### STUDY GUIDE

**CHAPTER 1**

1. What does the APA stress in its definition of mental illness? What does the BPS stress instead?
2. How is mental illness defined? How do conflicting definitions of mental illness inform the idea that contrasting perspectives are common in psychopathology?
3. Explain the difference between psychiatrists and psychologists.
4. Define psychopathology, mental illness/mental disorder, harmful internal dysfunction, deviance, and social oppression.
5. What is statistical deviation? How is it relevant to prevalence and incidence?
6. What does it mean to violate social norms and values? How is onanism an example of how ideas about abnormality change in accordance with evolving social norms?
7. Why is behavior that disturbs others a criterion for abnormality? What are some issues to consider when using this as a criterion?
8. Define harmfulness to self and others. How do we use it as a criterion of abnormality and what are the issues involved in doing so?
9. What is emotional suffering and how can it be used as a criterion for abnormality?
10. Explain what misperceptions of reality are and why they often help us determine what is abnormal.
11. What are the three contrasting perspectives and how are they different?
12. Which perspective on abnormality do we suspect dominated during the Stone Age? What evidence supports this suspicion? What treatments do we believe were used in the Stone Age?
13. Who was Hippocrates? What were his ideas about bodily humors? How did this reflect his broader view of what constitutes abnormality?
14. Define what the Ancient Greeks called hysteria. What was Hippocrates’ explanation of hysteria?
15. How did Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and Avicenna view abnormality?
16. When and where were the first hospitals established? What treatments for those considered “mad” were employed in these hospitals?
17. What was the *Malleus Maleficarum* and how did it reflect the demonological perspective in Europe during the Middle Ages?
18. Describe dancing mania – a form of madness common during the Middle Ages.
19. What condition do some historians believe merited the most attention during the Renaissance? What explanations for abnormality flourished?
20. Describe the history of early asylums in Europe during the Renaissance.
21. What were early psychiatrists called? How did they tend to view abnormality?
22. Outline what moral therapy was and identify some of the historical figures associated with it.
23. What was the York Retreat? Who founded it and how was it unique? What influence did it have?
24. Discuss how historians tend to view moral therapy. What did its critics at the time think of it?
25. What reasons are commonly given for why moral therapy declined?
26. Who was Dorothea Lynde Dix and why is she historically important? What is her current standing among historians of abnormality?
27. How did mental hospitals change in the early 20th century? What sorts of treatments were used that sometimes are criticized today?
28. Who was Thomas Szasz and what was his argument about why mental illness is a myth? What term did he prefer to “mental illness” and why?
29. What was the deinstitutionalization movement? How did it tie in with community mental health care?
30. What do historians believe were the reasons for deinstitutionalization and what challenges/limitations did it encounter?
31. What is the scientific method?
32. What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative methods?
33. What is correlational research? Describe three different correlations and explain how they are represented mathematically by the correlation coefficient.
34. Explain what epidemiological research is and how it is used in abnormal psychology.
35. What is the goal of experiments? Define variables and hypotheses in answering.
36. What are independent and dependent variables?
37. Distinguish participants, populations, and samples.
38. What are random sampling and random assignment?
39. How might a confounding variable interfere with hypothesis testing in an experiment?
40. What are control groups and why are they important in experiments?
41. Define placebo control groups and the placebo effect.
42. Distinguish internal from external validity. How does conducting a double-blind study enhance internal validity?
43. What is a randomized controlled trial (RCT)? Why are these often considered the “gold standard” in abnormal psychology research? What are empirically supported treatments?
44. Distinguish a quasi-experiment from an experiment. How do quasi-experiments compensate for this difference?
45. Describe analogue experiments, animal studies, and single-subject experiments.
46. How are qualitative methods different from quantitative methods?
47. Describe what a case study is. What forms of data do case studies use? What are their perceived advantages and disadvantages?
48. What are grounded theory methods? How are they different from quantitative experiments?
49. How are research questions devised when using the grounded theory technique of theoretical sensitivity?
50. What are theoretical sampling, purposive sampling, and snowball sampling?
51. Describe grounded theory techniques for analyzing data.
52. What is the basic premise behind phenomenological methods? What do phenomenological researchers mean by “intentionality?”
53. Outline the three steps of the phenomenological method.
54. What is the concept of trustworthiness in qualitative research? Why is it important?
55. Discuss mixed methods and their relative status in the field of quantitative and qualitative methods.
56. What is a presenting problem?