell ill/ caught a sev cough= no longer nurse him
2. Manifest illness- paralysis, hallucinations, Abusive, spoke only English (native German).
3. Fathers death- refused food, spoke no German
Talking therapy= end of illness
Spoke through each of her symptoms= disappeared as she did
Free association
Did have a period in a sanatorium after this

Pavlov (1902)
Classical conditioning
Learn via association
Dog- UCS (bell) = UCR (no response)
NS (food) = NR (saliva)
UCS (bell) +NS (food) = UCR (no response)
CS (bell) =CR (saliva)

Little Hans (1903)
Born 1903
Correspondence with Hans’ father
Told not to touch his ‘widdler’ otherwise someone would come to cut it off
Phobia of horses
Father has a moustache+ glasses (Hans= phobia of horses with black mouths and blinkers)
Fear of castration (Oedipus complex)
Recovered after he was assured his father would not cut off his penis.

Rorschach (1950)
Projection test
1. Shown and inkblot
2. Judge your answer
People with schizophrenia= radically different associations
Ambiguous image= mind works hard to interpret the image
Supposed to show how you view the real world

Skinner (1953)
Operant conditioning
Learning is an active process which requires reinforcement
Rats- ‘Skinner’s box’= electric grid bottom, lever, food cup, lights
1. Neutral operant- no effect on behaviour
2. Reinforcers- increase behaviour
3. Punishment- decrease behaviour
Hungry rates placed in box/ moved around and accidentally knock lever so get food= straight to lever when re-placed in box
Press lever= electric current stops= go straight to lever when re-placed in box

Maslow (1954)

![Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs](https://via.placeholder.com/150)