



Introduction to Human Behavior - Unit 2 - Social Psychology

Unit Focus

In this unit, students will be learning of the power and influence social interactions have on their individual behavior. Students will develop a deeper understanding of how our own behaviors are shaped and modified by the actual, imagined, or implied situations and social groups we find ourselves a part of. Furthermore, students will gain a psychological perspective of how and why we interact the way we do with others and the different social dynamics can influence those interactions. Students can begin to uncover explanations of what makes someone a great leader, why prejudice develops, and how we can at once be outgoing and introverted depending on the situation. Through this study, students can begin to develop a deeper empathy for fellow individuals and have a better understanding of how to view problems that are prevalent in society.

Stage 1: Desired Results - Key Understandings

Standard(s)	Transfer	
C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards Psychology Psychological Perspectives and Methods of Inquiry Demonstrate a basic understanding of the scientific methods that are at the core of psychology. (D2.Psy.1.9-12) Discuss theories, methodologies, and empirical findings necessary to plan, conduct, and especially interpret research results. (D2.Psy.3.9-12) Collect and analyze data designed to answer a psychological question using basic descriptive and inferential statistics. (D2.Psy.6.9-12) Explore multicultural and global perspectives that recognize how diversity is important to explaining human behavior. (D2.Psy.7.9-12) Critical Thinking: Themes, Sources, and Evidence Use information from different psychological sources to generate research questions. (D2.Psy.14.9-12) Use existing evidence and formulate conclusions about psychological phenomena. (D2.Psy.15.9-12) Acknowledge the interconnectedness of knowledge in the discipline of psychology. (D2.Psy.17.9-12) Applications of Psychological Knowledge Apply the major theoretical approaches in psychology to educational, emotional, political, ethical, motivational, organizational, personal, and social issues. (D2.Psy.19.9-12) Suggest psychologically based ethical solutions to actual problems including, but not limited to, those encountered in education, business and industry, and the environment. (D2.Psy.20.9-12) Discuss ways in which the applications of psychological science can address domestic and global issues. (D2.Psy.21.9-12)	<i>Students will be able to independently use their learning to...</i> T1 Respectfully and responsibly work with others through the exchange and evaluation of ideas to achieve a common objective. T2 Pose and pursue question(s) to better understand an issue and draw conclusions or seek patterns based on a synthesis of evidence.	
	Meaning	
	Understanding(s)	Essential Question(s)
	<i>Students will understand that...</i> U1 Problems arise and conflict occurs when humans are not empathetic U2 Insight into how humans interact allows for the development of empathy U3 Group behaviors and actions can be better understood through applying psychological principles	<i>Students will keep considering...</i> Q1 Why is being mindful of others important? Q2 What determines the course and outcomes of human interaction? Q3 How can we foster empathy in social contexts?
	Acquisition of Knowledge and Skill	
	Knowledge	Skill(s)
	<i>Students will know...</i> K1 How attitudes can affect actions and how actions can affect attitudes K2 How conformity, obedience, and social dynamics can affect thinking, decision-making, and behavior	<i>Students will be skilled at...</i> S1 Investigating human behavior from biological, cognitive, behavioral, and sociocultural perspectives. S2 Reading and interpreting results of psychological research

Stage 1: Desired Results - Key Understandings

Apply psychological knowledge to civic engagement. (D2.Psy.23.9-12)

Madison Public Schools Profile of a Graduate

- Inquiry: Posing, pursuing, and refining significant questions to deepen understanding about a topic or issue. (POG.1.1)
- Idea Generation: Studying a problem, need or model (mentor text, political piece, documents, art work, etc.) to consider limitations and imagine new solutions/transformations. (POG.2.1)

K3 How stereotypes and prejudice lead to conflict and the options for resolution

K4 Vocabulary: mirror neurons, attribution theory, fundamental attribution error, foot-in-the-door phenomenon, cognitive dissonance theory, social facilitation, social loafing, deindividuation, group polarization, groupthink, self-fulfilling prophecy, mere exposure effect, altruism, bystander effect, stereotype, ingroup bias, scapegoat theory, just-world phenomenon, superordinate goals

S3 Developing and refining hypotheses

S4 Evaluating social influences on decisions and behaviors

S5 Identifying real-world examples of psychological phenomena