

Psychology Major

The Bachelor of Science in Psychology covers the behavior of humans, normal and abnormal, and across the life span. The field is concerned with the development of principles of behavior and the application of those principles to individuals, society, and the institutions of government, business, and mental health.

All major requirements must be completed with a grade of 'C' or higher. This major requires a minimum of 39 credits.

Major Requirements

PSY 101: Psychology	3 cr
PSY 216: Statistics in Psychology	3 cr
PSY 410: Research Methods for Behavioral Sciences	3 cr
PSY 490: History & Systems in Psychology	3 cr
Choose two of the following:	6 cr
• PSY 320: Cognitive Psychology	
• PSY 248: Adolescent Psychology	
• PSY 322: Learning and Memory	
• PSY 450: Introduction to Neuropsychology	
Choose one of the following:	3 cr
• PSY 321: Social Psychology	
• PSY 334: Psychology of Personality	
• PSY 336: Abnormal Psychology	
PSY 495: Capstone	3 cr

Students enrolled in the Psychology Major must choose one of the four concentrations below (15 credits):

1. Life Span

Courses for this concentration may include:

- PSY 236: Life Span Development
- PSY 301: Psychology of Play
- PSY 319: Psychology of Gender
- PSY 335: Psychology of the Exceptional Child

2. Social/Behavioral

Courses for this concentration may include:

- PSY 236: Life Span Development
- PSY 301: Psychology of Play
- PSY 319: Psychology of Gender
- PSY 333: Social Psychology & Deviance
- PSY 454: Psychology of Addiction

3. Cognition & Learning

Courses for this concentration may include:

- PSY 236: Life Span Development
- PSY 301: Psychology of Play
- PSY 335: Psychology of the Exceptional Child
- PSY 450: Neuropsychology

4. General Psychology (developed with Academic Advisor)

Recommended Prerequisite

- MAT 105: Statistics

Student Learning Outcomes

Students who graduate with a major in Psychology will be able to:

1. apply, evaluate, and analyze different domains of psychology. This includes, but is not limited to, such domains as cognitive, behavioral, physiological, humanistic, socio-cultural, and psychodynamic;
2. solve problems by applying previous knowledge to a new problem, and distinguish between pseudoscience and scientific findings;
3. write about psychological topics with clarity and logical organization;
4. synthesize information from primary and secondary sources;
5. explain and apply psychological phenomena both systematically and empirically;
6. use qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, including statistical reasoning, research design, and evaluation of data;
7. apply psychological perspectives to a research area: memory, learning, personality, perception, and psychopathology; and
8. synthesize learning of the concentration through a research paper, project, portfolio, or practicum.