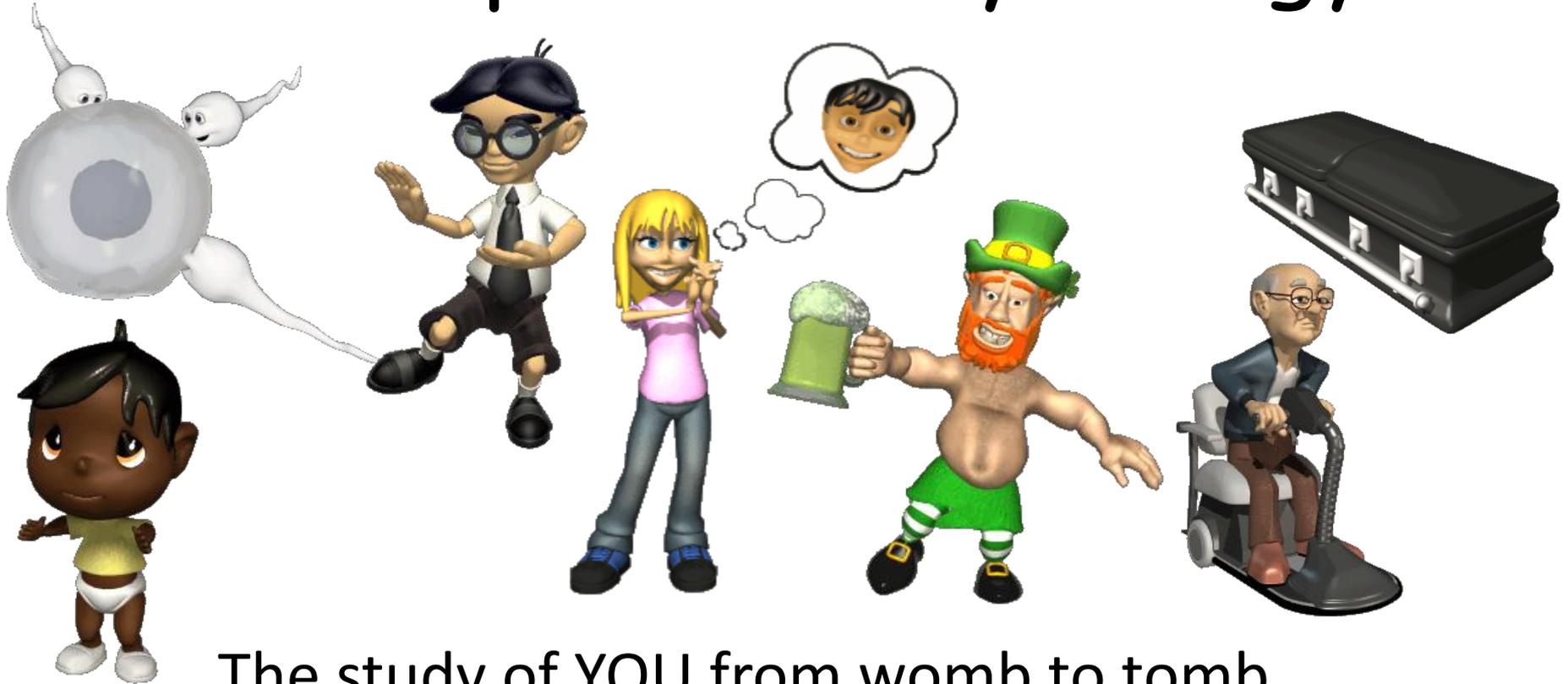


Developmental Psychology



The study of YOU from womb to tomb.

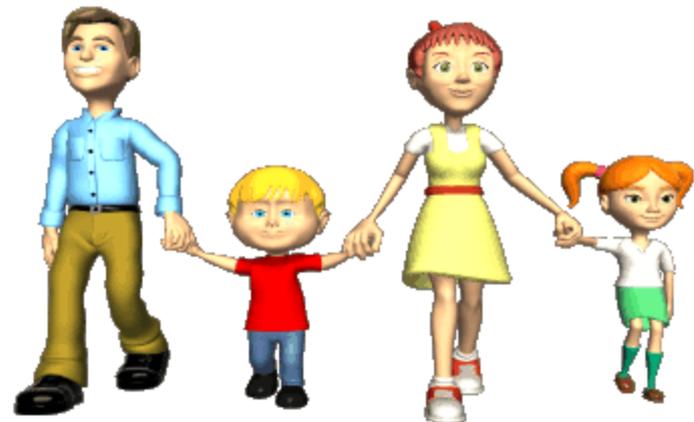
We are going to study how we change physically, socially, cognitively and morally over our lifetimes.

