

# **Test Bank**

*for*

King, Woody, and Viney

## **A History of Psychology Ideas and Context**

Fifth Edition

*prepared by*

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## TEST BANK

# Chapter 1

## Critical Issues in Historical Studies

1. As a self-conscious formal discipline, psychology is
  - a. about 300 years old.
  - \*b. little more than 100 years old.
  - c. only 50 years old.
  - d. almost 500 years old.[p. 2]
2. Each of the following is a reason to study history EXCEPT
  - \* a. History encourages a narrow perspective.
  - b. History teaches a healthy skepticism.
  - c. History teaches humility.
  - d. History is a key to understanding the future.[pp. 2-4]
3. In a *broad and philosophical* sense, the term **historiography** refers to
  - a. philosophical questions about history.
  - b. philosophical questions about historical methodology.
  - c. characteristics of a body of historical writings.
  - \* d. all of the above.[p. 4]
4. According to the text, history has an empirical component. The empirical component includes
  - a. attempts by historians to make sense of the data they collect.
  - b. only those rare instances when historians conduct experiments.
  - c. explanations offered by historians.
  - \* d. data such as unpublished letters, diaries, etc.[p. 5]
5. According to the text, history has an explanatory component. The explanatory component includes
  - \* a. attempts by historians to make sense of the data they collect.
  - b. attempts by historians to define history.
  - c. chronological records.
  - d. data such as unpublished letters, newspaper accounts, etc.[p. 5]
6. There are many definitions of history. The definition preferred by the authors of your text is that history is
  - \* a. the interpretive study of the events of the human past.
  - b. the chronology of the events that provide the raw material for the historian.
  - c. the scientific study of the past.
  - d. all of the above.[pp. 5-6]
7. The kind of objectivity that we might reasonably expect of historical writing is that objectivity characterized by
  - a. correspondence between a historical narrative and the events of the past.
  - \* b. an honest attempt to present all sides of an issue.
  - c. an attempt to simply chronicle the events of the past.
  - d. the attempt to leave all feeling out of the historical narrative.[p. 7]
8. The term **presentism**, as used in the text, refers to
  - a. the correspondence between a historical narrative and the events of the past that it describes.

- \* b. the difficulties of separating historical facts from present perspectives.
  - c. the attempt to understand the past for its own sake.
  - d. the belief that past traditions and values are always superior to present values.
- [p. 7]

9. It is almost impossible to separate historical facts from current interests and values. Such a contention is most consistent with

- \* a. presentism.
  - b. historicism.
  - c. the chaos hypothesis.
  - d. the cyclical hypothesis.
- [p. 7]

10. An individual who believes that the human situation is continually improving over time and generations accepts

- \* a. the linear-progressive hypothesis.
  - b. the chaos hypothesis.
  - c. the linear-regressive.
  - d. the cyclical hypothesis.
- [p. 8]

11. The belief that history has no identifiable or universal meaning is

- a. the linear-progressive hypothesis.
  - \* b. the chaos hypothesis.
  - c. the linear-regressive.
  - d. the cyclical hypothesis.
- [p. 9]

12. The German term **Zeitgeist** is relevant to the problem of causality in history. The term refers to

- \* a. the spirit of the time.
  - b. the spirit of the place.
  - c. the causal role of persons in history.
  - d. the importance of emphasizing biographical studies in history.
- [p. 9]

13. The German term **Ortgeist** is relevant to the problem of causality in history. The term refers to

- a. the spirit of the time.
  - \* b. the spirit of the place.
  - c. the causal role of persons in history.
  - d. the importance of emphasizing biographical studies in history.
- [p. 9]

14. When considering the forces that shape history, one must be cautious to avoid hagiography, the

- a. tendency to attribute historical change to only impersonal forces
  - \* b. tendency to give individuals excessive credit for historical developments
  - c. tendency to ignore the interplay between individuals and context
  - d. tendency to emphasize an internalist perspective
- [p. 10]

15. **Internalist** or old histories of psychology emphasized

- a. the social-cultural context in which a discipline develops.
  - b. the cumulative knowledge of the network of historical experts in a given area of history.
  - \* c. the development of ideas within a discipline with little discussion of the larger context.
  - d. the socially acceptable historiographic biases that prevail at a given time.
- [p. 10]

