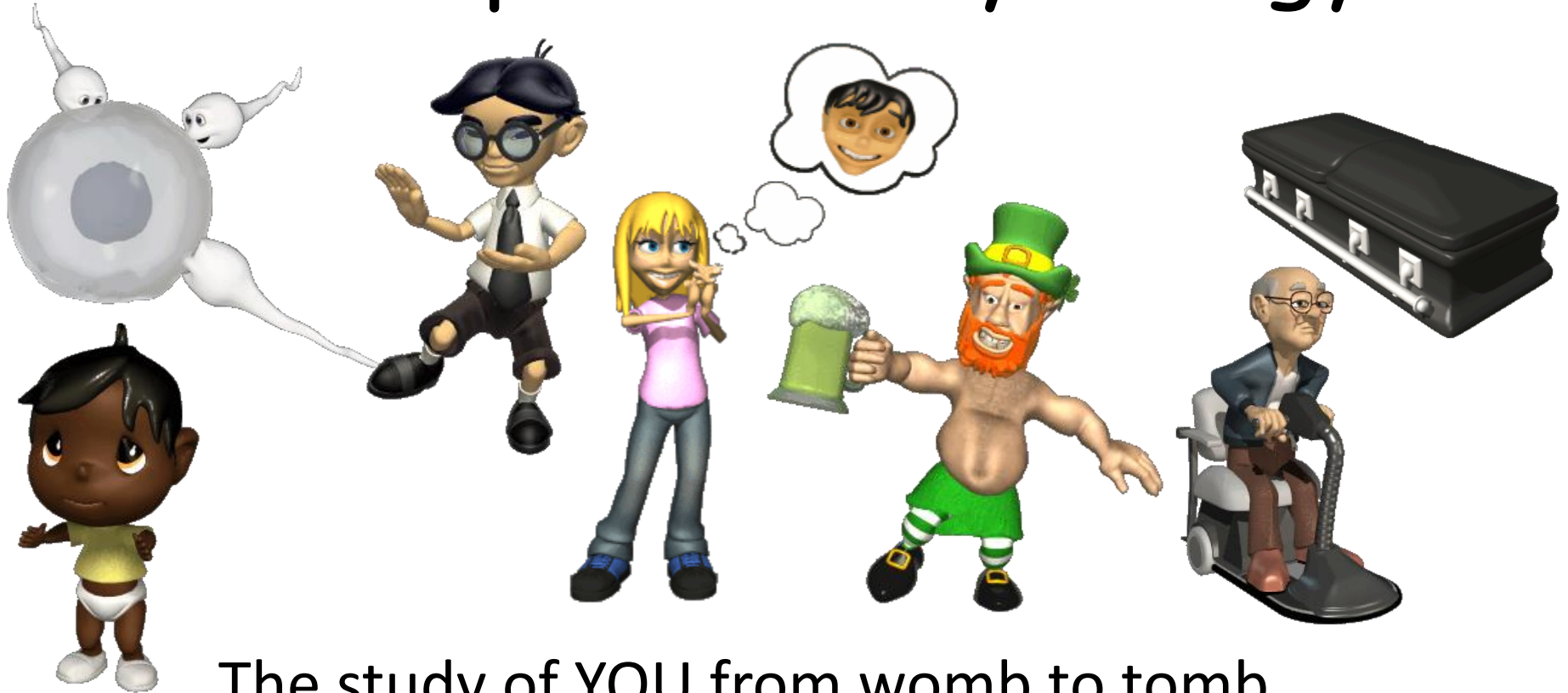


# Developmental Psychology



The study of YOU from womb to tomb.

We are going to study how we change physically, socially, cognitively and morally over our lifetimes.

# Nature Versus Nurture

While going through this unit always been in the back of your head....

Are you who you are because of:

- The way you were born- Nature.
- The way you were raised- Nurture.



# Research Methods

## Cross-Sectional Studies

- Participants of different ages studied at the same time.



## Longitudinal Studies

- One group of people studied over a period of time.