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 6th 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.

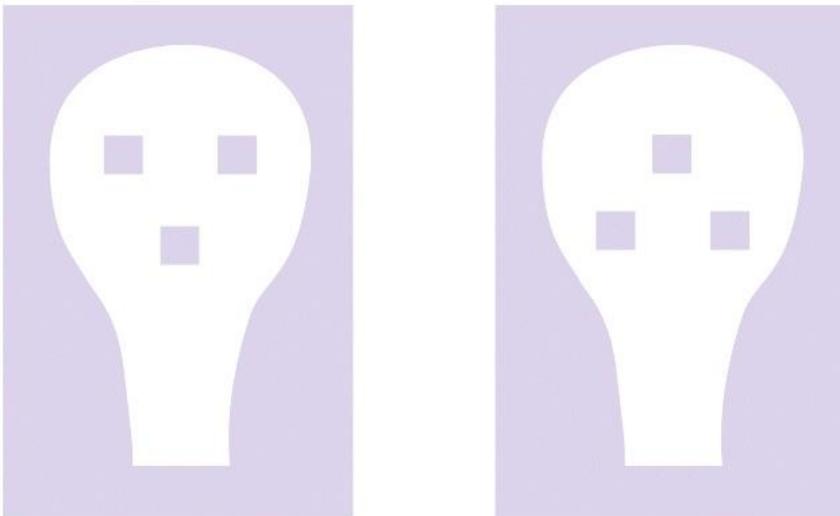


Teratogens

- 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.



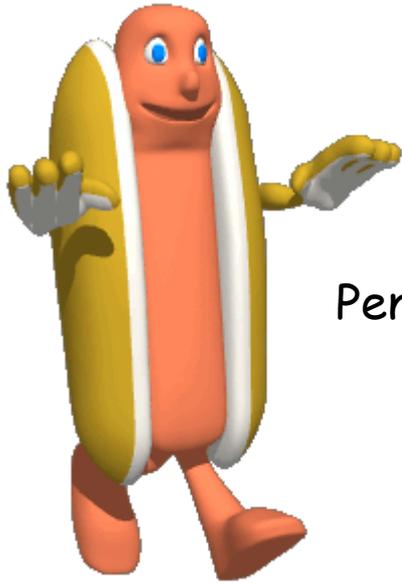
Reflexes

Click on pictures to see clips of reflexes.

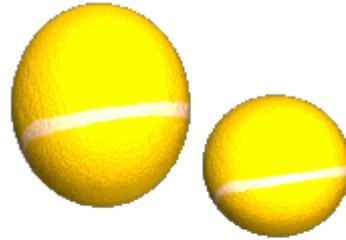
- Inborn automatic responses.
- Rooting
- Sucking
- Grasping
- Moro
- Babinski



Primary Sexual Characteristics



Penis

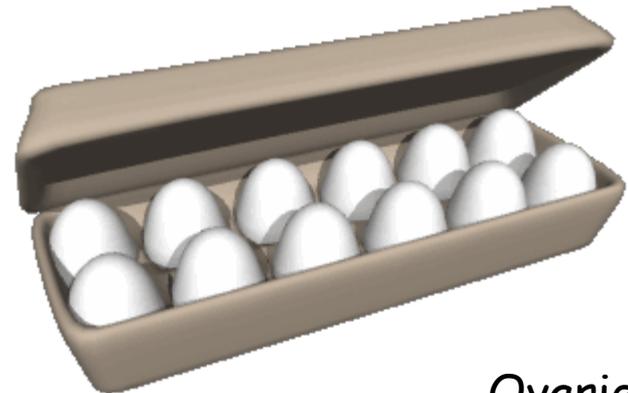


Testes

- Body structures that make reproduction possible.



