

Introduction to Psychology: Historical
Framework Module
Storyboard Document
Submitted to PEOI

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Project Overview

Professional Education, Testing and Certification Organization International (PEOI) publishes open education OER courses (under a Creative Commons license) that target a wide demographic of learners who may be seeking course content for personal growth or for academic credit. One PEOI course in need of revision to meet the needs of learners is the introduction to psychology course. While the overall learning solution is a 2-week module for a full-semester course, the excerpt of the solution selected for this sample storyboard is a 75-minute lesson divided into three sections, or screens, ending with a formative assessment. The topic of this storyboard sample is psychoanalytic theory, one key model in the history of psychology.

The target audience for this learning are international students who are motivated and eager to engage in online learning. The audience is internally motivated in the case where a student may wish to try their hand at college level courses, or externally motivated for those students who can receive college credit. The storyboard provides learner engagement with the material in a variety of accessible formats, such as text and captioned video, to engage different learning styles. It offers frequent practice opportunities for active learner engagement, retention, and connection through critical thinking questions and SoftChalk interactives such as quizzes and flash card activities. The storyboard demonstrates structured feedback through the adaptive learning model that directs learners to resources (pages internal to the course as well as external to the course via specific OER resources) depending on achievement of correct vs. incorrect responses.

Module #:	1	Module Title:	Introduction to Psychology: Historical Framework	
Lesson #:	2	Lesson Title:	Psychoanalytic Model	
Screen #:	1	Screen Type:	SoftChalk Content Page	
Screen Title: Psychoanalysis Exploration: Model Overview			Graphic File Name: <<Psychoanalysis_Overview>>	
On-Screen Text ↓		Caption ↓	Graphic / New Media Specification: ↓	
<p>While structuralists supported introspection to analyze human thought, this earlier model focused on the conscious mind. It was Freud's psychoanalytic theory that advanced an analysis of the psyche that emphasized the role of the unconscious. Engage with the video to gain an overview of Freud's contributions via the psychoanalytic model. (Reading time: 5 minutes)</p>		Psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the role of the unconscious mind in motivating human behavior.	Video will explain core tenets of psychoanalysis, differentiating between conscious/unconscious, id/ego/superego, and defense mechanisms of the psyche such as projection and displacement. (Video time: 5 minutes)	
		Assessment/Activity	Self-check practice opportunity: SoftChalk 5-question quiz interactive to practice recall of key tenets of psychoanalysis (Activity time: 10 minutes)	
		Feedback	SoftChalk quiz adaptive learning component: design feedback in SoftChalk to direct learners to external OER materials depending on responses	

<p>Review the learning materials, complete the activity, and then select “Next” to proceed to the next exploration page.</p> <p>Learners have the option to follow resources suggested in adaptive learning responses.</p>		
SoftChalk Tool Tip Title (Max 25 Characters)	Text of Tip box: (No Maximum)	
Psyche	The word “psyche” originates from the Greek word for “soul” and is the root word of the term “psychology.” It is used in the field to refer to the mind. Read more about this concept in the OpenStax <i>Psychology</i> text, section 1.1 “ What Is Psychology? ”	
Unconscious	Freud’s concept of the unconscious refers to the deep mind that we typically do not have access to. It is the seat of powerful desires and impulses that motivate our behaviors. Read more about this concept in the OpenStax <i>Psychology</i> text, section 1.2 “ History of Psychology. ”	
Notes to Developer:		
Create video using Adobe Spark. Host video on YouTube, edit captions for accuracy, and embed in SoftChalk page.		

Module #:	1	Module Title:	Introduction to Psychology: Historical Framework	
Lesson #:	2	Lesson Title:	Psychoanalytic Model	
Screen #:	2	Screen Type:	SoftChalk Content Page	
Screen Title: Psychoanalysis Exploration: Experiment Analysis			Graphic File Name: <<Freud_LittleHans>>	
On-Screen Text ↓		Caption ↓		Graphic / New Media Specification: ↓
Case Study Analysis: How the Little Hans experiment represents a typical approach through Freudian psychoanalysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freud's methodology typically followed case studies, or in-depth studies of a single individual. 		Freud with a young Herbert Graf, also known as Little Hans.		Image of Herbert Graf, who as a child was the subject of Freud's study of unconscious sexual motivation of children.
		Activity		Self-check practice via critical application question: How would a structuralist approach the case study of Little Hans? How might the structuralist's method result in conclusions that differ from Freud's psychoanalytic model? (Activity time: 10 minutes)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• From these studies, Freud supported conclusions.• Freud corresponded with Hans's father rather than with the 5-year-old boy himself. Hans's father pursued lines of questioning suggested by Freud.• The purpose of the study was to determine the cause of Hans's phobia of horses.• Freud's conclusion was that Hans was impacted by the Oedipus complex, pointing to an unconscious fear of the father and desire for the mother.• The unconscious conflicts manifested in the conscious fear of horses. (Reading time: 15 minutes) | | |
|---|--|--|

<p>Review the learning materials, complete the activity, and then select “Next” to proceed to the next exploration page. Users have the option to select “Previous” to return to the prior exploration page as well.</p> <p>Learners can also choose to select the “Structuralism” link in the critical application question to be directed to a prior module exploration page of structuralism/functionalism key tenets.</p>		
SoftChalk Tool Tip Title (Max 25 Characters)	Text of Tip box: (No Maximum)	
Phobia	In Freudian theory, a phobia is an unconscious fear that has been repressed because it does not conform to social expectations.	
Oedipus complex	The Oedipus complex, named for the Greek dramatist Sophocles’s character Oedipus Rex , refers to a stage in child development in which a child develops desire for the opposite-sex parent and feelings of resentment and jealousy toward the same-sex parent.	
Notes to Developer:		
Source image from open-source Wikimedia Commons . Build the critical thinking application questions as a SoftChalk callout.		