# Prenatal Development

## The Zygote

- The first stage of prenatal development. Lasts about two weeks and consists of rapid cell division.
- Less than half of all zygotes survive first two weeks.
- About 10 days after conception, the zygote will attach itself to the uterine wall.
- The outer part of the zygote becomes the placenta (which filters nutrients).

After two weeks, the zygote develops  
into an.... **Embryo**

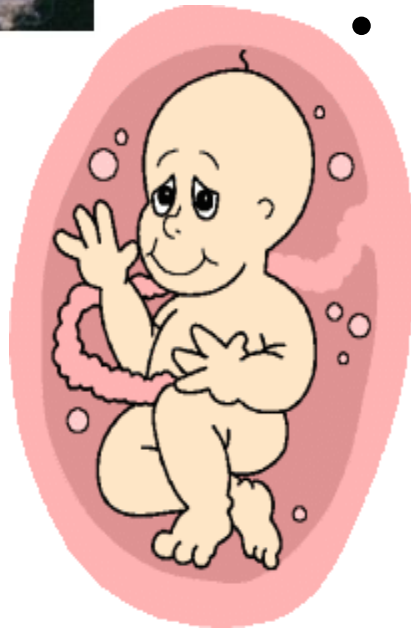
- Lasts about 6 weeks.
- Heart begins to beat and the organs begin to develop.





# Fetus

- By nine weeks we have a...
- The fetus by about the 6<sup>th</sup> month, the stomach and other organs have formed enough to survive outside of mother.
- At this time the baby can hear (and recognize) sounds and respond to light.

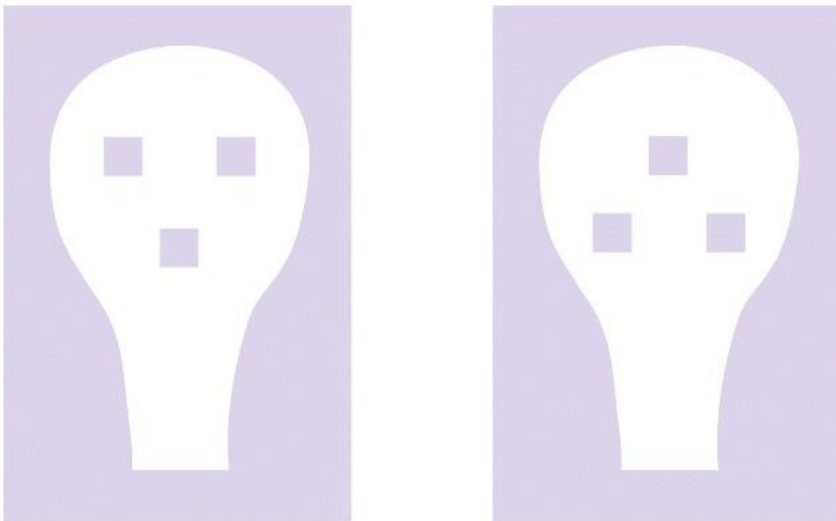


# Teratogens

- Chemical agents that can harm the prenatal environment.
- Alcohol (FAS)
- Other STDs can harm the baby.....
- HIV
- Herpes
- Genital Warts

# Healthy Newborns

- Turn head towards voices .
- See 8 to 12 inches from their faces.
- Gaze longer at human like objects right from birth.







# Reflexes

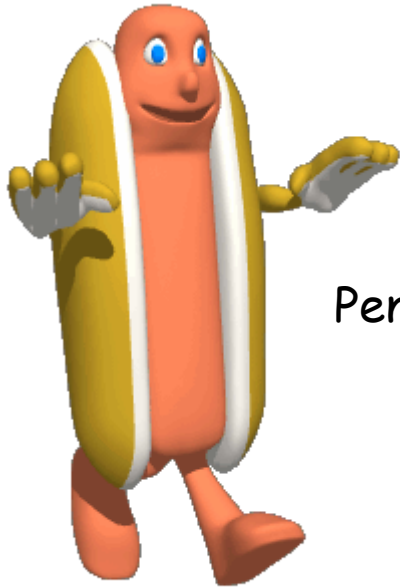
Click on pictures to see clips of reflexes.



