4 main theorists for exam

1. Erik Erikson: Dealt with biopsychosocial stages of development. Discussed resolved and unresolved stages. Spans birth to death.

Stages of development:

1. Trust vs. mistrust: spans birth to 1.5 years old: Child develops trust by trusting self and others by being nurtured and loved. If there is not trust, child will develop mistrust which will be the unresolved issue.

B. Autonomy vs. shame and doubt: spans: 1.5 to 3 years old: autonomy: developed through gaining motor and verbal skills. Unresolved issue stage: less confident, shame and doubt will develop.

C. Initiative vs guilt: 3 to 6: resolved issue: comes away with Initiative or curiosity about the world and begins to explore new spaces. Unresolved issue: develops if the child is not permitted to take Initiative the child feels guilty and fearful.

D. Industry vs inferiority: spans 7 to 11 years old: industry deals with school performance which is critical in assisting the child having mastery over tasks. The unresolved issue: inferiority: child will feel inferior to peers, will feel incompetent.

E. Identity vs role confusion: spans 12 to 17 years old. Identity refers to forming a while identity in who you are. Unresolved issue: identity diffusion: meaning adolescent develops role confusion. This may occur with gender identity, sexual orientation, and racial orientation.

F. Intimacy vs isolation: spans 19 to 35 years old: resolved stage one is able to come away with being able to form relationships, socially, occupationally, sexually. Unresolved stage: isolation meaning you fail to achieve intimacy in relationships

G. Generativity vs stagnation: spans 35 to 50 years old: generativity refers to the capacity of caring and you have concern for the next generation. Unresolved issue: stagnation meaning individual is self-indulgent and uncaring for others and does not care about the next generation.

H. Integrity vs despair: spans 50 years old to death: integrity develops when you look back at your life achievements and are satisfied. Unresolved stage: despair which refers to you look back at your life and have regrets, self-criticism.

1. Margaret Mahler: dealt with the process of separation individuation: attachment theory. Since she was a physician, her observations were more physical.
2. Autistic stage: newborn to one month old: infant is focused on self, incapable of vesting in others and is almost unresponsive to external stimuli. Does not see or hear very well.
3. Symbiotic stage: meaning two organisms working together as one for survival: 1 to 5 months: infant begins to come out of the autistic shell and begins to look outward. Infant feels unity with Mother and begins to understand Mother as separate being.
4. Process of separation individuation: has four stages
5. Differentiation: occurs from 6 to 9 months: infant begins to physically separate from caregiver: begins to crawl. Attention shifts from inward to outward.
6. Practicing: 9 to 14 months: start separating further: actively exploring and become more distant from Mother by walking.
7. Rapprochement: occurs from 14 months to two years: child desires to be independent by constantly walking away from Mother but returns to make sure Mother is still there: seek reassurance/love.
8. Object constancy: after 2 years: child has the capacity to recall the Mother despite physical absence: realize she is still there although they cannot see or hear her. Realizes Mother is separate from child.
9. Sigmund Freud: deals with psychoanalysis or long-term therapy: how past affects present situation. Three main category to know:

Structural theory: id, ego and super ego.

Id: pleasure principle: unconscious source of basic desires: eating, sexual

Psychosexual stages

Ego: reality principle: seeking to satisfy basic desires but you realize you must do then in socially acceptable ways.

Super ego: moral and ethical ability to choose right from wrong

Psychosexual stages: Way to remember stages: Orphan Annie Was a Pretty Little Girl.

Oral stage: orphan. Occurs form birth to 1 year old: mouth is main source of gratification in order to survive.

Anal stage: Annie. 1 year to 3 years: child gains control over bowel movements. Toilet training occurs. Gains more control over their environment.

Phallic stage: Pretty. 3 to 6 years old: sexual stage. Child is curious about their sexual organs and child may explore other children which is normal behavior.

Latency stage: Little. 6 to puberty: basic desires are repressed and must be expressed in socially acceptable ways.

Genital stage: Girl. Puberty and forward: no longer drive by instant gratification only. Adults have relationships and other responsibilities.

Fixated personality types: unresolved psychosexual stages

Oral personality: person will be infantile: demanding, dependent on others.

Anal personality: needs to control everything, rigid, inflexible.

Phallic personality: sexual personality. Exploit others sexually. Disregard for other needs or their concerns.

1. John Piaget: dealt with cognitive development with children which coincides with educational level.
2. Sensory motor stage: occurs from birth to 2 years: no object permanence—can only rely on senses to assess situations. Lack language.

B. Preoperational stage: 2 years to 7 years: preschool years: egocentric thought and language: cannot take other perspectives. Only concerns with absolutes.

C. Concrete operational stage: 7 to 11 years: begin to think logically, can solve conservation tasks. Can solve simple logically equation.

D. Formal operational stage: 11 and onward: ability to think abstractly: can think abstractly and hypothetically