

## COURSE OUTLINE

### 1. GENERAL

<b>SCHOOL</b>	SOCIAL SCIENCES		
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	PSYCHOLOGY		
<b>LEVEL</b>	UNDERGRADUATE		
<b>COURSE CODE:</b>	<b>ΨΧ1401</b>	<b>SEMESTER</b>	1st
<b>COURSE TITLE:</b>	<b>SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY I: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY</b>		
<b>ΑΥΤΟΤΕΛΕΙΣ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΕΣ ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ</b>	<b>WEEKLY HOURS</b>	<b>ECTS</b>	
Lectures, demonstrations of videos	3	5	
<b>COURSE TYPE:</b>	SPECIALISED GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (COMPULSORY COURSE)		
<b>PREREQUISITES COURSES::</b>	None		
<b>INSTRUCTION/EXAM LANGUAGE:</b>	Greek		
<b>OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS</b>	YES		
<b>COURSE WEB PAGE (URL)</b>	<a href="https://elearn.uoc.gr/course/view.php?id=6117">https://elearn.uoc.gr/course/view.php?id=6117</a>		

### 2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning Outcomes
<p>The development of psychology as a scientific field in the second half of the 20th century went hand in hand with the emergence of social psychology as a separate and important field of research. One of the main reasons for the emergence of social psychology as a central branch of psychological science is the unique perspective and explanations it offers on the relationship between the ‘individual’ and the ‘social’. Social-psychological concepts and perspectives attempt to explain how the thoughts, feelings and behaviors of individuals are created as a consequence of the influence (real or perceived) of others. The social-psychological perspective helps us identify how behavior, thoughts and feelings of individuals are informed by the social understandings of the ‘collective’ at different levels of analysis (e.g., relationships, groups, ideology, culture). In the end, social psychology attempts to explain how people construct their social world. Because of the multiple levels of analysis and the competing explanations, theoretical and methodological conflict is created within the field. The aim of this introductory course is to introduce the student to the basic perspectives in social psychology and the understandings on different levels of analysis.</p> <p>After the course is completed, participants will be in a position to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perceive and discuss issues relating to the definition of the field and its object.</li> <li>• Know and evaluate main theoretical and methodological approaches in the field of social psychology.</li> </ul>

- Understand the relationship between the 'individual' and the 'social' from different perspectives.
- Connect theory and practice through everyday examples.

**General Competences**

- Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology
- Adapting to new situations
- Decision-making
- Working in an interdisciplinary environment
- Respect for difference and multiculturalism
- Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues
- Criticism and self-criticism
- Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

**3. COURSE CONTENT**

The course's content is linked to the 5 main axes of the curriculum:  
**Scientific Foundations [1], Scientific Research and Critical Thinking [2], Ethical and Social Responsibility [3], Communication Ability [4], Basic Preparation for Career Decisions and Vocational Rehabilitation [5].**

**1<sup>st</sup> Week:** Introduction to social psychology [1, 2, 5]  
**2<sup>nd</sup> Week:** Methodology in social psychology [1, 2, 5]  
**3<sup>rd</sup> Week:** The simple presence of others- The first experiment of social psychology [1, 2, 3]  
**4<sup>th</sup> Week:** Social roles: The Stanford experiment [1, 2, 3]  
**5<sup>th</sup> Week:** Attitudes: Concept and measurement [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
**6<sup>th</sup> Week:** Attitudes: How they are formed [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
**7<sup>th</sup> Week:** Attitudes: Attitude change, persuasion [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
**8<sup>th</sup> Week:** Social influence: Conformity and obedience [1, 2]  
**9<sup>th</sup> Week:** Attraction [1, 2, 4]  
**10<sup>th</sup> Week:** Aggression [1, 2, 4]  
**11<sup>th</sup> Week:** Stereotypes and prejudice [1, 2, 3, 4]  
**12<sup>th</sup> Week:** Intergroup conflict and social identity [1, 2, 3, 4]  
**13<sup>th</sup> Week:** Summary and conclusions [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

**4. INSTRUCTIONAL and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION**

<b>INSTRUCTION METHOD.</b>	In class (face-to-face). These meetings include lectures, short video demonstrations, and discussions.
<b>INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES</b>	Use of ICT in teaching

<b>USED</b>	Support for learning (communication with students and delivery of all course material) via the UoC e-learn online platform (moodle)		
<b>TEACHING ORGANIZATION</b>	<i>Teaching activity</i>	<i>Workload (hours)</i>	<i>ECTS</i>
	Lectures	39 hours (13 lectures x 3 h)	1,56
	Independent study	80 hours	2,08
	Final exams	3 hours	0,12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>122 hours</b>	<b>4,88</b>
<b>STUDENT EVALUATION</b>	<p>Written final exam, based on open-ended questions</p> <p>Assessment criteria are presented during the first delivery and are posted on the course webpage</p> <p>The assessment is in Greek. For Erasmus students, in English.</p>		

## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hogg, M.A. & Vaughan, G.M. (2010). *Social Psychology*. Athens: Gutenberg.

Aronson E., Wilson, T. & Sommers, S. (2019). *Social Psychology*. Thessaloniki: Tziola Publications.