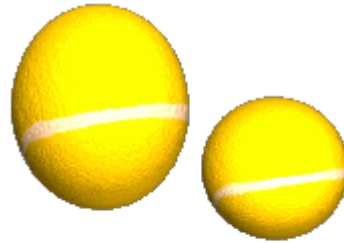
- Inborn automatic responses.
- Rooting
- Sucking
- Grasping
- Moro
- Babinski



# Primary Sexual Characteristics



Penis

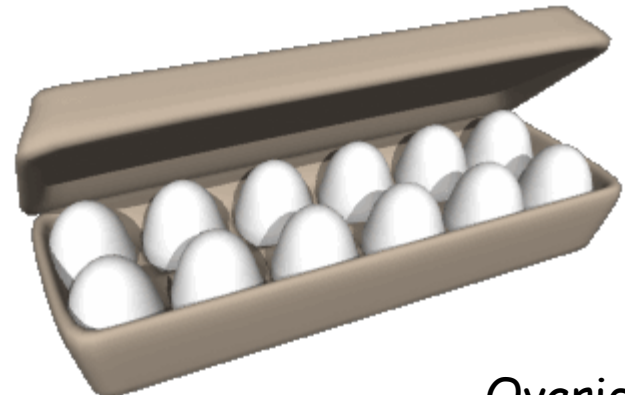


Testes

- Body structures that make reproduction possible.



Vagina



Ovaries

# Secondary Sexual Characteristics

- Non-reproductive sexual characteristics.

Body Hair



Widening of the Hips



Deeper Voice



Breast Development

# Life Expectancy

- Life Expectancy keeps increasing- now about 75.
- Women outlive men by about 4 years.
- But more men are conceived 126 to 100. Then 105 to 100 by birth. In other words, men die easier.



# Death



- Elizabeth Kubler-Ross's Stages of Death/Grief.
  1. Denial
  2. Anger
  3. Bargaining
  4. Depression
  5. Acceptance

# Social Development

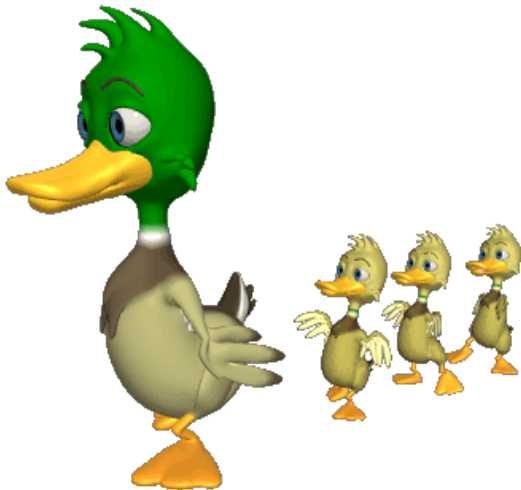
- Up until about a year, infants do not mind strange people (maybe because everyone is strange to them).
- At about a year, infants develop **stranger anxiety**.
- Why do you think it starts at about a year?



# Attachment



- The most important social construct an infant must develop is attachment (a bond with a caregiver).
- Lorenz discovered that some animals form attachment through imprinting.



# Attachment

- Harry Harlow and his monkeys.
- Harry showed that monkeys needed touch to form attachment.



Click the monkey to see a video of Harlow's experiment.



# Attachment

- **Critical Periods:** the optimal period shortly after birth when an organism's exposure to certain stimuli or experiences produce proper development.
- Those who are deprived of touch have trouble forming attachment when they are older.



Click on the monkey to see what a baby monkey does when he HAS attachment and imagine what it is like when he does not (like above).

# Types of Attachment



- Mary Ainsworth's **Strange Situation**.
- Three types of attachment:
  1. Secure
  2. Avoidant
  3. Anxious/ambivalent

Click picture to see clip of Ainsworth's experiment.

