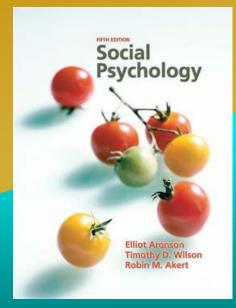
# Chapter 1 Introducing Social Psychology



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#### **PowerPoint Presentation**

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# **Chapter Outline**

#### I. What is Social Psychology?

Social influence is the effect that words, actions, or mere presence of other people have on our thoughts, feelings, attitudes, or behavior.

Social Psychology is defined as the scientific study of the way in which people's thoughts, feelings, and actions are influenced by the real or imagined presence of other people.

Other people can influence us either through direct attempts at persuasion, or more indirectly through their presence and the transmission of cultural values.

The Power of Social Interpretation

Social psychology is distinct from other social sciences because of its emphasis on people's *construals*, or personal interpretations.

• How Else Can We Understand Social Influence?

We can understand social influence through journalists, instant experts, and social critics.

• How Else Can We Understand Social Influence?

Social psychology is distinct from philosophy because it is an empirical field.

 Social Psychology Compared with Personality Psychology

Individual differences are defined as the aspects of people's personalities that make them different from other people.

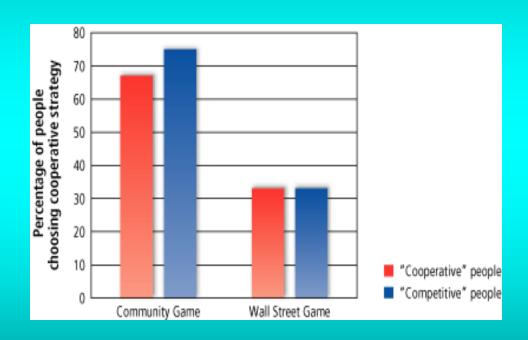
 Social Psychology Compared with Other Social Sciences

# Chapter Outline

#### II. The Power of Social Influence

 Understanding the Power of Social Influence

People are prone to the fundamental attribution error, the tendency to overestimate the role of traits and underestimate the role of the situation in determining people's behavior.



 The Subjectivity of the Social Situation

**Behaviorism** is a school of psychology maintaining that to understand human behavior, one need only consider the reinforcing properties of the environment.

 The Subjectivity of the Social Situation

Gestalt Psychology is a school of psychology stressing the importance of studying the subjective way in which objects appear in people's minds, rather than the objective, physical attributes of the object.

# Chapter Outline

# III. Where Construals Come From: Basic Human Motives

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