Module #:	1	Module Title:	Introduction to Psychology: Historical Framework	
Lesson #:	2	Lesson Title:	Psychoanalytic Model	
Screen #:	3	Screen Type:	SoftChalk Content Page	
Screen Title: Psychoanalysis Exploration: Key Impacts and Limitations			Graphic File Name: <<Psyche_Iceberg>>	
On-Screen Text ↓		Caption ↓		Graphic / New Media Specification: ↓
<p>Freud's psychoanalytic theory was controversial, even in his day, but has also been widely popular and is still influential on modern psychology.</p> <p>Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinction between conscious and unconscious • Role of child development on adult motivations and behaviors • Contributions influenced study of personality, study of human development, clinical psychology, abnormal psychology 		Iceberg represents the distinction between the conscious and the unconscious.		Image of the psyche represented as an iceberg, labeled according to the conscious (ego) and unconscious (superego, id).
		Table		Structure reading points in a table format for clarity of compare/contrast.
		Video		Create a video to present key findings of Freud's influence and limitations in an alternate media format. (Video time: 5 minutes)
		Activity		<p>Self-check practice opportunity: SoftChalk flash card interactive</p> <p>Please complete the flash card activity to practice defining key Freudian concepts (3 examples below). (Activity time: 10 minutes)</p> <p>Id = primitive and instinctive part of the psyche that controls desires and phobias</p> <p>Ego = decision-making part of the psyche, mediating between id and superego</p> <p>Superego = internalized social authority (morals, values) that controls the id's impulses</p>

<p>Limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criticized for patriarchal ideology that influenced theories• Criticized for psychosexual stages• Model of the psyche (id, ego, superego) has been challenged <p>Modern Interpretation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Today, practitioners are exploring whether the conscious and unconscious could be better studied through neuroscience (Reading time: 20 minutes)		<p>Self-reflection via critical application question: Have you ever thought that your dreams held meaning? Have you ever tried to analyze your dreams? If you explored this analysis of your dreams, you were drawing on some of the work and methods of Freud, who argued that much of our motivations are driven by the unconscious mind. (Activity time: 10 minutes)</p>
<p>Review the learning materials, complete the activity, and then select “Next” to proceed to the next exploration page. Users have the option to select “Previous” to return to the prior exploration page as well.</p>		
SoftChalk Tool Tip Title (Max 25 Characters)		Text of Tip box: (No Maximum)
No tool tips due to flash card definition activity.		

Notes to Developer:
 Source image from open-source [Wikimedia Commons](#). Create descriptive alt text for image. Develop video as alternate media presentation with Adobe Spark.

Module #:	1	Module Title:	Introduction to Psychology: Historical Framework	
Lesson #:	2	Lesson Title:	Psychoanalytic Model	
Screen #:	4	Screen Type:	SoftChalk Content Page	
Screen Title: Exploration: Formative Assessment #1			Graphic File Name: N/A	
On-Screen Text ↓		Caption ↓	Graphic / New Media Specification: ↓	
<p>Now that we have reviewed the distinctions between structuralism, unctionalism, and psychoanalytic theory models, it is time to practice your ability to distinguish between the key concepts and applications of these models before moving into the next model, Gestalt psychology. (Assessment time: 30 minutes)</p>		Assessment	SoftChalk sorting interactive combines recall questions (comprehension) with scenario-based questions (application). Learners read the provided card (recall concept or description of method/experiment) and place card into correct category (structuralism, functionalism, or psychoanalysis).	
		Feedback	SoftChalk interactive adaptive learning component: design feedback in SoftChalk to direct learners to external OER materials depending on responses	
<p>Complete the assessment and then select "Next" to proceed to the next exploration page. Users have the option to select "Previous" to return to the prior exploration page as well.</p>				

SoftChalk Tool Tip Title (Max 25 Characters)	Text of Tip box: (No Maximum)
No tool tips due to formative assessment.	
Notes to Developer:	
No notes	

Appendix A: Alignment Map

Introduction to
Psychology: Historical
Framework

Element	Lesson 1		
Module Competencies		2	
Lesson Outcomes	2. Distinguish between key models, including structuralism, functionalism, psychoanalytic theory, Gestalt psychology, behaviorism, humanism, and cognitive psychology.		
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Structuralism o Functionalism o Psychoanalytic theory o Gestalt psychology o Behaviorism o Humanism o Cognitive psychology 	Estimated Time (hours)	Outcomes
Reading Assignments	OpenStax Psychology 1.2, History of Psychology (9 pages)	0.5	2
Exploration Assignments	Lesson 1: Key Models in the History of Psychology	5	2
Exploration Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Video summaries of each model o Key example of an experiment relevant to each of the 7 models o Key ideas from each model that survived to influence subsequent work in psychology (advantages of each model) o Key ideas from each model that have been challenges in subsequent work in psychology (disadvantages of each model) o Self-check questions for each model, not assessed o Summary table as study tool 		2
Formative Assessment #1	Interactive questions to distinguish between main concepts of structuralism, functionalism, and psychoanalytic theory	0.5	2
Formative Assessment #2	Interactive questions to distinguish between main concepts of behaviorism and humanism	0.5	2
Formative Assessment #3	Interactive questions to distinguish between main concepts of Gestalt psychology and cognitive psychology	0.5	2
Self-Reflection Check In (Not Assessed)	Reflective questions to process distinctions between main models and personal reactions and questions related to the material.	0.5	2
Summative Assessment #1	Exam questions focused on providing examples of scenarios and situations; learners APPLY comprehension of distinction between key models in order to select correct model represented in scenarios.	1.5	2
Summative Assessment #2	N/A		
Other Comments		9	