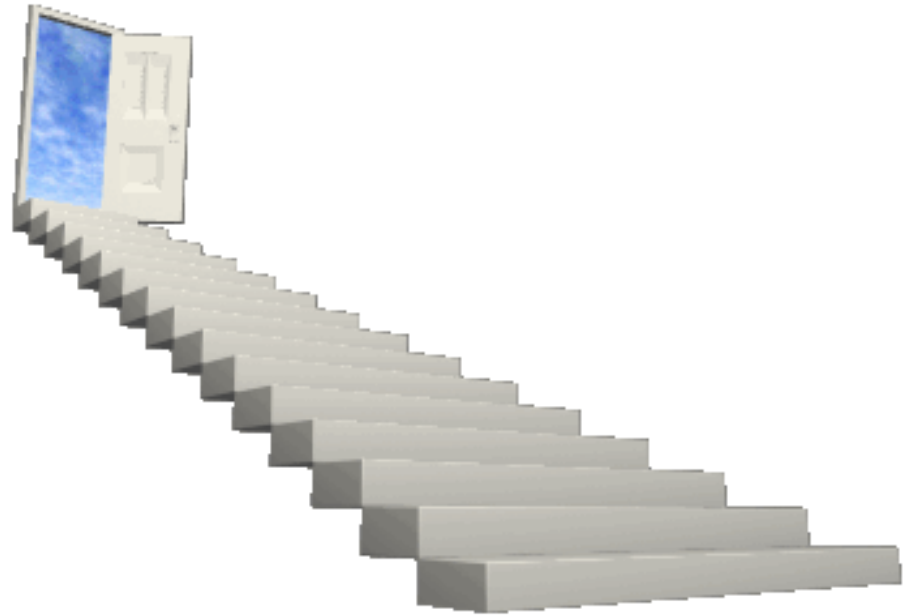
# Parenting Styles

- Authoritarian Parents
- Permissive Parents
- Authoritative Parents



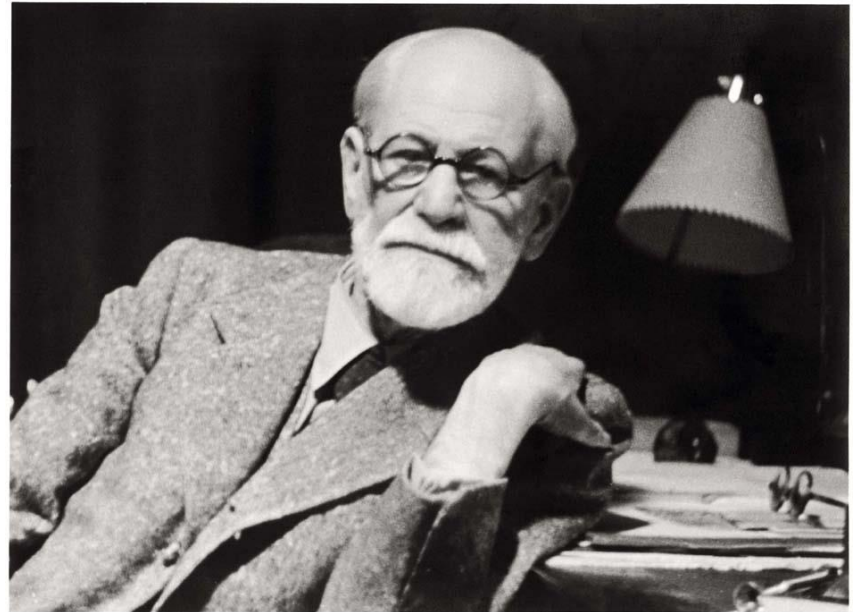
# Stage Theorists

- These psychologists believe that we travel from stage to stage throughout our lifetimes.



# Sigmund Freud

- We all have a libido (sexual drive).
- Our libido travels to different areas of our body throughout our development.
- If we become preoccupied with any one area, Freud said we have become fixated on it.
- Together Freud called these stages our **Psychosexual Stages of Development.**