Vagina

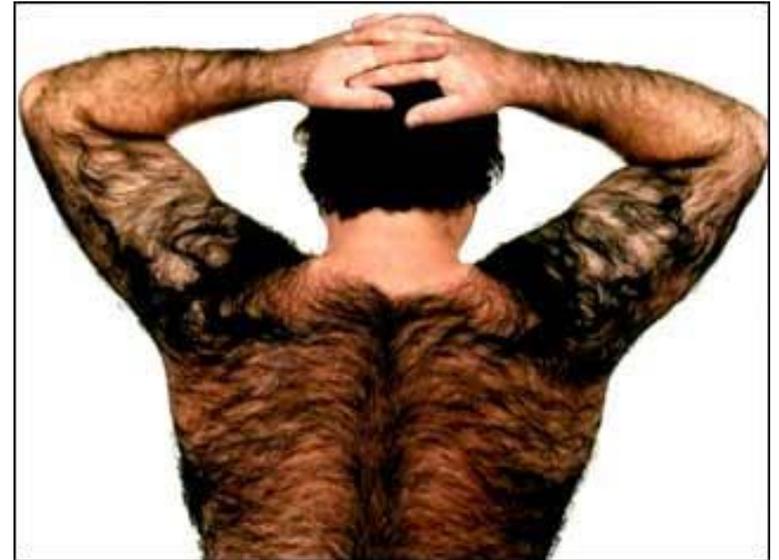


Ovaries

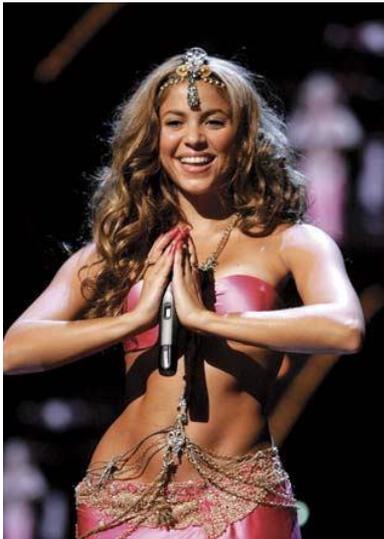
Secondary Sexual Characteristics

- 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

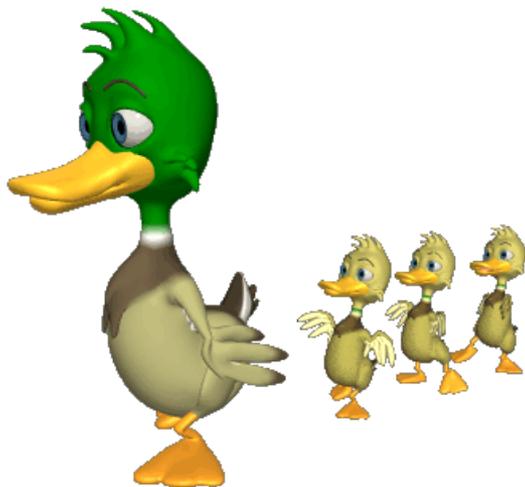
- Up until about a year, infants do not mind strange people (maybe because everyone is strange to them).
- At about a year, infants develop **stranger anxiety**.
- Why do you think it starts at about a year?



