

Lifespan Development

3 Major Issues

- Nature vs. Nurture
 - Prenatal Environment
 - Enriched Environment
 - Peer
 - Culture
- Continuity vs. Stages
 - Elevator vs. ladder
- Stability vs. Change

Genetics and Development

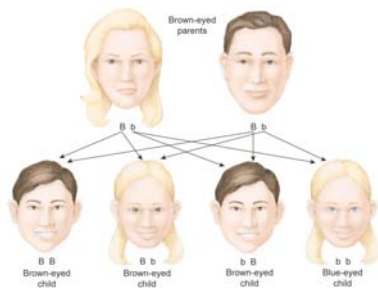
- Genetics - science of inherited traits
- DNA - molecule containing organism's genetic material
- Gene - section of DNA having same arrangement of chemical elements
 - dominant vs. recessive genes...



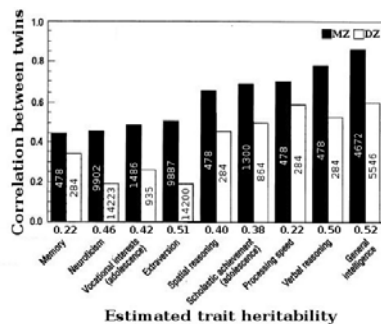
Genetics and Development

- Chromosome – the structures that hold our genes.
- The typical number of chromosomes in a human cell is 46 - two pairs of 23 - holding an estimated 25,000 genes. 23 chromosomes from mom & 23 from Dad
 - Chromosome disorders include *Down syndrome*, *Klinefelter's syndrome*, and *Turner's syndrome*, whereas genetic disorders include PKU, cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia, and Tay-Sachs disease.

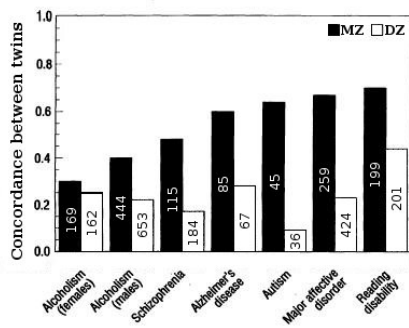
Eye Color and Genetics



Estimated Trait Heritability



Estimated Trait Heritability



Infant Reflexes

- Five reflexes for survival
 - stepping
 - grasping
 - Moro–startle
 - sucking
 - rooting
- Nervous system and healthy reflexes



Crawling to A Blur of Motion



- Motor milestones
 - raising head
 - rolling over
 - sitting up
 - crawling
 - walking

Temperament

- Temperament - behavioral characteristics established at birth
 - Easy
 - Difficult
 - Slow to warm up

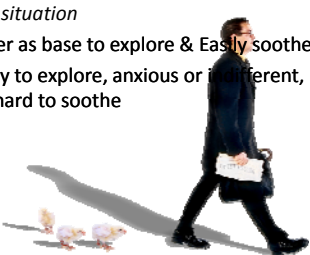


Gender Role Development

- Differences: Gender vs. Sex
- Semi-distinct role
- Sources of role definitions

Ainsworth's Strange Situation

- Attachment – bond between infant & caregiver
- Ainsworth's *strange situation*
 - Secure use mother as base to explore & Easily soothed
 - Insecure less likely to explore, anxious or indifferent, ignore mothers, hard to soothe
- Attachment styles
 - secure
 - avoidant
 - ambivalent
 - Disorganized



Definition of Secure Attachment

- Secure attachment is an enduring affective bond characterized by a tendency to seek and maintain proximity to a specific person, particularly when under stress.

• – Ainsworth and Bowlby

Characteristics of Secure Attachment

- Deep, long lasting, emotional attachment
- Influences mind, body, emotions, relationships, and values (Levy)
- Positive affect on self-esteem, independence, enduring relationships, empathy, compassion, and resiliency

Critical Aspect of Attachment

- Emotional Sensitivity
— appropriate parental emotional expression and reception.



Definition of
Attachment Disorder

Definition of
Attachment Disorder

- The inability to form loving, lasting intimate relationships

Avoidant

- Pseudo independence and self-sufficiency
- Rejects or avoids comforting
- Unaffected by close, intimate contacts

Ambivalent

- Cling, withdraw in unfamiliar environment
- Separation anxiety
- Rejects efforts to comfort, sooth

Disorganized

- Most serious form
- No consistent strategy for comfort-seeking
- Depression, motor-freezing, and disassociation

Attachment

- Secure vs. Insecure
- Secure = more prosocial, empathetic, socially competent as preschoolers.
- Adolescents - fewer problems, do better in school & more successful with peers.
- Strange Situation (Ainsworth)
 - Secure use mother as base to explore & Easily soothed
 - Insecure less likely to explore, anxious or indifferent, ignore mothers, hard to soothe

Harry Harlow's monkey

- Separation after birth
- Reared in isolation
- Introduced to other monkeys at 3 months, 6 months, & 2 years.
- Inability to form friendships or play with their peers
- Inability to perform sexually
- Inability to nurture infants – often brutal and violent

Parenting Styles

- Important Dimensions
 - Parental Responsiveness
 - Parental Demandingness
 - Psychological Control
- Styles
 - Authoritative
 - Authoritarian
 - Permissive
 - Indulgent
 - Indifferent

Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development

Approximate age	Stage	Description of Task
Infancy (1st year)	Trust vs. mistrust	If needs are dependably met, infants develop a sense of basic trust.
Toddler (2nd year)	Autonomy vs. shame and doubt	Toddlers learn to exercise will and do things for themselves, or they doubt their abilities.
Preschooler (3-5 years)	Initiative vs. guilt	Preschoolers learn to initiate tasks and carry out plans, or they feel guilty about efforts to be independent.
Elementary (6 years- puberty)	Competence vs. inferiority	Children learn the pleasure of applying themselves to tasks, or they feel inferior.

Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development

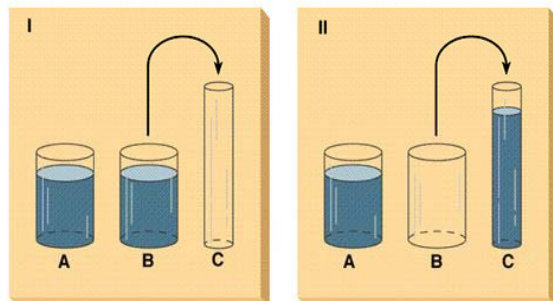
Approximate age	Stage	Description of Task
Adolescence (teens into 20s)	Identity vs. role confusion	Teenagers work at refining a sense of self by testing roles and then integrating them to form a single identity, or they become confused about who they are.
Young Adult (20's to early 40s)	Intimacy vs. isolation	Young adults struggle to form close relationships and to gain the capacity for intimate love, or they feel socially isolated.
Middle Adult (40s to 60s)	Generativity vs. stagnation	The middle-aged discover a sense of contributing to the world, usually through family and work, or they may feel a lack of purpose.
Late Adult (late 60s and up)	Integrity vs. despair	When reflecting on his or her life, the older adult may feel a sense of satisfaction or failure.

Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development

Typical Age Range	Description of Stage	Developmental Phenomena
Birth to nearly 2 years	<i>Sensorimotor</i> Experiencing the world through senses and actions (looking, touching, mouthing)	•Object permanence •Stranger anxiety
About 2 to 6 years	<i>Preoperational</i> Representing things with words and images but lacking logical reasoning	•Symbolic Thought •Pretend play •Egocentrism •Language development
About 7 to 11 years	<i>Concrete operational</i> Thinking logically about concrete events; grasping concrete analogies and performing arithmetical operations	•Conservation •Mathematical transformations
About 12 through adulthood	<i>Formal operational</i> Abstract reasoning	•Abstract logic •Potential for moral reasoning

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Piaget's Conservation Task



Egocentrism in Adolescents

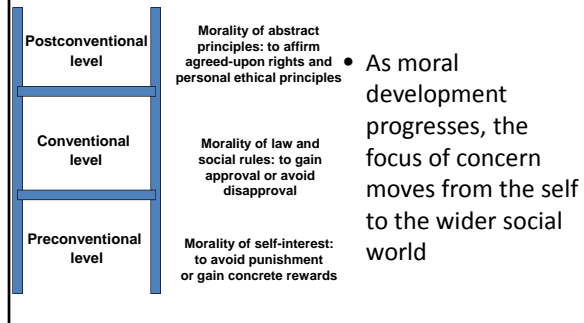
- Imaginary audience – center of attention & scrutiny
- Personal fable – too unique to be understood & invulnerable

Additional Cognitive Facts

- People reach their peak in terms of cognitive ability in their twenties.
- Fluid intelligence
 - ability to solve problems quickly
 - declines gradually throughout adulthood
- Crystallized intelligence
 - accumulated knowledge.
 - stays the same or increases throughout adulthood

Moral Development

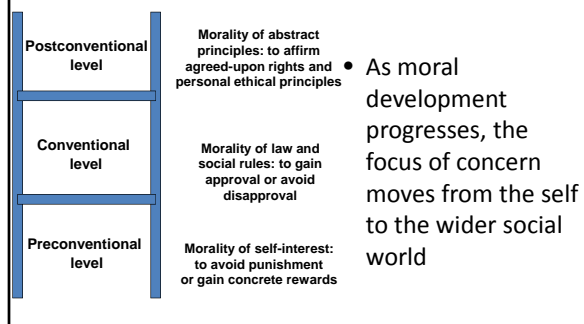
Kohlberg's Moral Ladder



Kohlberg: Pre-Conventional (Pre-moral)

- Stage 1: Punishment orientation
 - Obeys rules in order to avoid punishment
- Stage 2: Pleasure seeking orientation
 - Conforms receive rewards
 - Win-win motivation

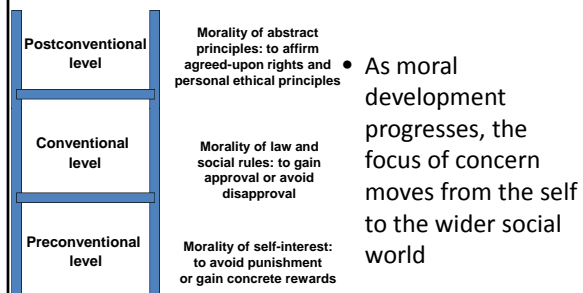
Kohlberg's Moral Ladder



Kohlberg Conventional

- Stage 3: Good Boy morality of maintaining approval of others
 - Conforms to avoid disapproval and dislike of others
- Stage 4: Authority maintaining morality
 - Conforms to avoid censure by legitimate authorities, with resultant guilt

Kohlberg's Moral Ladder



Kohlberg Post-Conventional

- Stage 5: Social Contract, Individual rights, and of democratically accepted law
 - Conforms in service of community
- Stage 6: Morality of individual principles of conscience
 - Conforms to avoid self-condemnation

Death & Dying

- Kubler-Ross
- Stages
 - Denial
 - Anger
 - Bargaining
 - Depression
 - Acceptance
