

Developmental Psychology

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Developmental Psychology

Examines :

Cognitive , social, sexual, moral and physical

changes that occur as we age.

1- Cognitive development:-

Cognitive development refers to how a person

perceives, thinks, and understand his or her

world

Piaget's Stage Model:

Jean Piaget. Piaget's cognitive stages refer to four different stages—

sensorimotor,

preoperational,

concrete operations, and

formal operations—

- The brain builds schemas (or *schemata*), which are organized patterns of thought and action.

1- stage (1): sensorimotor stage:

(from birth to about age 2)

During this stage, infants interact with and learn about their environments by relating their sensory experiences (such as hearing and seeing) to their motor actions (mouthing and grasping).

• Object permanence refers to the understanding that objects or events continue to exist even if they can no longer be heard, touched, or seen.



With doggie in sight, infant tries to touch it.



With doggie hidden, infant acts as if there is no doggie.

2- Preoperational Stage

(from about 2 to 7 years old)

During this stage, children learn to use symbols, such as words or mental images, to solve simple problems and to think or talk about things that are not present.

Egocentric thinking refers to seeing and thinking of the world only from his/her viewpoint and having difficulty appreciating someone else's viewpoint

3- The concrete operations stage (from about 7 to 11 years)

- ✘ During this stage,
- ✘ children can perform a number of logical mental operations on concrete objects (ones that are physically present)



During the concrete stage, children learn to sort objects by both size and color.

4- The formal operations stage (from about 12 years old through adulthood):

- ✘ During this stage, adolescents and adults develop the ability to think about and solve abstract problems in a logical manner.

2-Erikson's Psychosocial Development

- × Erik Erikson believed that personality develops through confronting a series of **eight major psychosocial stages**, ***each of which involves a different "crisis"*** (i.e., conflict) over *how we view ourselves in relation to other people and the world.*

stages	stage	period	Important Events	Out come
Stage (1)	Trust versus Mistrust	(first year)	Feeding	Basic sense of safety
Stage (2)	Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt	1 to 3 years.	Toilet Training	Will
Stage (3)	Initiative versus Guilt	Early childhood 3 to 5 years	Exploration	Confidence in oneself
Stage (4)	Industry versus Inferiority	Middle and Late childhood-5 to 12 years.	School	Adequacy in basic social and intellectual skills

stages	stage	period	Important Events	Out come
Stage (5)	Identity versus Role Confusion	Adolescence.(12-19)	Social Relationships	Comfortable sense of self as person
Stage (6)	Intimacy vs. isolation	Early adulthood (20–39)	Relationships	love
Stage (7)	Generativity versus Stagnation	Middle adulthood (40–64)	Work and Parenthood	care
Stage (8)	Integrity vs.despair	Late adulthood (65+)	Reflection on Life	Wisdom

3-Freud's psychosexual stages

There are five different developmental periods—oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital stages— during which the individual seeks pleasure from different areas of the body that are associated with sexual feelings.

1- Oral Stage:

- ✘ **Period: Early** infancy—first 18 months of life.
- ✘ Infant's pleasure seeking is centered on the mouth.

2- Anal Stage:

- × **Period: Early infancy— 1½ to 3 years.**
- × **Infant's pleasure seeking is centered on the anus and its functions of elimination.**

3- Phallic Stage:

- ✘ **Period: Early childhood— 3 to 6 years.**
- ✘ infant's pleasure seeking is centered on the
genitals.

4-Latency Stage

- ✘ **Period: Middle** and late childhood— from 6 to puberty.
- ✘ The latency stage, which lasts from about **age 6 to puberty**, is a time when the child represses sexual thoughts and engages in nonsexual activities, such as developing social and intellectual skills.

5- Genital Stage:

- ✘ **Period: Puberty** through adulthood.
- ✘ The genital stage lasts from **puberty** through adulthood and is a time when the individual has renewed sexual desires that he or she seeks to fulfill through relationships with members of the opposite sex.

4-Moral development:

Kohlberg explained the development of moral reasoning in terms of three levels

- ✘ Level 1 preconventional
- ✘ The preconventional level, which represents Kohlberg's lowest level of moral reasoning, has two stages.
- ✘ At stage 1, moral decisions are based primarily on fear of punishment.
- ✘ at stage 2, moral reasoning is guided most by Reward.

