

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY;
QUESTIONS
AND READINGS IN
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

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Social psychology; questions and readings in social psychology by Emory S. Bogardus

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EMORY S. BOGARDUS

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*Compliments of
E. S. Bogardus*

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

QUESTIONS AND READINGS IN
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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TO VINU
AMBITILLAD

CONTENTS

- I. Introduction
 - (1) The field.
 - (2) Methods to be pursued.
 - (3) The literature of the subject.
- II. Psychological Bases of Social Psychology
 - (1) Instinctive bases.
 - (2) Habitual bases.
 - (3) Conscious bases (affective, cognitive, volitional).
- III. The Social Characteristics of the Individual
 - (1) The social instincts (gregarious, sex and parental, curiosity, combative, acquisitive).
 - (2) Sympathy, the sentiments, language, play.
 - (3) Laughter.
 - (4) The social self, the looking-glass self.
- IV. The Social Characteristics of the Individual (cont.)
 - (1) Suggestion
 - (2) Imitation.
- V. The Social Operation of Suggestion and Imitation
 - (1) Contemporary and fashion imitation.
 - (2) Custom imitation.
 - (3) Rational imitation.
- VI. The Psychology of the Group
 - (1) Types of groups.
 - (2) Group conflicts.
 - (3) The psychology of the crowd.
- VII. The Psychology of Leadership
 - (1) Types of leadership
 - (2) Qualities of leadership
- VIII. The Psychology of Social Control and of Social Progress
 - (1) Group coercion.
 - (2) Individual ascendancy versus social ascendancy.
 - (3) A theory of social progress.

1

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There are few scientific studies which are more practical than is the study of social psychology. No data are closer at hand or more continually used. There is no one who in performing the daily work of life, does not continually make use of the data of social psychology, or who is not subject to the operation of these forces.

1. The field of the subject is indicated by the table of contents. 2. The methods to be used in this study are the scientific ones of observation, collection of facts, analysis, and the working out of laws. 3. The literature of the field is vast, and growing. A selected list of books is given at the close of this monograph.

1. What do you think of when the term "social psychology" is mentioned?
2. Distinguish between individual psychology and social psychology.
3. Distinguish between structural psychology and functional psychology.
4. What aims may one have in studying social psychology?
5. Explain: "The older psychology was individualistic in its interpretations."
6. Would you expect that the study of social psychology would make you more dependent upon others, or more independent?
7. What meaning do you see in the terms "social ascendancy" and "individual ascendancy"?
8. Why has the American been primarily an individualist?

READINGS

(Introductory)

- Angell, J. R., *Chapters from Modern Psychology*, Ch. VI.
 Baldwin, J. M., *The Story of the Mind*, Ch. IX.
The Individual and Society, Ch. I.
 Blackmar and Gillin, *Outlines of Sociology*, Pt. III, Chs. IV-VI.
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TO VIND
ABSTRACTS

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CHAPTER II

PSYCHOLOGICAL BASES OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The study of social psychology is based primarily on a knowledge of psychological principles. These principles may be divided into two classes, structural and functional, or those describing the states of consciousness and those describing the mind in action. It is with the latter group of principles that we are here concerned.

The actions and reactions of the mind may be divided into three types: (1) instinctive, (2) habitual, and (3) conscious. The last mentioned type, namely conscious reactions, has three phases: (a) affective, (b) cognitive, and (c) volitional.

Instinctive Reactions

1. Define instincts biologically.
2. Define instincts psychologically.
3. Define instincts sociologically.
4. Give three illustrations of the statement: Social institutions rest upon the basis of instincts.
5. Why are instincts common to people of every race?
6. Why can instincts never be eradicated from the mental constitution of the individual?
7. Give the most striking example of purely instinctive action that has come to your attention.

Habitual Reactions

1. Criticize: He instinctively closed the door after he entered the room.
2. Explain the origin of habits.
3. What is the underlying purpose of habits?
4. Explain: (a) This process of building up new habits is the method by which the individual grows. (b) It is also the method by which society progresses.
5. Illustrate: One's strength of character is due to habit.
6. Illustrate: "Habit is the bank into which consciousness puts its deposits."
7. Illustrate: Habit is a time-saver.
8. What is the habit of greatest usefulness that one can form?
9. Explain: Habit is not second nature.