

TEST BANK

Chapter 1 Historical Studies: Some Issues

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 - * d. data such as unpublished letters, diaries, etc.[pp. 1-3]

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 - d. data such as unpublished letters, newspaper accounts, etc.[p. 5]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.[p. 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.[pp. 6-7]

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.
- [pp. 8-9]
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. **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]