

Developmental Psychology



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Prenatal Development



- Development begins before birth
- Yolk sac, amniotic sac
- Placenta, umbilical cord

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The Fetal Stage



- Begins around the ninth week and continues until birth
- Normal gestation (270–280 days)
- Weight gain, movement, viability

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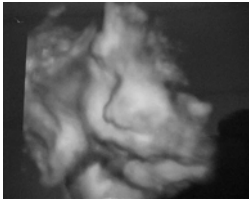
Prenatal Detection



- Amniocentesis
- Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- Ultrasound imaging

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3-D Imaging



- Using position sensors attached to a probe, the doctor conducts a freehand scan
- A computer takes this information and creates a 3-D image of the fetus

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Threats to Prenatal Development



- Poor maternal nutrition
- Spina bifida
- Rubella
- Down syndrome
- Smoking

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Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)

What can alcohol do to
an unborn fetus?

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Artwork by FAS students



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Other Features of FAS

- Difficulties with social interaction
- Epileptic seizures
- Changes in facial appearance and expression



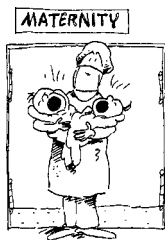
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Sociological Problems

- Disrupted school experience
- Inappropriate sexual behavior
- Alcohol and drug problems
- Trouble with the law
- Difficulty caring for themselves and their kids
- Homelessness

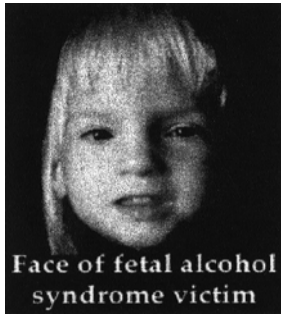
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Maternal Drug Use



- Recreational drugs
- Born “hooked”
(cocaine, heroin)
- Over-the-counter
drugs

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Should Pregnant Women Drink?

- 8.5 drinks per week at most
- One drink a day is probably OK
- FAS occurs mostly when the mother is an alcoholic
- Binge drinking a real concern



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The Best Advice



- Pregnant women should use the safest option—abstain from drinking during pregnancy

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Maternal Disease



- Genital herpes
- AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)

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The Birth Process



- Effacement
- Dilation
- Contractions

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Delivery



- Clearing the airway
- Cutting the umbilical cord
- Measurements
- Identification
- APGAR

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Premature Infants



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Perceptual Development



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Sensory Abilities



- Facial recognition develops as early as one month old; depth perception develops at about six months
- “Visual cliff”
- Newborns can hear many sounds
- Newborns also taste and smell

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Motor Development



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Prone, Lifts Head



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Prone, Chest Up, Arms Supported



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Rolls Over



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Bears Weight on Legs



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Sits Without Support



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Stands with Assistance



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Pulls Self to Stand



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Walks By Holding on to Furniture



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Stands Well Alone



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Walks Well Alone



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Walks Up Steps



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Temperament

- The characteristic moods of a child
- Types of temperament (happy, slow to warm up, difficult)
- Jerome Kagan



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Emotional Development

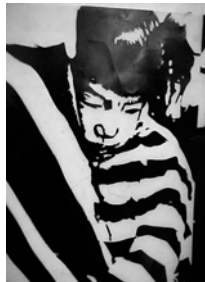
- Attachment: the close bonding between infant and caregiver
- The mother is primary
- Behaviorist ideas



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Separation Anxiety

- Emotional distance caused when infants are separated from their mothers
- Seems to peak between 14 and 18 months



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Why Do Infants Develop These Attachments?



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The Harlows



- Harry and Margaret Harlow's studies using rhesus monkeys (1962)
- Substitute or surrogate mothers

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The Surrogate Mother



- The experiment: "contact comfort"
- The wire "mother" vs. the terrycloth "mother"
- The findings

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Other Theories/Ainsworth



- Ainsworth contended that attachment emerges out of a complex interplay between mother and child
- Sensitivity
- Difficult children

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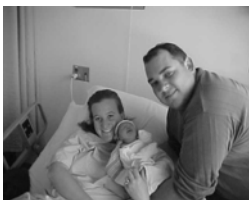
Day Care and Attachment Theory



- 53% of U.S. moms work outside the home
- Working instead of staying home with one's child: Is it harmful to a child's development?
- Day care and preschool

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Freud's Stages of Development