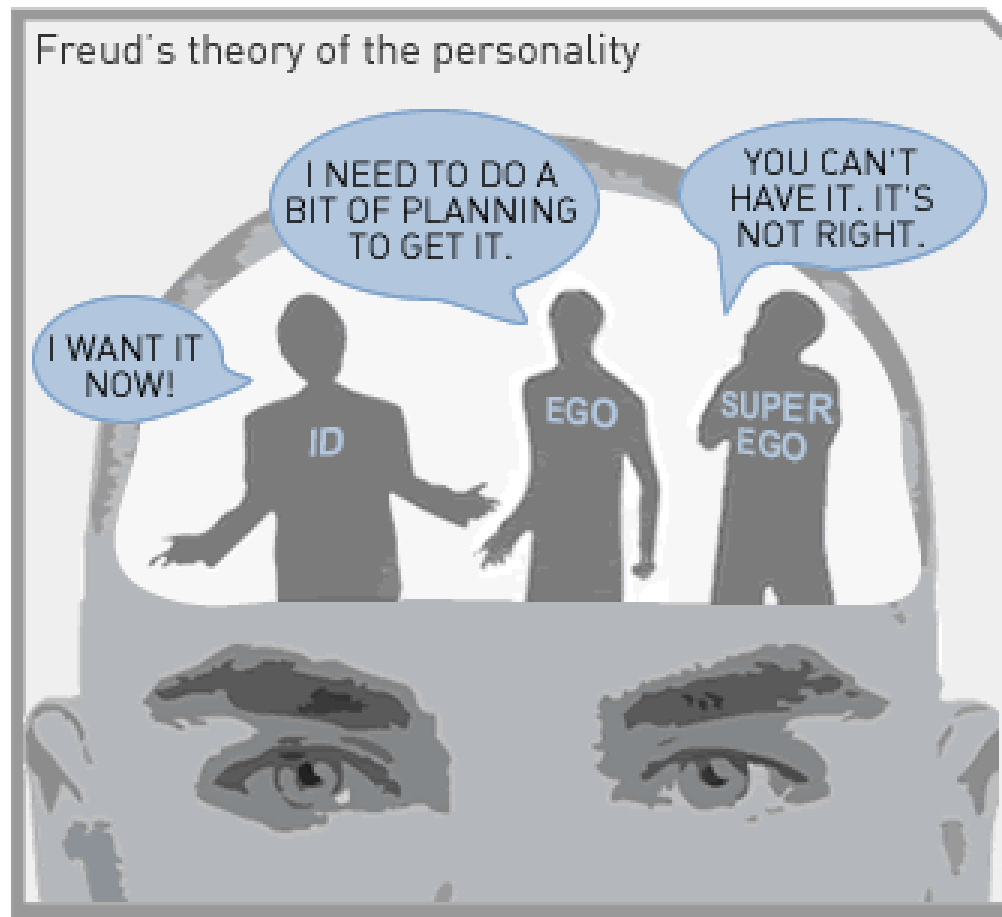


# Freud's psychosexual developmental theory

S.N	stage	Age	characteristics
1.	<b>Oral</b>	0-1yrs	Centre of pleasure; mouth (major source of gratification and explanation)
2.	<b>Anal</b>	1-3yrs	Source of pleasure: anus and bladder (sensual satisfaction and self control)
3.	<b>Phallic</b>	3-6yrs	Centre of pleasure: child's genitalia (masturbation) major conflict Oedipus (father) and Electra complex (mother)
4.	<b>Latency</b>	6-12yrs	Energy directed to physical and intellectual activities, sexual impulses repressed, relationship between peers of same sex
5.	<b>Genital</b>	12-18yrs	Energy directed towards full sexual maturation and function and development of secondary sexual characteristics

