

Origins of Prejudice

Psychological Function	people inflate their own self-worth by disliking groups they see as inferior
Social and Cultural Function	by disliking "them", we feel closer to others who are like us
Economic Function	legitimized unequal economic treatment

Conception to First Year

Germinal	conception to implantation
Embryonic	implantation to 8 weeks
Fetal	8 weeks to birth

Stages of Cognitive Development

Sensorimotor Stage (0-2)	learning through concrete actions, coordinates sensory information with bodily movements, major accomplishment is object permanence
Preoperational Stage (2-7)	focused on limitations in children's thinking, engage in egocentric thinking (inability to take answer persons perspective), cannot grasp concept of conservation
Concrete Operational Stage (7-12)	earlier limitations overcome but primarily with concrete information, continue to make errors in reasoning about abstract concepts, understand principles of conservation, reversibility, cause and effect
Formal Operations Stage (12+)	teenagers become capable of abstract reasoning, ideas/concepts

ABC model of attitudes

Affective Component	how we feel towards an object (ABC Model)
Behavioral Component	how we behave towards and object (ABC Model)
Cognitive Component	what we believe about an object (ABC Model)

Three Types of Lovers

Secure Attachment Styles	find it relatively easy to become close to others and are comfortable depending on lovers and being depended on.
Avoidant Attachment Styles	somewhat uncomfortable being close to others and have difficulty trusting others and depending on them.
Anxious-Ambivalent Attachment Styles	worry that their lovers are less interested in closeness that they are.

Factors Leading to Disobedience

- 1) when the experimenter left the room
- 2) when the victim was right there in the room
- 3) when two experimenters issued conflicting demands
- 4) when the person ordering them to continue was an ordinary man
- 5) when the participant worked with peers who refused to go further

Teratogens

- 1) German measles (rubella)
- 2) x-rays or other radiation and toxic chemicals such as lead
- 3) sexually transmitted disease
- 4) cigarette smoking
- 5) regular consumption of alcohol (Fetal Alcohol Syndrome)
- 6) drugs other than alcohol

Parenting Styles

1. authoritarian
2. permissive
3. authoritative

Kohlberg's stages of Moral Development

Level One: Pre-conventional reasoning (individual)	Stage One: Obedience and punishment	morality is external, rules are fixed and absolute, obey rules to avoid punishment
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Kohlberg's stages of Moral Development (cont)

Level One: Pre-conventional reasoning (individual)
Stage Two: Individualism and exchange
recognize individual point of view, judge actions based on how they serve individual interests

Level Two: Conventional reasoning (society)
Stage Three: Interpersonal relationship
focus on living up to social expectations and roles, emphasis on conformity and being nice, considering how choices affect social relationship

Level Two: Conventional reasoning (society)
Stage Four: Maintaining Social Order
consider society as a whole, focus on maintaining law and order, follow the rules, doing your duty and respect authority

Level Three: Post-conventional (universal principles of justice)
Stage Five: Social contract and individual rights
rules of law are important for maintaining society, but members of society should agree on the rules, social contract,

Level Three: Post-conventional (universal principles of justice)
Stage Six: Universal Principles
morality is internal, reasoning based on universal ethical principles and abstract reasoning, follow internalized principles of justice even if they are in conflict with laws and rules

Types of Tasks

Additive Tasks: members perform parallel actions

Conjunctive Task: the members are only productive as its weakest members.

Group Dynamics: memberships or participation in a group influences our thoughts and behaviors.

Disjunctive Task: requires a single solution the most competent person in the group is likely to provide the solution.

Divisible Tasks: involve the simultaneous performance of several different activities, the different strengths of group members complement one another.

Symptoms of Groupthink

- 1) illusion of invulnerability
- 2) self-censorship
- 3) pressure on dissenters to conform
- 4) an illusion of unanimity

5 Key Factors to Liking Someone

- 1) Similarity
- 2) Proximity
- 3) Self-Disclosure
- 4) Situational Factors
- 5) Physical Attractiveness

Factors that promote insecure attachment

- 1) abandonment and deprivation in the first two years of life
- 2) parenting that is abusive, neglectful or erratic because the parent is chronically irresponsible or depressed
- 3) the child's own genetically influenced temperament
- 4) changing, stressful circumstances in the child family.