Classical Conditioning (respondent conditioning)

- It is the learning through association.
- Why is it called classical conditioning? Because it was just known as conditioning before and once B.F. Skinner came up with the operant conditioning they, named the conditioning introduced by Ivan Pavlov a Russian biologist as classical conditioning because it was introduced by a classical mind.
- Our natural reflexes which are the automated responses or processes ex: salivation Pavlov called it unconditioned stimulus.
- Ivan Pavlov and the dogs conditioning experiment.
- It is said that when a recurring Neutral Stimulus \{NS\} occurs before and Unconditioned Stimulus \{UCS\} then the Neutral Stimulus would pair up with the Unconditioned Response \{UCR\} arising as an effect of Unconditioned Stimulus and get conditioned. Then Neutral Stimulus will be Conditioned Stimulus \{CS\} and Unconditioned Response will become Conditioned Response \{CR\}

- Neutral Stimulus
  - Ex: Cat
  - No response

- Unconditioned Stimulus
  - Ex: Loud noise
  - Unconditioned response

- Natural Reflex

- How conditioned happens?
  - If the NS is exposed a number of times before the UCS the NS will be conditioned with the UCR.
  - Ex:

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NS  UCS  UCR

The NS is been paired number of times
Thundering
Fear
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CS

Classical Conditioning
Fear
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