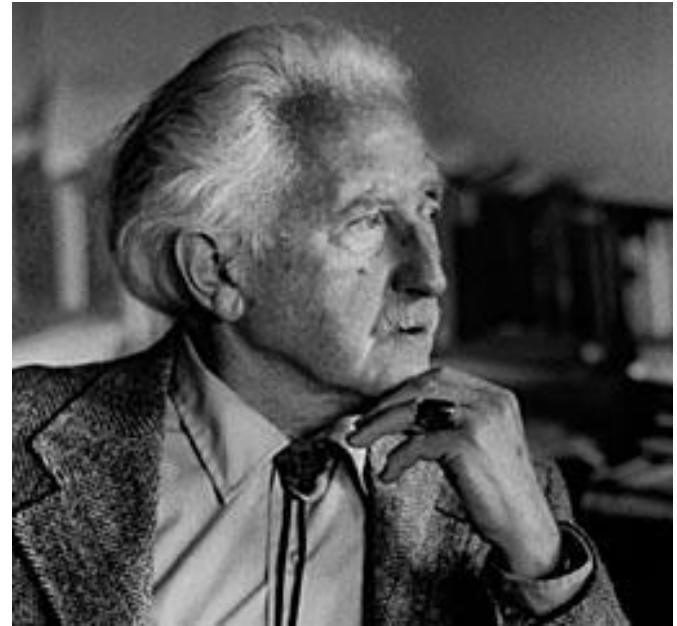
# FREUD'S ID, EGO, SUPEREGO

Freud used the Id, Ego, and Superego to try to explain how the mind functions and personality is shaped

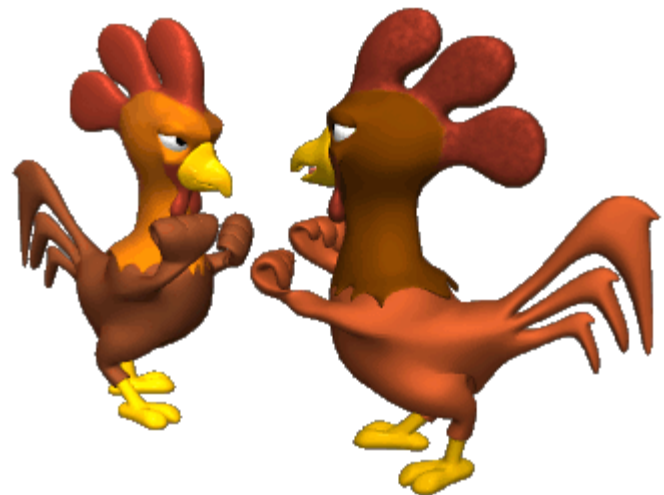




# Erik Erikson



- A neo-Freudian
- Worked with Anna Freud
- Thought our personality was influenced by our experiences with others.
- Stages of Psychosocial Development.
- Each stage centers on a social conflict.





## Erikson's Stage Theory in its Final Version

<i>Age</i>	<i>Conflict</i>	<i>Resolution or "Virtue"</i>	<i>Culmination in old age</i>
Infancy (0-1 year)	Basic trust vs. mistrust	Hope	Appreciation of interdependence and relatedness
Early childhood (1-3 years)	Autonomy vs. shame	Will	Acceptance of the cycle of life, from integration to disintegration
Play age (3-6 years)	Initiative vs. guilt	Purpose	Humor; empathy; resilience
School age (6-12 years)	Industry vs. Inferiority	Competence	Humility; acceptance of the course of one's life and unfulfilled hopes
Adolescence (12-19 years)	Identity vs. Confusion	Fidelity	Sense of complexity of life; merging of sensory, logical and aesthetic perception
Early adulthood (20-25 years)	Intimacy vs. Isolation	Love	Sense of the complexity of relationships; value of tenderness and loving freely
Adulthood (26-64 years)	Generativity vs. stagnation	Care	Caritas, caring for others, and agape, empathy and concern
Old age (65-death)	Integrity vs. Despair	Wisdom	Existential identity; a sense of integrity strong enough to withstand physical disintegration

# Cognitive Development



- It was thought that kids were just stupid versions of adults.
- Then came along **Jean Piaget**
- Kids learn differently than adults



Stage	Approximate Age	Characteristics
Sensorimotor	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begins to make use of imitation, memory, and thought.</li> <li>• Begins to recognize that objects do not cease to exist when they are hidden.</li> <li>• Moves from reflex actions to goal-directed activity.</li> </ul>
Preoperational	2-7 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gradually develops use of language and ability to think in symbolic form.</li> <li>• Able to think operations through logically in one direction.</li> <li>• Has difficulties seeing another person's point of view.</li> </ul>
Concrete operational	7-11 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to solve concrete (hands-on) problems in logical fashion.</li> <li>• Understands laws of conservation and is able to classify and seriate.</li> <li>• Understands reversibility.</li> </ul>
Formal operational	11-15 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to solve abstract problems in logical fashion.</li> <li>• Becomes more scientific in thinking.</li> <li>• Develops concerns about social issues, identity.</li> </ul>

# Schemas

Right now in your head,  
picture a model.