- Oral: ages 0–2
- Anal: ages 2–3
- Phallic: ages 3–6
- Latent: ages 7–12
- Genital: puberty through adulthood

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The Oral Stage



- Ages: birth through two years
- The pleasure principle
- The infant focuses on the mouth

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The Anal Stage



- Ages: 18 months–3 years
- Toilet training
- An infant's pleasure centers around the functions of elimination

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The Phallic Stage

- Ages 3–6
- Awareness of physical differences between boys and girls
- Boys' sexual interest develops and focuses on the mother
- The infant's pleasure seeking focuses on the genitals



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The Latent Stage

- Age six through puberty
- Sexual thoughts repressed
- Social and intellectual development outweigh sexual interest



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The Genital Stage

- Ages: puberty throughout adulthood
- Sexual desires rekindled, forming relationships
- Rebelling against rules/authority



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Adolescence



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Before 1850



- The concept of adolescence didn't exist
- Children were dressed and treated as "miniature adults"
- "Seen and not heard"

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Anna Freud's Observations



- Adolescents are extremely egoistic, self-centered
- Capable at the same time of self-sacrifice
- Solitude vs. involvement
- Rebellion vs. submission

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Adolescence Is Like an Unfinished Portrait



- Initiation, rites of passage
- The end of adolescence is the beginning of adulthood
- Major adolescent changes

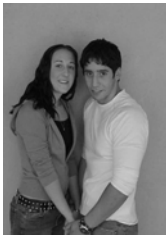
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Theories of Adolescence

- G. Stanley Hall (1904): Adolescence is a transitional stage in evolutionary development
- “Storm and stress”
- Margaret Mead: disagreed with Hall; culture is a major factor in determining the character of adolescence

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Havinghurst: Developmental Tasks



Tasks specific to adolescence:

- Appropriate relations with both sexes
- Achieving a masculine or feminine social role
- Emotional independence
- Values

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Havinghurst (cont.)



- Deciding on a vocation
- Developing better cognitive skills
- Becoming socially responsible
- Preparing for marriage and family

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Physical Development



- Puberty starts: around age 13 for boys, as early as nine or ten for girls
- Sexual maturation, Menarche/spermarche
- Weight/height increases

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Psychological Reactions to Growth



- Early development: An advantage?
- Gender differences
- Body image and depression

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Sexual Attitudes and Behavior



- Increased sexual awareness and activity
- Role of society
- Does sex education promote promiscuity?

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Sexually Transmitted Diseases



- Three million cases of STDs each year in the U.S.
- Fears about STDs/AIDS
- Preventive measures
- Abstinence

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Developmental Problems

- Asynchrony
- Anorexia nervosa
- Bulimia (gorging and purging)

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The Life Cycle



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Erik Erikson



- Freud believed personality was set by age five
- Erikson believed that personality continues to evolve
- Stages

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Erikson's Theory



- Eight stages in the life span
- Each stage presents a psychosocial crisis
- Personality is shaped by these crises

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Childhood Stages



- Trust vs. mistrust
- Autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- Industry vs. inferiority

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Trust vs. Mistrust



- The first year of life
- Meeting needs, learning to trust
- Not meeting needs leads to mistrust

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Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt



- Second year of life
- Toilet training and efforts to regulate a child's behavior
- Parents' reactions

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Initiative vs Guilt



- Ages 3–6: Finding independence from parents
- Children learn how to take the initiative
- Overcontrolling and/or overdemanding parents can cause guilt

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Industry vs. Inferiority

- The fourth stage: ages six to puberty
- Learning how to function in social situations
- Failure of socialization causes inferiority



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Identity vs. Role Confusion

- The fifth stage
- Adolescence
- “Who am I, and where am I going in my life?”



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Psychosocial Crises in Adulthood

- Intimacy vs. isolation
- Generativity vs. stagnation
- Integrity vs. despair



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Intimacy vs Isolation

- “Shall I share my life with someone else or live alone?”
- Social clocks
- Stress caused by timing



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Generativity vs. Stagnation

- Stage 7
- How stable is personality throughout the life cycle?
- Concern for the welfare of future generations
- Midlife crises



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Integrity vs. Despair

- Stage 8: The retirement years
- Research in this area is incomplete
- Ageism and stereotypes



