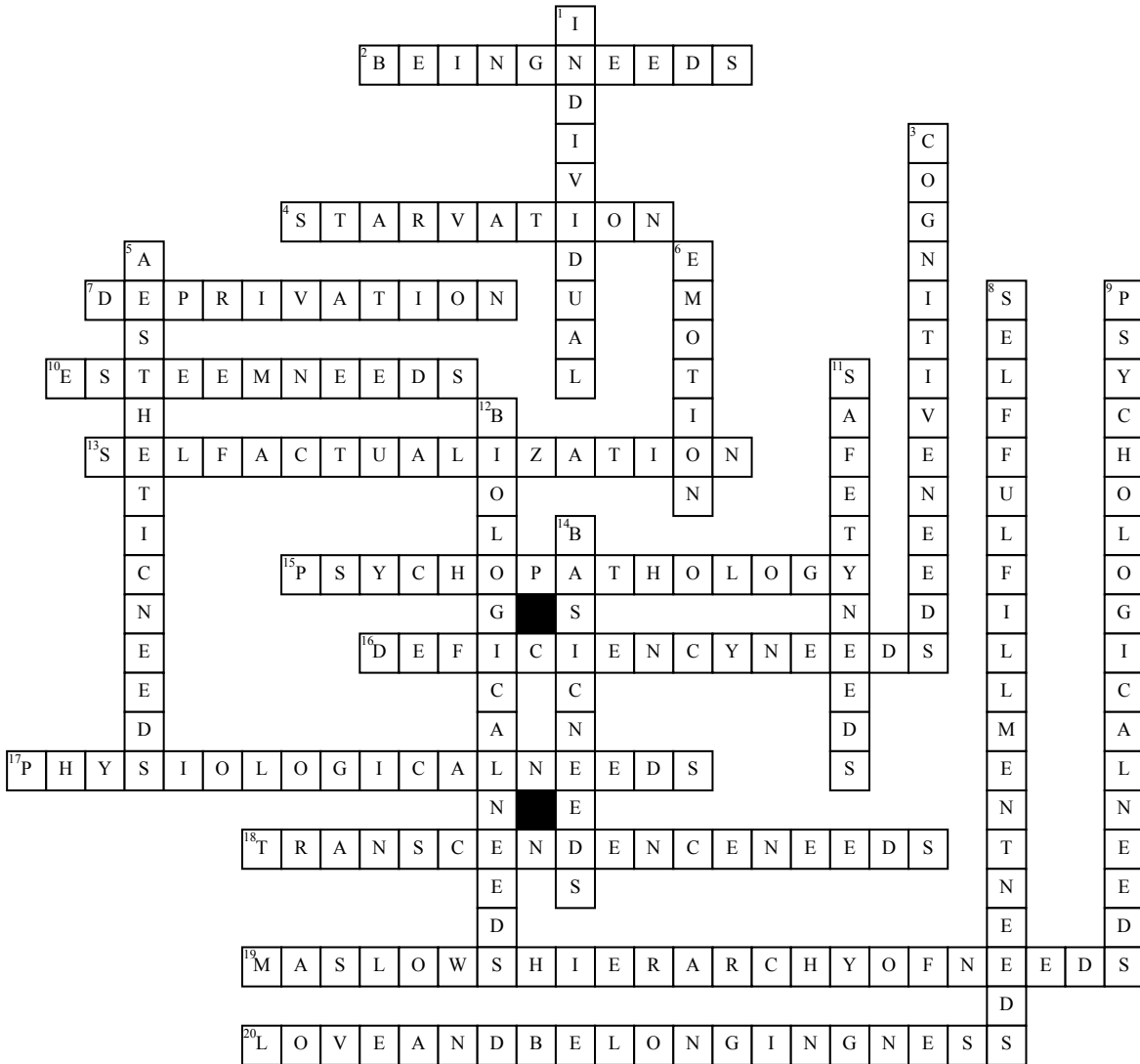


Period:

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



Across

2. the top level is known as

4. suffering or death caused by hunger

7. the damaging lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in a society.

10. Which Maslow classified into two categories: (i) esteem for oneself (dignity, achievement, mastery, independence) and (ii) the desire for reputation or respect from others (e.g., status, prestige).

13. Realizing personal potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences. A desire “to become everything one is capable of becoming”(Maslow, 1987, p. 64).

15. features of people's mental health considered collectively.

16. The first four levels are often referred to as

17. These are biological requirements for human survival, e.g. air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sleep.

18. A person is motivated by values which transcend beyond the personal self (e.g., mystical experiences and certain experiences with nature, aesthetic experiences, sexual experiences, service to others, the pursuit of science, religious faith, etc.).

19. A motivational theory in psychology comprising a five-tier model of human needs, often depicted as hierarchical levels within a pyramid.

20. The third level of human needs is social and involves feelings of belonging. The need for interpersonal relationships motivates behavior

Down

1. single or separate

3. knowledge and understanding, curiosity, exploration, need for meaning and predictability.

5. appreciation and search for beauty, balance, form, etc.

6. a natural instinctive state of mind deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others.

8. Self-actualization needs are also...

9. Esteem and Love&Belonging needs

11. Protection from elements, security, order, law, stability, freedom from fear

12. Physiological needs are also known as...

14. Safety Needs and Physiological Needs