These 3  
probably fit into  
your concept  
(schema) of a  
model.



But does this  
one?

- Children view the world through schemas (as do adults for the most part).
- Schemas are ways we interpret the world around us.
- It is basically what you picture in your head when you think of anything.

# Conservation

- Conservation refers to the idea that a quantity remains the same despite changes in appearance and is part of logical thinking.



Click the boy to see kids trying to grasp conservation.

# Criticisms of Piaget

- Some say he underestimates the abilities of children.
- **Information-Processing Model** says children do not learn in stages but rather a gradual continuous growth.
- Studies show that our attention span grows gradually over time.



If I teach my 3 year  
that an animal with 4  
legs and a tail is a  
dog....

# Assimilation

- Incorporating new experiences into existing schemas.



What  
would he  
call this?



Or this?



# Accommodation

- Changing an existing schema to adopt to new information.



If I tell someone from the mid-west to picture their schema of the Bronx they may talk about the ghetto areas.



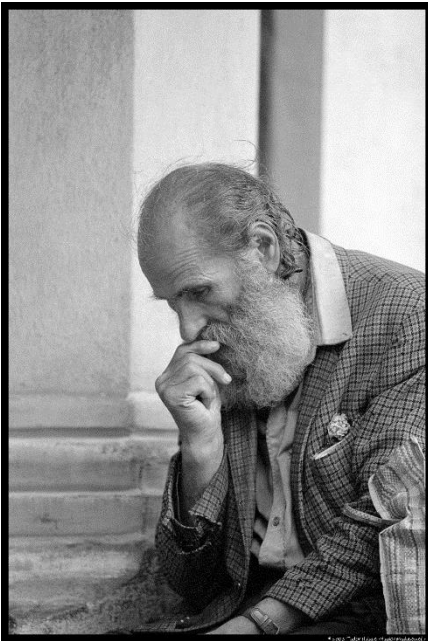
But if I showed them other areas of the Bronx, they would be forced to accommodate (change) their schema to incorporate their new information.



# Types of Intelligence

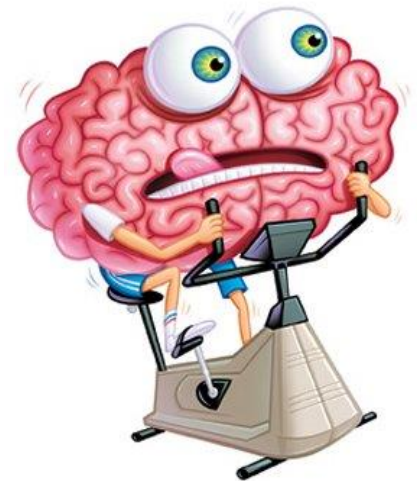
## Crystallized Intelligence

- Accumulated knowledge.
- Increases with age.