Attachment

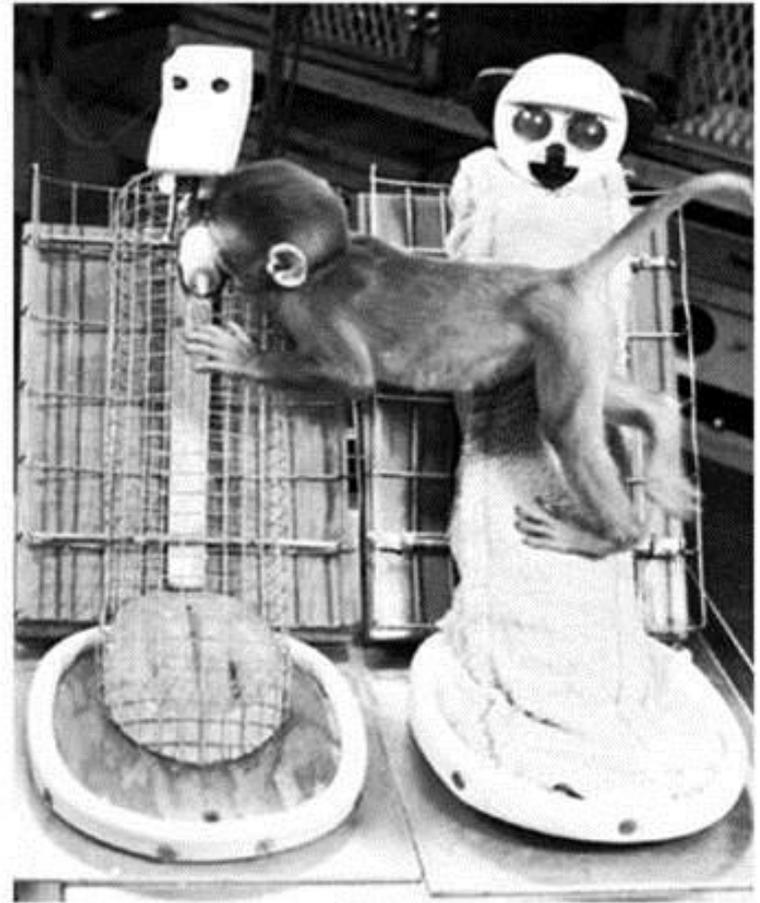


- The most important social construct an infant must develop is attachment (a bond with a caregiver).
- Lorenz discovered that some animals form attachment through imprinting.



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.

