## AP Psychology – Learning Goals Myers' Psychology for AP: Unit X Personality

	plain how <b>Freud</b> 's treatment of psychological disorders led to his view of the unconscious nd.
	escribe Freud's view of personality, including his <b>3-part model of the psyche</b> and the iceberg etaphor used to represent his ideas about the structure of the mind.
Ide	entify Freud's (5) psychosexual developmental stages, and associated features.
De	escribe Freud's views on how people defend themselves against anxiety.
Di	scuss how contemporary psychologists view Freud's psychoanalytic perspective.
	entify which of Freud's ideas were accepted or rejected his followers (a.k.a. the Neo-Freudians <b>psychodynamic</b> theorists).
De	escribe projective tests and how they are used, and discuss some criticisms of them.
De	escribe the modern view of the unconscious.
	escribe how <b>humanistic psychologists</b> viewed personality, and explain their goal in studying rsonality.
Ex	plain how humanistic psychologists assessed a person's sense of self.
	escribe how humanistic theories have influenced psychology, and discuss the criticisms they ve faced.
Ex	plain how psychologists use traits to describe personality.
	escribe <b>personality inventories</b> , and discuss their strengths and weaknesses as trait- sessment tools.
Ide	entify the traits that seem to provide the most useful information about personality variation.
	scuss whether research supports the consistency of personality traits over time and across uations.
	entify the psychologist who first proposed the <b>social-cognitive perspective</b> , and describe w social-cognitive theorists view personality development.
	escribe how social-cognitive researchers explore behavior, and state the criticism they have eed.
	plain why psychology has generated so much research on the self, and discuss the importance <b>self-esteem</b> and <b>self-efficacy</b> to psychology and to human well-being.
	scuss some evidence for <b>self-serving bias</b> , and contrast <b>defensive</b> and <b>secure self-teem</b> .
Di	scuss how <b>individualist</b> and <b>collectivist</b> cultures influence people.

Key People (be able to describe their contributions in personality):

- Sigmund Freud
- Carl JungKaren HorneyAlfred Adler
- Abraham Maslow
- Carl Rogers
- Gordon Allport Hans & Sybil Eysenck
- Paul Costa & Robert McCrae
- Martin Seligman Albert Bandura
- Walter Mischel