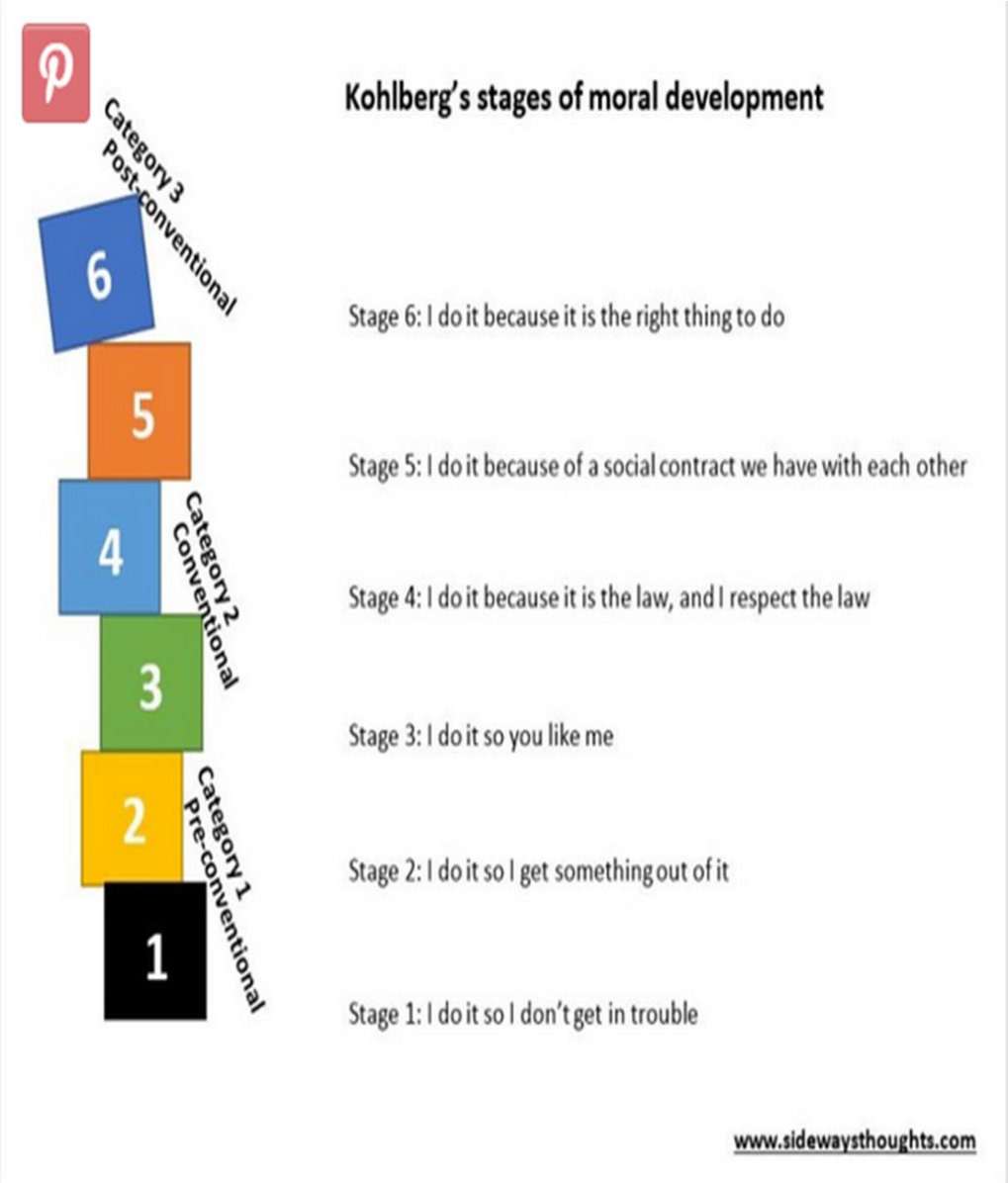


## Fluid Intelligence

- Ability to solve problems quickly and think abstractly.
- Peaks in the 20's and then decreases over time.



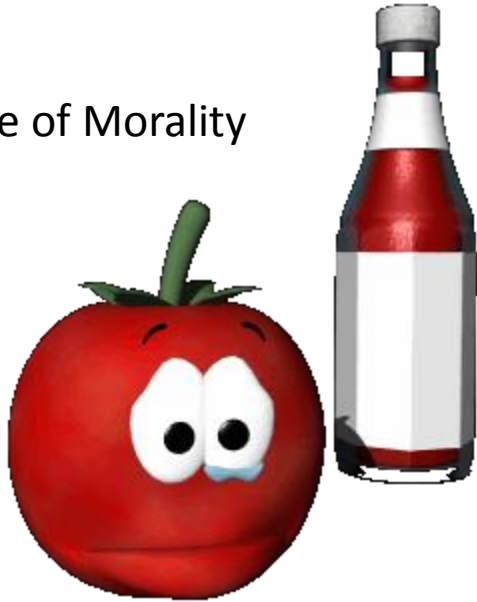
# Three Stage Theory by Lawrence Kohlberg!!!



# Moral Development

# Criticisms of Kohlberg

Heinz Example of Morality



- Carol Gilligan pointed out that Kohlberg only tested boys.
- Boys tend to have more absolute value of morality.
- Girls tend to look at situational factors.