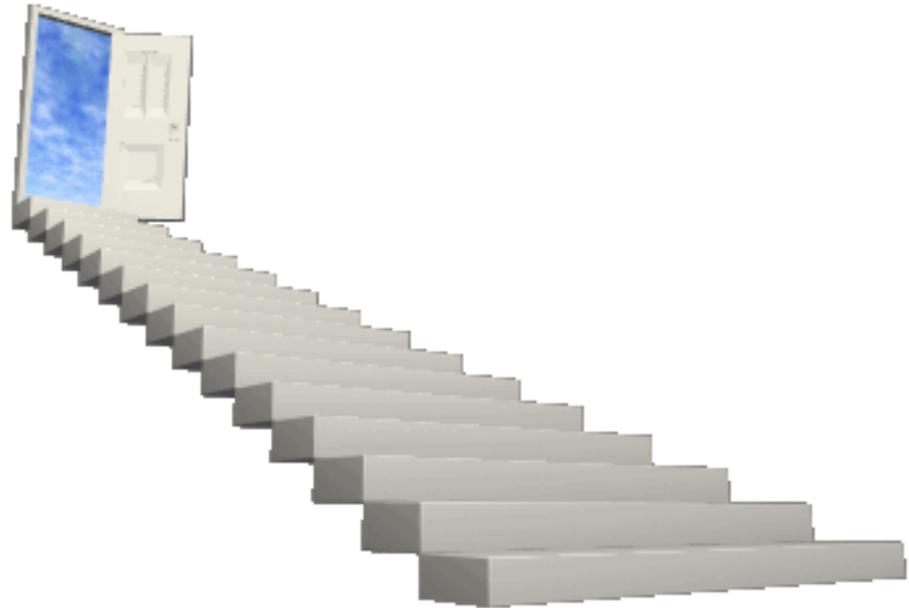
Parenting Styles

- Authoritarian Parents
- Permissive Parents
- Authoritative Parents



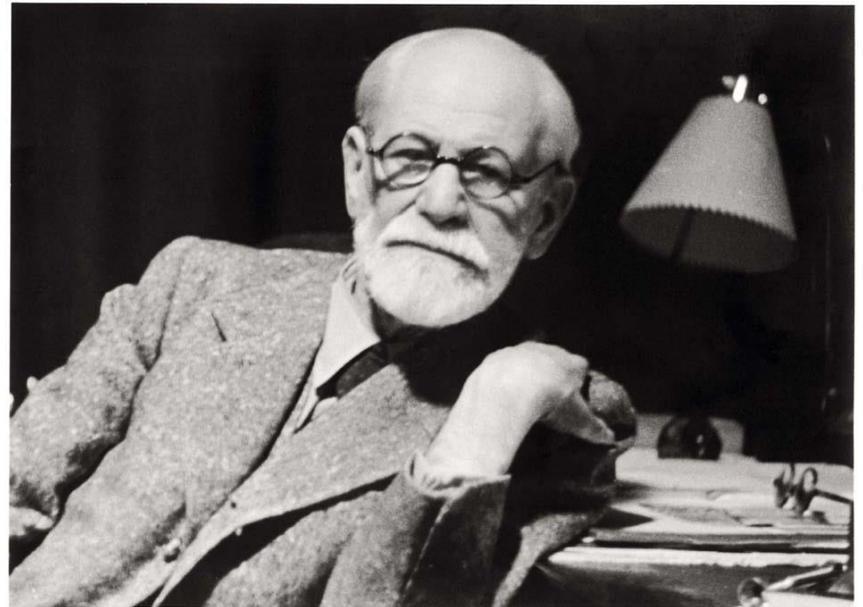
Stage Theorists

- 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.**

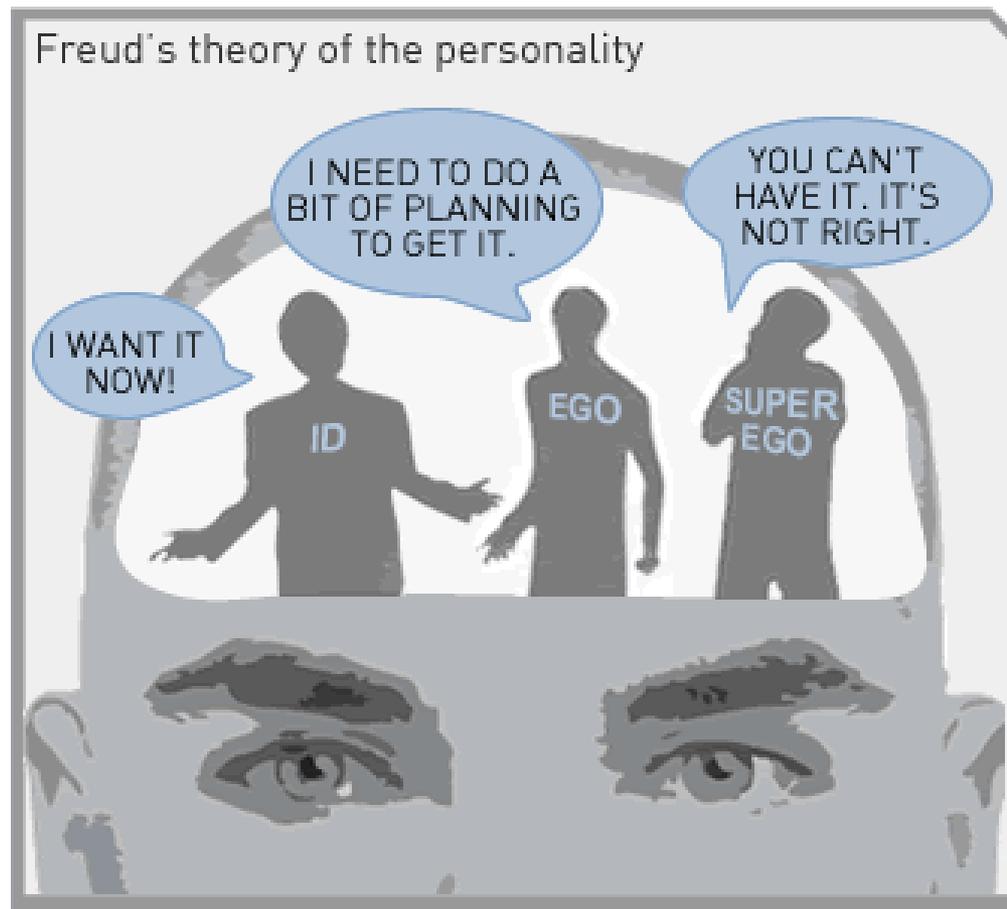


Freud's psychosexual developmental theory

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

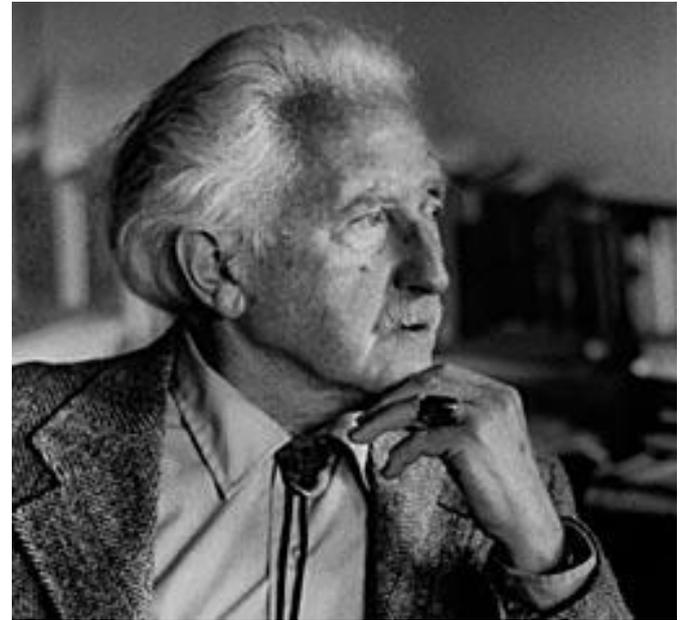
FREUD'S ID, EGO, SUPEREGO

