

Extra Credit Opportunity – Option 2
Due on or before May 8, 5:00 p.m., 20 Points Possible

For this extra credit opportunity, you will write a **5-6 page paper**, double-spaced, connecting what you have learned about the history of psychology with Missouri State University's statewide mission in public affairs. Through this mission, we educate our students to imagine the future, and it is this mission and approach that differentiates the education provided at MSU from that of other universities.

Our public affairs mission consists of three themes: Ethical Leadership, Community Engagement and Cultural Competence. This extra credit opportunity is designed to foster your thinking about each of these public affairs themes as they relate to the history of psychology and the field of psychology as it exists today. Each theme is defined below, and the definitions are followed with a series of questions.

Please respond to the questions thoroughly and completely, and make sure that you provide discussion and examples. The *minimum* page requirement for this assignment is **five double-spaced pages**.

Ethical Leadership is striving for excellence and integrity as one continually develops ethical and moral reasoning while contributing to the common good. Ethical leaders have the courage to live by their principles in all parts of their personal and professional lives.

1. Describe examples of ethical dilemmas from the history of psychology that you have encountered in this course. How or why are these examples of ethical dilemmas?
2. Can you identify any displays of ethical leadership from the history of psychology covered in this course? How did you feel about those displays of ethical leadership?
3. Can you identify any missed opportunities for ethical leadership throughout the history of psychology covered in this course? How did you feel about those missed opportunities?
4. What does ethical leadership mean to you personally, and how do you plan to employ it as you progress through your major or career in psychology?

Cultural Competence begins with cultural self-awareness and expands to knowledge of, respect for, and skills to engage with those of other cultures. Culturally competent individuals respect multiple perspectives and are able to successfully negotiate cross-cultural differences.

1. People can differ on the basis of a number of factors including race, ethnicity, cultural background, ability or disability, sexual orientation, socio-economic background, political views, and so forth. Describe examples from the history of psychology involving individuals or groups of people who differed from one another. What methods were used to understand, evaluate, or interact with those different people? Discuss your feelings about the conclusions that were drawn or actions that were taken, or not taken, to gain understanding and effectively work with people from different cultural backgrounds.
2. Discuss your feelings about cultural competence as it relates to the field of psychology. Is it a necessary skill for psychologists? Why or why not? What are some things that psychologists can do to develop cultural competence? What are some aspects of cultural competence that psychologists should keep in mind when practicing psychology or conducting research?

Community Engagement is recognizing needs in the communities to which one belongs and then contributing knowledge and working with the communities to meet those needs. Community engagement requires extending beyond one's self for the betterment of the community. It is a process that fosters greater awareness and personal growth.

1. Describe examples of community engagement from the history of psychology. How did early philosophers, scientists, and/or psychologists identify needs in their communities, and how did they contribute their knowledge and skills to help meet the needs of their communities? Why do you think these people were engaged with their communities? How effective were their efforts to help their communities? Were there some early philosophers, scientists, and/or psychologists who were not engaged with their communities? Why do you think they were not engaged?
2. Do you think that community engagement is important in the field of psychology? Why or why not? What role do you see community engagement playing in your life and in your major or career in psychology?