Theories in Developmental Psychology



What are the 5 **areas** of development?

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- 1. Physical
- 2. Intellectual
- 3. Social
- 4. Emotional
- 5. Moral

1. Physical

Physical development refers to the changes in your body stature.

Height, weight, bone development, and muscular development and coordination (motor skills) are examples of physical development

2. Intellectual

Intellectual development is the ability for the brain to receive, interpret and send messages.

As your brain develops, you gain the ability to reason and use complex thought processes

3. Social

Social development is the process of learning how to relate to and interact with others

4. Emotional

Emotional development is the process of learning to recognize and express one's feelings and learning to establish one's identity and individuality

5. Moral

Moral development is the process of gradually learning to base one's behavior on personal beliefs of right and wrong

What are the **5 stages** of development?

The **5** stages of development?

Childhood – (Birth to 10 years) Adolescence – (11 to 17 years) Young Adulthood – (18 to 30's) Middle Life – (40's to 60's) Late Life – (70's on) What is a **Theory**?

What is a theory?

- A theory is a framework that organizes and gives meaning to ideas and actions, and to guide decisions.
- Theories are tested by research to provide confirmation and suggest practices for implementation
- Theories help us organize the complexity of development into manageable ideas that describe, explain, and predict behavior in young children

Developmental Theories

Currently there are **three** major theories to explain how children grow and develop

1. Hereditary (nature)

Development is a result of the child's innate biological makeup. Growth and development becomes a process of waiting and watching as the child follows his/her biological programming

2. Environment (nurture)

Development is a result of environmental influences on the child. The child comes into the world waiting for experience to influence what will become of him/her.

3. Interactional (nature & nurture)

Development is influenced both by biological heredity (nature) and environment (nurture), as well as by the dynamic interplay between the two

Assignment on Developmental Theorists



You will do research on one of the following theorists and their theories:

- Erik Erikson Stages of Psychosocial Development
- Jean Piaget Theory of Cognitive Development
- Abraham Maslow –
 Hierarchy of Needs

Assignment



Using the video and online resources provided, you need to:

- Identify the theorist
- Explain their theory
- Explain how their theory applies to child development
- Apply their theory using real life situations (provide 2 examples)

Format – You choose:

- PowerPoint presentation (3-5 slides)
- Paragraph/essay format (250-400 words)
- Video (max 2-3 mins)

Must include:

- Written/spoken in your own words (not just copy/paste)
- Images (for video and ppt)
- References (<u>www.easybib.com</u>)

Video Resources

Erik Erikson

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aYCBdZLCDBQ

Jean Piaget

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IhcgYgx7aAA

Abraham Maslow

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O-4ithG_07Q

Online Resources

Simply Psychology

https://www.simplypsychology.org/

- Select "Developmental Psychology"
- Search for your theorist by name
 either in the search engine or in related articles
- Read/skim the article (download if you want)
- Include minimum 2 points from article in your assignment

Assessment Criteria

| CRITERION Criterion A: Investigating, Analyzing, and Thinking Critically Identified the | EMERGING (1-2) Does not identify the theorist. | DEVELOPING (3-4) Mentions the theorist's name without relevant context. | PROFICIENT (5-6) Identifies the theorist's name and provides some relevant background information. | EXTENDING (7-8) Accurately identifies the theorist's name, background, and context of their theory. |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Theorist • Explained Their Theory | Explanation is unclear or incorrect. | Provides a vague or incomplete explanation of the theorist's developmental theory. | the theorist's developmental | Provides a comprehensive and clear explanation of the theorist's developmental theory, demonstrating deep understanding. |
| Criterion B: Knowing and Understanding • Explained Application to Child Development | Explanation lacks coherence and understanding of the application. | Briefly mentions the application to child development without clear connections. | Explains how the theorist's developmental theory applies to child development, making reasonable connections. | Thoroughly explains how the theorist's developmental theory is applicable to child development with insightful connections. |
| Applied Theory to Real-Life Situations (Examples) | Provides vague or inappropriate examples unrelated to the theory's application. | Provides one relevant example that somewhat connects to the theory's application in child development. | Provides two examples that relate to the theory's application in child development. | Provides two detailed, real-life examples that effectively illustrate the application of the theory to child development. |
| Criterion C: Communicating and Organizing • Citation of Sources and Originality • Overall | Does not cite sources or directly copies content without proper attribution. | Citations are inconsistent or contain major errors, and originality is lacking. | Cites sources with minor errors and maintains a satisfactory level of originality. | Cites all sources accurately in the preferred citation style and presents the content in their own words. |
| Presentation | The assignment is disorganized, difficult to follow, or poorly executed. | The assignment lacks organization, engagement, or effective use of the chosen format. | The assignment is organized, uses the chosen format adequately, and maintains the viewer's attention. | The assignment is well-organized, engaging, and effectively uses the chosen format (PowerPoint, report, video). |