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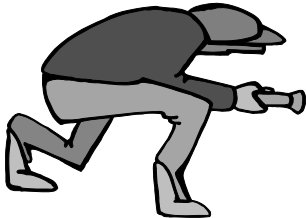
Moral Development/Kohlberg

- How children develop a sense of right and wrong
- Kohlberg borrowed from Piaget
- He focused on moral reasoning (three levels)



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Heinz's Dilemma



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Stages 1–2: Preconventional Level



- Stage 1: Punishment orientation
- Stage 2: Native reward orientation

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Stages 3–4: Conventional Level



- Stage 3: Good boy/good girl orientation
- Stage 4: Authority orientation

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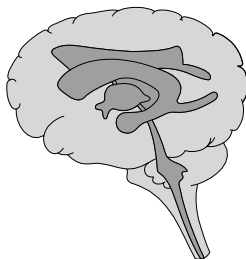
Stages 5–6: Post-conventional Level



- Stage 5: Social contract orientation
- Stage 6: Individual principles and conscience orientation

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Cognitive Development



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Jean Piaget



- Children are not “blank slates” or “empty vessels”
- Instead, children are like little scientists
- Observations of children’s minds

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Lessons Piaget Learned from Children



- Children taking IQ tests made similar errors
- Knowledge builds as children grow

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A Simple Experiment



- The principle of conservation (ages 5–7)
- Children under age five are egocentric
- By age seven, they recognize object permanence

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Stage 1: Sensorimotor



- Simple motor responses to sensory stimuli/no concept of object permanence
- Use of schemas

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Stage 2: Preoperational



- Ages 18 months to 7 years
- Exhibits egocentric thinking
- Lacks concept of conservation
- Uses symbols, words, and mental images

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Stage 3: Concrete Operations



- Ages 7 to 11
- Begins to understand the concept of conservation
- Still has some trouble with abstract ideas
- Classification

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Stage 4: Formal Operations



- Ages 11 to adult
- Understands abstract ideas and hypothetical situations
- Capable of logical thinking
- Nervous system connection

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Gender Roles



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Gender Roles



- Gender stereotypes
- Role and gender expectations
- Psychological differences between males and females

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Gender Roles

- Sets of behaviors that society considers appropriate for each sex
- Gender roles determine behavior



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Traditional Male Stereotypes

- Active, adventurous, ambitious, aggressive, competitive, dominant, outspoken, leadership, likes math and science, makes decisions easily, self-confident, takes a stand, stands up under pressure, not easily influenced

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Traditional Female Stereotypes

- Aware of other's feelings, considerate, creative, cries easily, devotes self to others, emotional, enjoys music and art, excitable in a crisis, feelings hurt easily, gentle, home-oriented, likes children, neat, needs approval, tactful

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Elements of Traditional Gender Stereotyping



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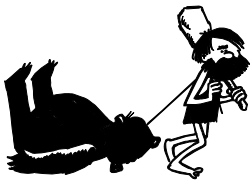


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Changing Standards



- Gender stereotypes are oversimplifications
- Gender roles are rooted in the past
- Changes in technology

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Sandra Bem's Research



- Androgynous: combining or confusing traditionally male and female traits
- Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI)

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Androgyny— Is It More Accepted Now?



- Adolescents have more choices as to how they define themselves
- Not all people agree

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Personality and Gender



- There are obvious biological and physical differences
- Personality
- Aggression: non-verbal vs. physical

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What Causes Aggression?



- Lower levels of serotonin
- Society encourages boys to be more aggressive than girls
- Communication issues

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Gender and Cognition



- Verbal skills vs. spatial/math
- Hyde & Linn study (1988)
- Very few cognitive differences between males and females

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Heredity vs. Environment



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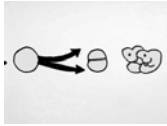
Nature vs. Nurture/Twin Studies



- Researchers can assess the importance of heredity vs. environment using “separated twin” studies
- Identical/monozygotic

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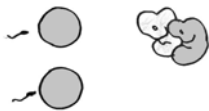
Identical Twins



- One sperm, one egg
- Share 100% of their genes
- Account for about one in 250 births

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Fraternal Twins



- Twice as common as identical twins
- Two eggs are released at once
- If both eggs are fertilized by separate sperm = two fetuses

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Fraternal Twin Studies

- Same environment
- Useful comparisons with identical twins

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Adoption Studies

- Assess the importance of heredity vs. environment
- Given up for adoption early in infancy and raised without having contact with their biological parents

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