

# Final Annotated Bibliography

## **NAME OF THEORY #1**

Kohlberg's Stages of Moral Development

## **NAME OF PERSON(S) WHO DEVELOPED THE THEORY**

Lawrence Kohlberg

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE THEORY**

This theory basically tries to describe the stages of moral development that a person goes through in their life. There are basically 3 categories: Pre Conventional, Conventional and Post Conventional.

Pre Conventional basically refers to the rudimentary stage of morality where the only actions performed are due to pure self-interest.

Conventional refers to the somewhat developed and formed morality where other reasoning and factors such as society's benefit also start to factor in.

Post Conventional just means that your morality is fully developed and the person's actions are not motivated by self interest but rather by the principle of the act itself.

## **ANALYSIS OF WHERE THEORY MIGHT BE USEFUL**

The places where the theory might be useful are when advising residents on how to make decisions such as:

1. When they're having a conflict on what choice to make and want an outside opinion about it.
2. When you have a conflict yourself and need to make difficult choices.
3. When teaching your residents why not to break rules, even when they disagree with the rules.

## **HOW THE THEORY MIGHT BE USEFUL**

An example of a situation where the theory might be useful is when a resident confused about difficult choices to make and how they should make them. We can use the theory to help understand what stage of moral development they are on and how to help them better inside the stage. You can even explain the theory to them to explain how the decisions can be made.

Another situation is when you have a very difficult decision to make such as enforcing a decision that you disagree with. The theory is helpful for that because it helps you understand your level of morality and whether you should put self interest in front of principles or not.

## **NAME OF THEORY #2**

Chickering's Theory of Identity Development

## **NAME OF PERSON(S) WHO DEVELOPED THE THEORY**

Arthur W. Chickering

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE THEORY**

This theory tries to explain how students figure out their identities during college and how there are 7 different vectors that can affect this development. The seven vectors are :

- Competence – A person develops multifaceted skills to deal with any problem that they encounter.
- Autonomy – Able to be independent but understand the importance of dependence on others
- Emotions – Able to deal with their emotions competently
- Mature Interpersonal relationships – Develops relations, appreciation and tolerance for other people
- Identity – Understand their own identity and how it affects them
- Purpose – Focuses on profession and establishes relationships with others.
- Integrity – Values their beliefs and sticks to them.

## **ANALYSIS OF WHERE THEORY MIGHT BE USEFUL**

The 7 vectors that the theory covers are very wide ranging and cover a large number of possible/applicable situations. One area where this might be useful is helping residents to understand how to manage living on their own for the first time in their life. Another area is helping students understand how to form relationship in a non school setting where everyone has their own life/activities to do. We could also help our residents by bettering ourselves first, by focusing on fulfilling all the 7 vectors in our life.

## **HOW THE THEORY MIGHT BE USEFUL**

Looking at situation 1 above about helping residents with living on their own for the first time, we can first figure out the areas where their parents helped them. For example, if their parents woke them up for school, then they need to learn how to wake up using an alarm. Or if they have never done laundry before, maybe talk to them about the tips/tricks for going about doing that. Basically, helping to develop different type of competencies for the concerned resident. Another situation would be helping residents deal with their roommate and friend problems by working on their relationships and valuing their identities and purpose.

### **NAME OF THEORY #3**

Fowler's Theory of Faith Development

### **NAME OF PERSON(S) WHO DEVELOPED THE THEORY**

James W. Fowler

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE THEORY**

Fowler talks about the fact that there are 7 stages of development of faith for any individual. The first stage is about basically what an individual trusts or mistrusts. The second stage is how people have intuitive beliefs even when they are formalized or spoken out. The third stage is how people may believe in good and bad, right and wrong and fairness. The fourth stage is when someone begins to identify themselves with an institutions or religion of some sort. The fifth stage is when a person begins to take responsibility for their actions and how they affect everyone around them. The sixth stage is when they believe that some things are unexplainable and that the fact that things are multi faceted, rather a singular view of the world. The final and seventh stage is when individuals have a very evolved and spiritual understanding of the world.

### **ANALYSIS OF WHERE THEORY MIGHT BE USEFUL**

A situation where the theory might be useful is when roommates have conflicts over opposing religious beliefs, such as eating pork/not eating pork. Another situation where the theory might be useful is when residents have conflicts with their family members over their evolving religious beliefs.

### **HOW THE THEORY MIGHT BE USEFUL**

We can apply the theory in the above situations to talk with the involved members of the community to talk with them about which stage that their faith is currently on according to the theory and maybe we can use it understand how their issues could be solved from knowledge gained from the theory.

## CITATIONS

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