2. History of Theory

The history of theory in the field of psychology has been marked by several significant developments. In the early 20th century, behaviorism emerged as a dominant approach, emphasizing the study of observable behaviors and the role of environmental factors in shaping behavior. This was followed by the cognitive revolution in the 1960s, which shifted focus to understanding mental processes and cognitive structures. More recently, the field has seen a resurgence in interest in neuroscience and the biological basis of behavior, as well as a renewed focus on the role of cultural and social contexts in shaping psychological processes. This evolution has been driven by advances in technology and a growing appreciation for the complexity of human behavior.
Figure 2.13. The record of major collisions.

The major collisions that have occurred in the Earth's history have had a significant impact on the planet's geology. These collisions have led to the formation of mountains, the creation of new land masses, and the movement of tectonic plates. The study of these collisions is essential for understanding the Earth's history and predicting future geological events. The diagram above illustrates the major collisions that have occurred in the Earth's history and their impact on the planet's geology.
(a) Continental margins

(b) Continental shelves

(c) Continental rise

(d) Continental slope

(e) Continental rise

(f) Continental slope

(g) Continental rise

(h) Continental slope

(i) Continental rise

(j) Continental slope

(k) Continental rise

(l) Continental slope

(m) Continental rise

(n) Continental slope

(o) Continental rise

(p) Continental slope

(q) Continental rise

(r) Continental slope

(s) Continental rise

(t) Continental slope

(u) Continental rise

(v) Continental slope

(w) Continental rise

(x) Continental slope

(y) Continental rise

(z) Continental slope

Continental margins consist of the area of the ocean floor that is close to the shoreline of the land masses. These margins are characterized by a gentle slope that gradually diminishes in depth as it approaches the land. Continental shelves are flat-lying sections of the ocean floor that lie between the continental shelves and the continental rises. Continental rises are steep, narrow shelves that lie between the continental shelves and the continental slopes. Continental slopes are steep, narrow shelves that lie between the continental rises and the ocean floor. Continental rises are the area of the ocean floor that lies between the continental shelves and the continental slope.

The continental margin is the area of the ocean floor that is closest to the land masses. It is characterized by a gentle slope that gradually diminishes in depth as it approaches the land. The continental slope is a steep, narrow shelf that lies between the continental rises and the ocean floor. The continental rise is a steep, narrow shelf that lies between the continental shelves and the continental slope. The continental rise is the area of the ocean floor that lies between the continental shelves and the continental slope.

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Study Problems

1. Complete the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the following sentence:

The solution to the problem is ...

Summary

The key terms in the chapter are ...

Key Terms

- Term 1
- Term 2
- Term 3

Chapter 2

End of chapter review questions

Exercises and practice tests