Theories of Emotion with Analysis					
Theory	Event	Response 1	Response 2	Suggestions	Problems
"Common Sense"	Event (See a snake)	Emotional response (Get scared)	Act (Run)	We feel an emotion and this causes us to act	Sometimes we act before we feel the emotion
James – Lange (William James and Carl Lange)	Event → (See a snake)	Physiological response (Heart beats fast) We run	Emotional response (Get scared)	 We act and this causes us to feel an emotion Different patterns of arousal in the autonomic system produce different emotions Physical arousal appears before the emotion is perceived Suggests that the autonomic nervous system (ANS) plays the most prominent part 	 Each emotion has to have a distinct pattern of bodily changes Arousal patterns are similar for many emotions Leaves out cognitive interpretation of the event Emotion still occurs even when ANS is nullified ANS reactions too slow to be the source of fast emotional reactions
Cannon - Bard (Walter Cannon and Philip Bard)	Event → (See a snake) →	Emotional response (Get scared) Physiological response (Heart beats fast) We run		 Physiological changes between emotions are not distinct enough to explain emotions One does not cause the other Suggests that bodily response and psychological response are independent 	 Leaves out cognitive interpretation of the event Evidence that bodily and psychological responses are not independent
Schachter - Singer "Two Factor" Lazarus	Event	Physiological response Cognitive appraisal	Interpretation of environment determines emotional response	 Emotions are due to the joint effect of physiological arousal and cognitive appraisal Arousal without obvious cause should lead to a neutral feeling 	 Arousal states (ANS) for emotions are not identical Some emotional experiences may not require appraisal Arousal without obvious cause does not lead to a neutral feeling