Level 2 conventional

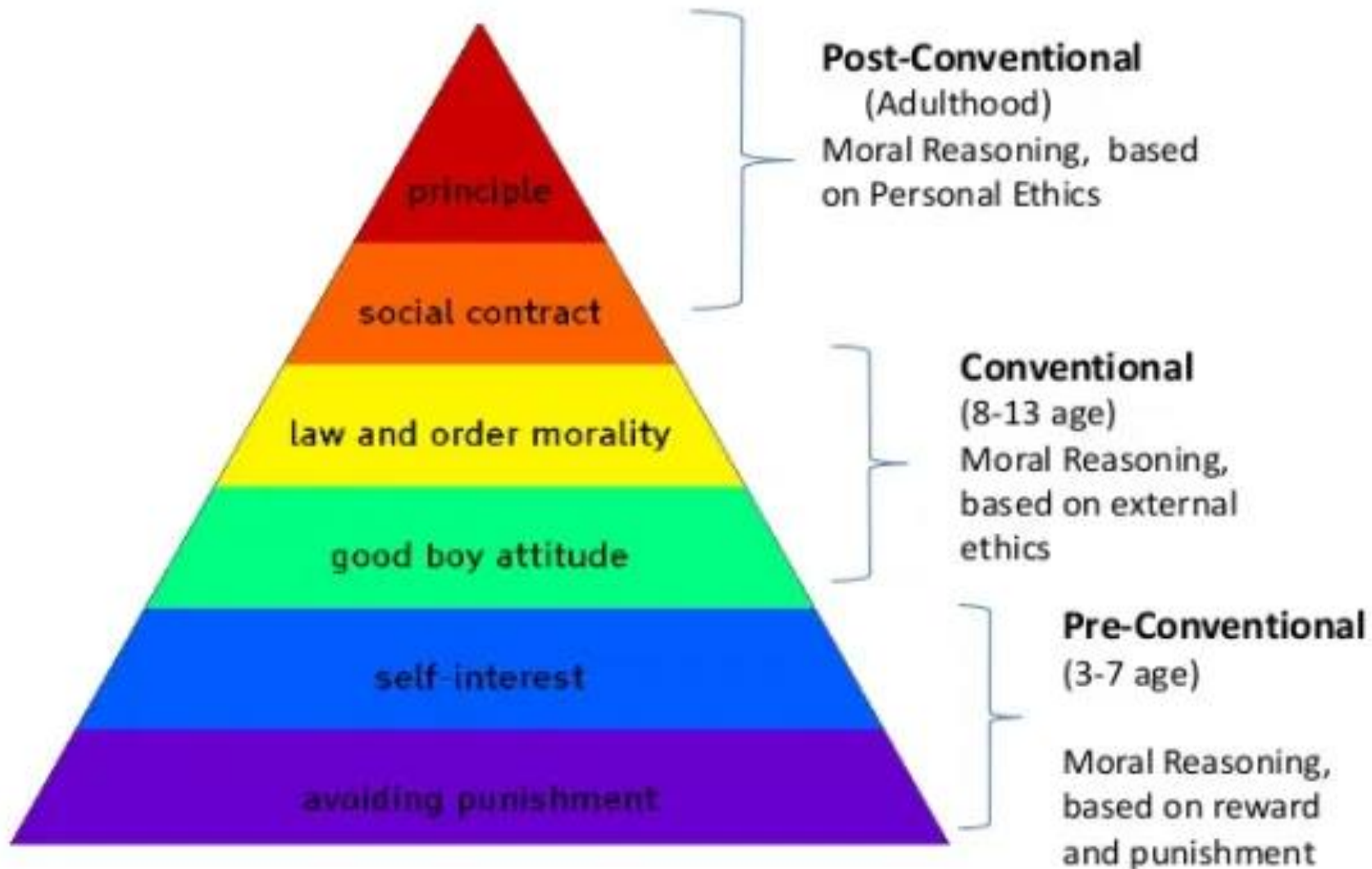
- ✘ The conventional level, which represents an intermediate level of moral reasoning, also has two stages.
- ✘ At stage 3, moral decisions are guided most by conforming to the standards of others we value;
- ✘ at stage 4, moral reasoning is determined most by conforming to laws of society.

Level 3 postconventional

- ✘ The postconventional level, which represents the highest level of moral reasoning.

At stage 5, moral decisions are guided most by balance between human rights and laws of society.

at stage 6, moral reasoning is determined most by Ethical and principle



5- Physical development

Prenatal development

- The prenatal period extends from conception to birth and lasts about 266 days (around nine months).
- It consists of three successive phases: the germinal(1st 2 w), embryonic(2-6 w), and fetal stages (6 w till birth).

Prenatal Period: Three Stages

1. Germinal Stage



2. Embryonic Stage



3. Fetal Stage



postnatal development

5 stages

1- Infancy

birth to 2 years

2-Early childhood

2-6 years

3-Later childhood

6- Puberty

4- adolescence

puberty -18 years

5- Adulthood:

18 years- death

6-Emotional development

- social smiling (age 4–6 weeks);
- anger, surprise, and sadness (age 3–4 months)
- fear (age 5–7 months);
- shame and shyness (age 6–8 months);
- and contempt and guilt (age 24 months)



(joy)



(sadness)



(disgust)



(anger)



(interest)



(fear)

Thank you