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

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.

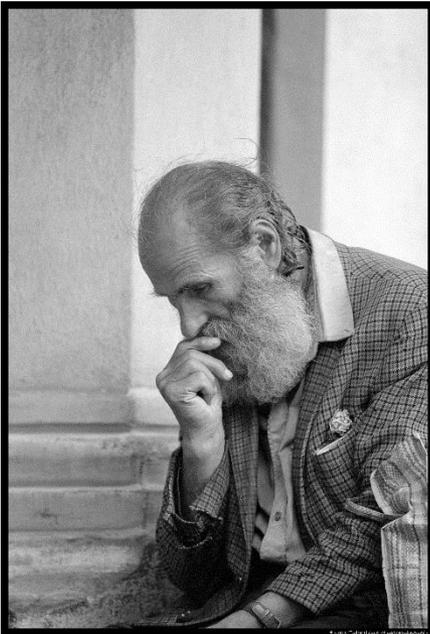


But if I showed them other areas of the Bronx, they would be forced to accommodate (change) their schema to incorporate their new information.

Types of Intelligence

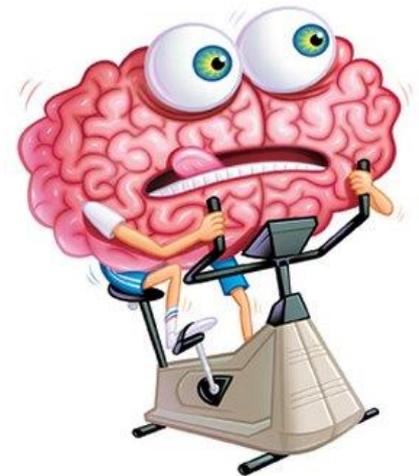
Crystallized Intelligence

- Accumulated knowledge.
- Increases with age.

