

Remember: Refer to *The Social Studies Helper Introduction* for how these lessons work, and how to make follow-up slide shows and questions.

Majors

Majors are so fun, and quite frankly, I have an endless list that I want to create, but haven't got around to yet. Included here, however, are some real beauties that can augment most any Social Studies class. And that's just it—they're meant to augment. Covering the 19th century in general, add in Major Inventors/Thinkers of the 19th c. Want to dive into a few of the major psychologists (Psychology is often one of the Social Studies electives offered...), include them when inspired. Most of these can be inserted into a Social Studies class at any time. I'm particularly excited to offer you the 5 Major Religions lessons, for they allow us to go a bit deeper into the beliefs and general philosophy of each religion, rather than just scratching the surface with the basics. My students have loved them, and yours will too. Enjoy!

ANSWER KEY

Major Psychologists—Sigmund Freud Freud, Austria, Quantitative, can, measured, can't, measured, Psychoanalysis, brain, mental, overwhelming, conscious, repressed, stored, unconscious, drives, immediate, directs, thoughts, behaviors, tension, repressed, psychoanalysis, fears, anxiety, pains, traumatic, past, hidden, psychoanalysis, mind, iceberg, Freud, iceberg, drives, id, hidden, ego, superego, death, unacceptable, repress, away, manifest, behavior, psychoanalysis, remembering, accept, primitive impulses, Principle, impulse, gratified, now, Ego, Principle, desire, ego, id, reasonable, wants, Superego, parents, moral, judging, guilt, shame, Freud, suffering, conflicts, free, repressive, pain, psychoanalyst, aware, process, dreams, code, locked, sexual, slip, error, reveal, belief, thought, emotion, word.

Major Psychologists

1. Sigmund Fr_____ Aus_____ Born: 1856 Died: 1939

Quant_____ Data (that which c___ me mea_____) and Qualitative Data (that which c___ be mea_____)

Approach: Psychoanaly_____

Neurologist (Study of the bra____, nerves) Psychiatrist (study of me_____ illness)

1. When ideas, memories, or impulses, are too overw_____ or inappropriate for the consc_____ mind to withstand, they are repr_____ and stor_____ in the unconsc_____ alongside our instinctual dri_____, where they are not accessible by imme_____ consciousness. The unconscious silently dir_____ the tho_____ and beh_____ of the individual. The difference between our unconscious and conscious thoughts creates psychic te_____ that can only be released when repr_____ memories are allowed into consciousness through psycho_____.
2. Many forms of mental illness (irrational fe_____, anxi_____, hysteria, imagined paralyses and pa_____, and certain types of paranoia) were the result of trau_____ experiences that had occurred in the patient's p_____ and were now hi_____ away from consciousness. They can be released, brought into consciousness, through psycho_____.
3. "The mi_____ is like an ice_____; it floats with one-seventh of its bulk above water"
—Sigmund Freud
4. Our psyche, according to Fr_____, resembles an ic_____, with the area of primitive dr_____, the i_____, lying hid_____ within the unconscious. The e_____ deals with conscious thoughts and regulates both the id and the super_____—our critical, judging voice. DRAW FREUD'S ICEBERG HERE
5. If we have thoughts we can't handle (abuse, witnessing an accident, de_____, desires we deem unac_____, we rep_____ them; they're pushed into the unconscious. But they never go a_____. They mani_____ as unconscious

be _____. Through psycho_____—telling the story, rem_____
it, bringing it into consciousness,—we can overcome it, ac_____ it, let it go.

6. The Id, the Ego, and the Superego

- a. The Id (formed of prim_____ impu_____) obeys the Pleasure Princ____, which says that every wishful imp_____ must be immediately grat_____; it wants everything n_____.
- b. The E____, however, recognizes the Reality Princ____, which says we can't have everything we de_____, but must take account of the world we live in. The e____ negotiates with the i____, trying to find reason_____ ways to help it get what it wa_____, without resulting in damage or other consequences.
- c. The Sup_____—The Ego is controlled by the Superego—the internalized voice of par_____ and society's mo_____ codes. The Superego is a jud_____ force, and the source of our conscience, gu_____, and sha_____.

7. Fr_____ said that emotional suf_____ is the result of unconscious conf_____. Through working through these conflicts, he sought to fr_____ the patient from rep_____ memories and so alleviate their mental pa_____. A psychoa_____, through perhaps many hour+ sessions, talks a patient through the process. This may takes years. The goal is to bring all the repressed memories into consciousness, to become aw_____ of them, to pro_____ them, and to then be able to deal and/or let them go.

8. Freud says that our d_____ are our unconscious speaking to us in symbols or co_____. He says that buildings and structures have coded meanings in dreams; stair wells, mine shafts, loc_____ doors, or a small building in a narrow recess all represent repressed se_____ feelings.

9. A Freudian sl_____ is a verbal er_____, or “slip of the tongue,” and it is said to rev_____ a repressed bel_____, thou_____, or emo_____. It is an involuntary substitution of one wo_____ for another that sounds similar but inadvertently reveals something the person really feels.

