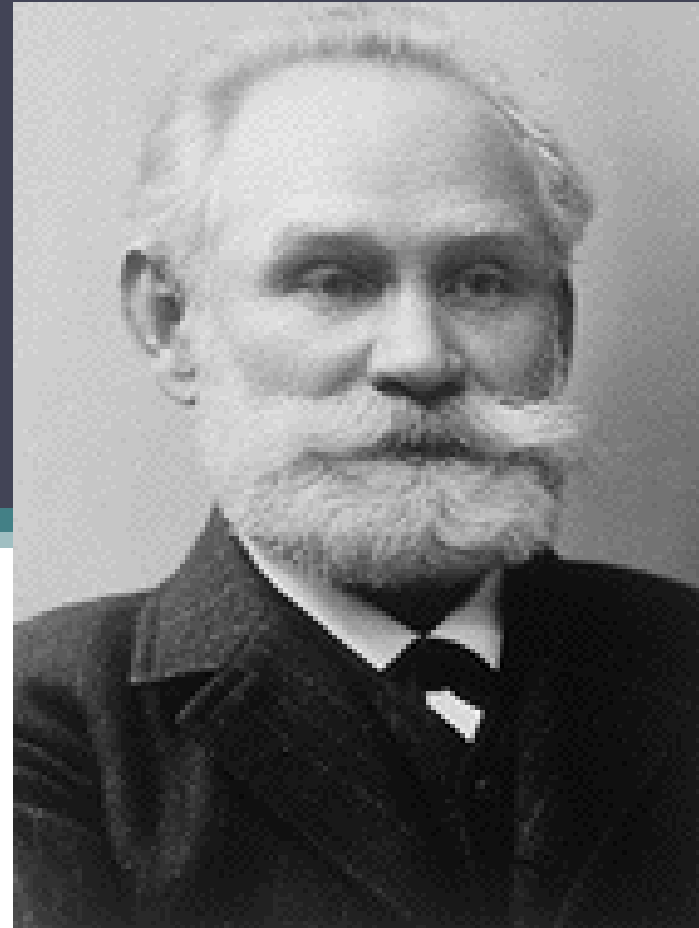


# Ivan Pavlov

(1849-1936)



## Early Life

- Pavlov was born on September 14, 1849 in the village of Ryazan, Russia
- His father was the village priest
- Ivan attended the local church school and went on to attend seminary (school for people who want to become Christian church leaders)
- He eventually dropped out and decided to go to the University of St. Petersburg to study natural sciences

# Early Career

- Pavlov began his work in science as a University student where he first began working with dogs
- In his initial research, he was interested in how dogs responded to food before they actually got the food.
- His initial work with the dogs won him the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1904
- This first work developed into a greater interest in psychic responses, or how an animal responds to stimuli

# Conditioned Reflex

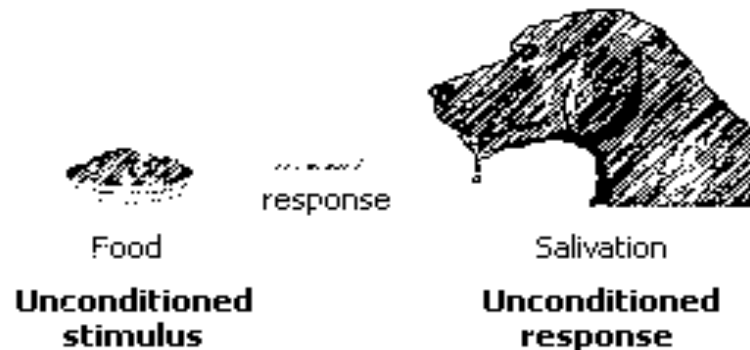
- **The conditioned reflex is a term coined by Pavlov, resulting from his work with dogs**
- **A conditioned reflex is a learned reaction to a particular stimulus.**

**For example: We are not naturally afraid of snakes. However, we become afraid of snakes if someone repeatedly screamed if they saw us in front of one.**

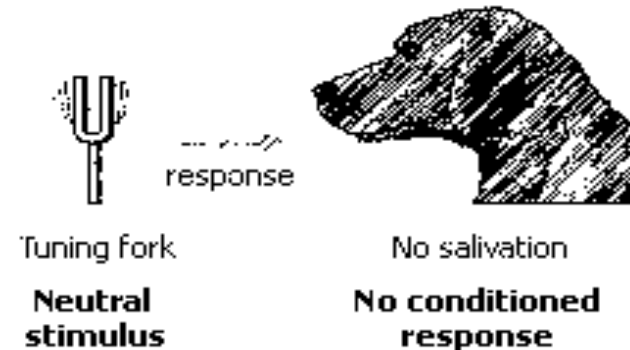
<http://www.ivanpavlov.com/>

# An illustrated example of Pavlov's experiments

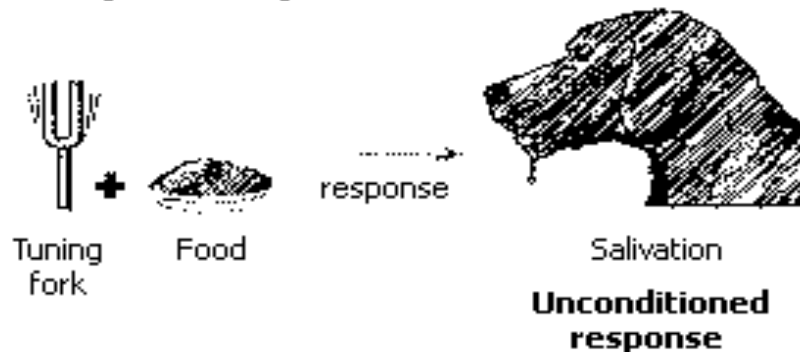
1. Before conditioning



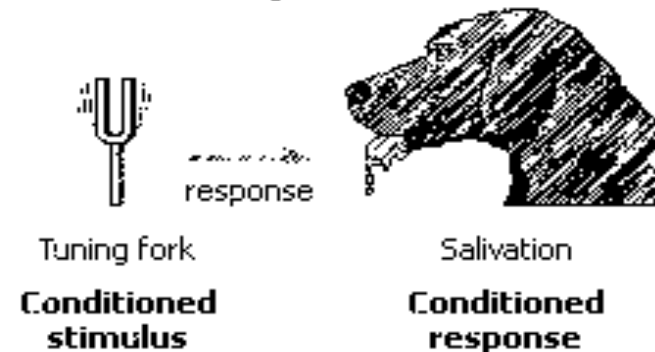
2. Before conditioning



3. During conditioning



4. After conditioning



# Pavlov's Legacy

- Pavlov has become an important cultural figure, and the phrase “Pavlov’s Dog” has gone on to have a meaning of its own.
- You can hear and see references to “Pavlov’s Dog” throughout various parts of society



# For Further Reading & Research

- [wikipedia.com](http://wikipedia.com)
- [www.ivanpavlov.com](http://www.ivanpavlov.com)