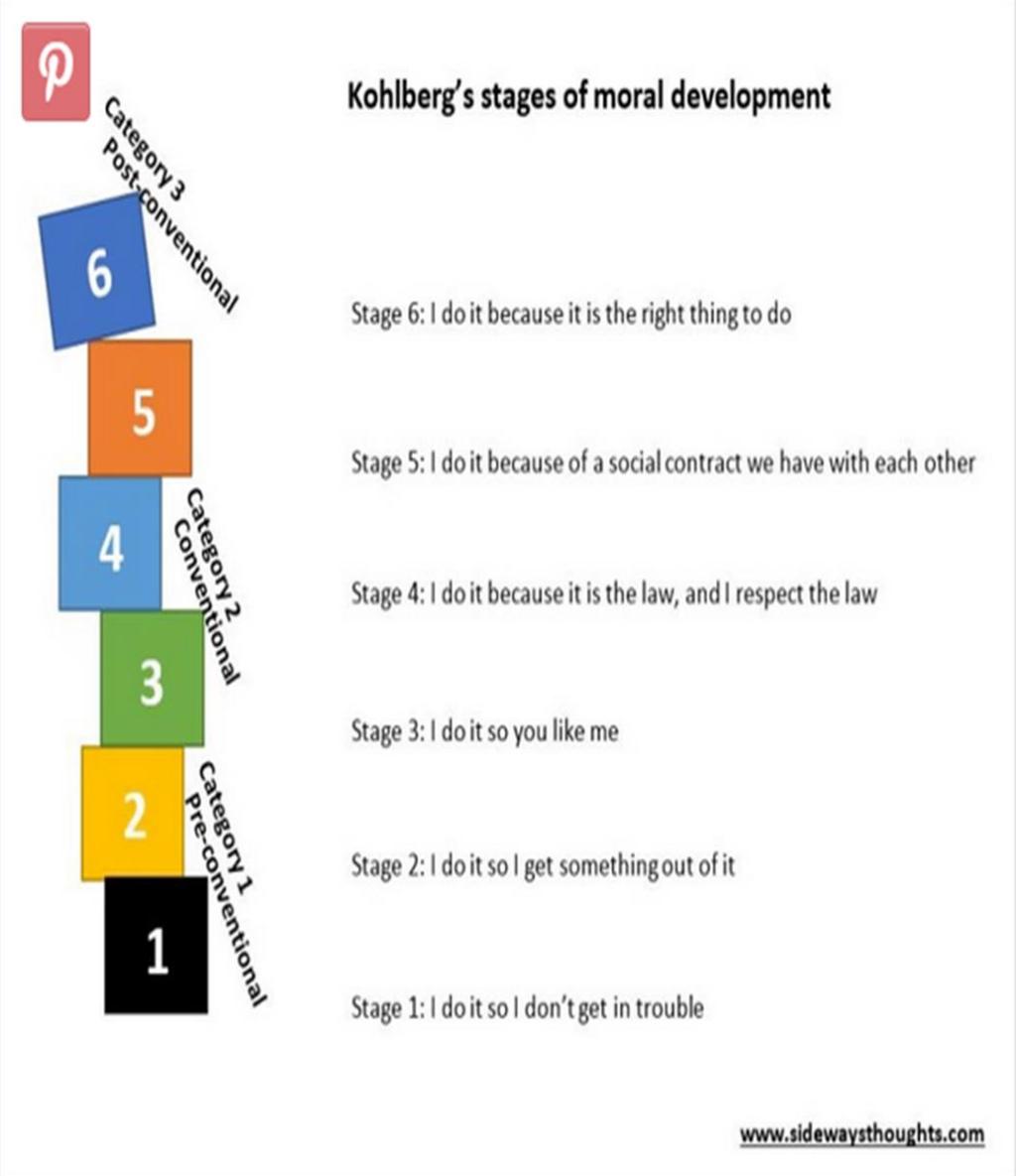


Fluid Intelligence

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



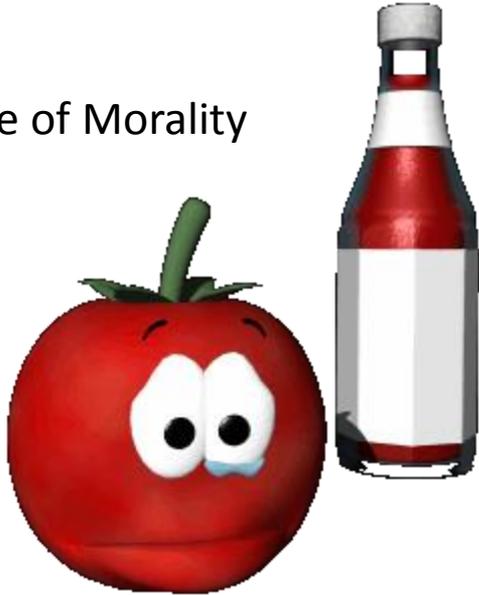
Three Stage Theory by Lawrence Kohlberg!!!



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.