Chapter in Perspective

- From the moment of conception until the moment of death, we change physically, cognitively, and psychosocially.
- **Lifespan developmental psychology** is concerned with…

Basic Issues in Developmental Psychology

- **Nature vs. nurture?**
- **Behavior genetics:**
Basic Issues in Developmental Psychology

- Longitudinal studies:
- Cross-sectional studies:

![Diagram of longitudinal vs. cross-sectional studies]

Basic Issues in Developmental Psychology

- Sequential studies:
  - Cohorts or cohort groups:
  - Cohort design:

Development in Infancy

- Newborns enter the world equipped with several reflexes.
- The rooting reflex:
- The palmar or grasp reflex:
- The Moro reflex:
- The Babinski reflex:
Some additional characteristics of infants and newborns:

Maturation:

Before birth, the brain develops at an amazing rate:

Precocious babies:

The Bayley Scales of Infant Development:
Three types of temperament in young children have been identified: easy, slow-to-warm-up, and difficult.

Determining temperament:

Freud’s Psychosexual Stages of Development:

Erik Erikson:
- Psychosocial crises

Erikson’s psychosocial crises for childhood include:
- Basic trust versus basic mistrust
- Autonomy versus shame and doubt
- Initiative versus guilt and
- Industry versus inferiority

Attachment:

Studies of young monkeys conducted by Harry and Marguerite Harlow indicated that attachment was determined by contact comfort, rather than by the presence of food.
Psychosocial Development in Childhood

- John Bowlby’s ethological theory of attachment stresses the adaptiveness of attachment.
- Bowlby believes attachment…
- Determining attachment style:
  - Mary Salter Ainsworth
  - 3 types of attachment:

Psychosocial Development in Childhood

- Daycare:
  - Attachment:
  - Benefits?
  - Function:

Psychosocial Development in Childhood

- Peer group:
  - Benefits:
  - Drawbacks:
Jean Piaget proposed that cognitive development progresses through a series of qualitative stages. Processes by which children gain new knowledge:

- **Assimilation:**
- **Accommodation:**

**Sensorimotor stage** (birth to age 2):
- Object permanence:
- Mental representation:

**Preoperational stage** (ages 2 to 7):
- Symbolic representation:
- Egocentrism:

**Concrete operational stage** (ages 7 to 11):
Piaget demonstrated that preoperational children do not grasp the principle of conservation.

A stage theory of moral development was proposed by Lawrence Kohlberg. The three major levels of morality are:

- Preconventional:
  - conventional role conformity:
  - autonomous moral principles:

In contemporary U.S. society, no single event marks the passage from childhood to adulthood. Children experience an extended period of adolescence, which lasts roughly from age 12 to age 20.

Physical Changes:

- Pubescence:
- Puberty:
- Secular trend:
Adolescence

• Primary sex characteristics:
• Secondary sex characteristics:

Adolescence

• Piaget's final stage of intellectual development, the **formal operational stage**.
• This stage is characterized by:

Adolescence

• Adolescent thought patterns:
• Personal fable:
• Imaginary audience:
Adolescence
- Erikson’s fifth psychosocial crisis deals with identity versus identity confusion.

Adolescence
- Identity Formation:
  - Identity achievement
  - Frustrations of this stage of development may cause...
  - Foreclosure:
  - Negative identity:
  - Identity diffusion:
  - Moratorium:
  - Peer groups:

Adolescence
- Family attitudes…
- Family relations…
- Personal commitments:
Early Adulthood

- **Early adulthood** lasts roughly 20 years, from approximately age 20 until age 40.
- Characteristics of early adulthood:

**Intellectual abilities during adulthood…**
- K. Warner Schaie conducted cohort studies to determine…
- His results indicated that most people…

Even though Schaie does not believe that a decline begins until late adulthood, others disagree and suggest that intellectual abilities continually decline as a person grows older.
- **Fluid intelligence:**
Early Adulthood

- A second type of intelligence, crystallized intelligence, appears to increase throughout life.
- Crystallized intelligence:
- Emotional intelligence:

Early Adulthood

- According to Erikson, early adulthood is characterized by the psychosocial crisis of intimacy versus isolation.
- Important decisions during this stage:
  - Marriage:
  - Children:

Early Adulthood

- Diana Baumrind has found that 77% of parents use one of three parenting styles:
  - authoritarian,
  - authoritative, or
  - permissive.
Early Adulthood

- Career development:

Middle Adulthood

- Middle adulthood encompasses the period from approximately age 40 to age 65.
  - Physical changes:
    - Presbyopia
    - Presbycusis
    - Other physical changes:
  - Intelligence:

Middle Adulthood

- Midlife crisis:
Middle Adulthood

- Erikson believes that during our early forties we face the crisis of **generativity versus stagnation**.
- To be generative is...
- **Empty nest syndrome:**
  - Boomerang Children:

Late Adulthood

- **Late adulthood** is the period from approximately age 65 until death.
- Ability or performance in elderly people...
- Hence researchers distinguish between the young-old and the old-old.
  - Young-old
  - Old-old
- Physical declines:

Late Adulthood

- **Dementia:**
  - One form of dementia, **Alzheimer's disease:**
Although longer life expectancies are a relatively new phenomenon in the United States, some areas of the world—Peru, Pakistan, the former Soviet Union, Japan, and Iceland—are famous for the longevity of their inhabitants.

These people seem to share four characteristics:

a)
b)
c)
d)
Late Adulthood

- Ageism:

Late Adulthood

- The psychosocial crisis of integrity versus despair occurs during late adulthood.
- Keys to a successful retirement: