

AP Psychology

Social-Emotional Development Across the Lifespan

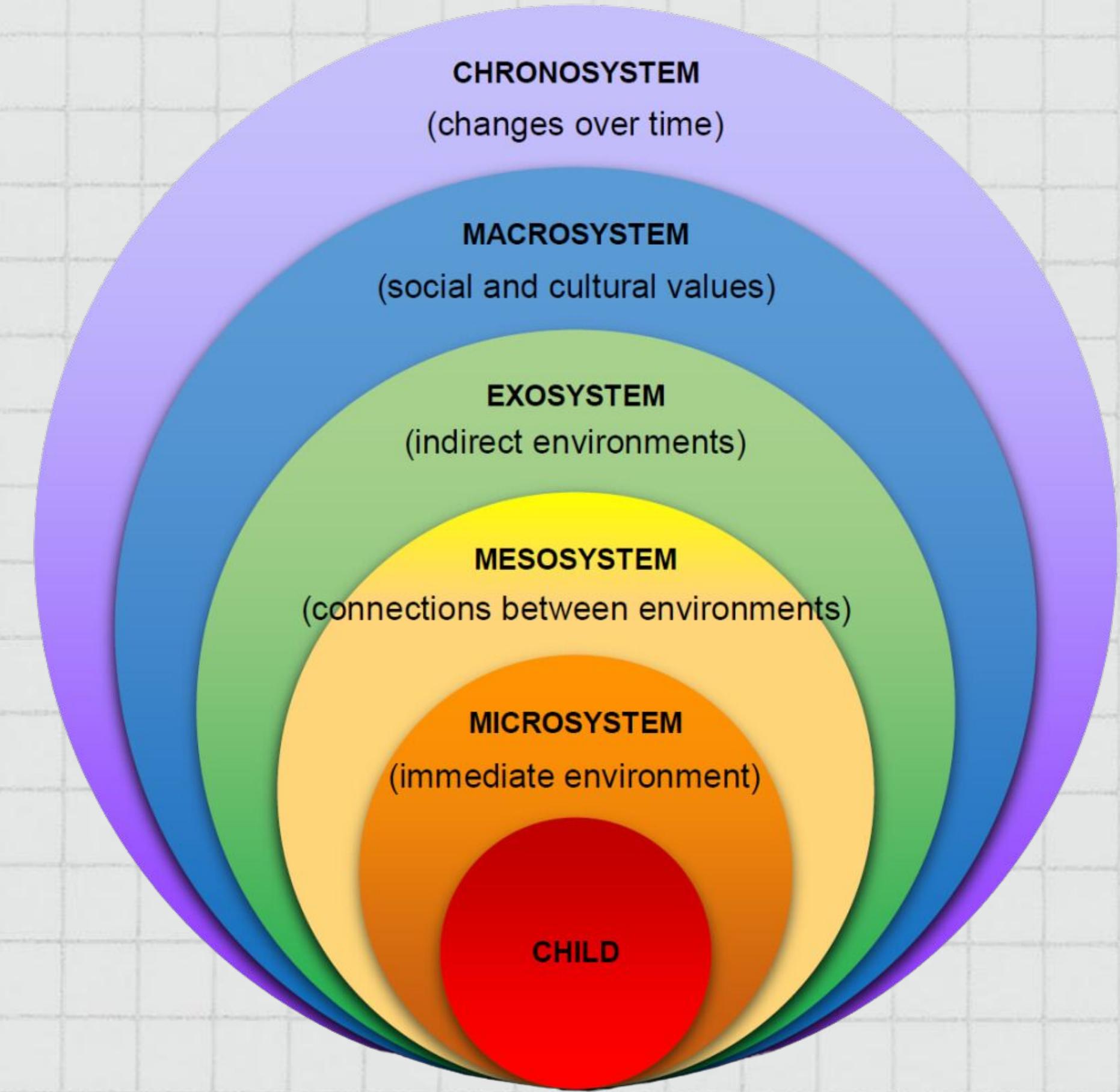
Unit 3: Development & Learning



Social Environment

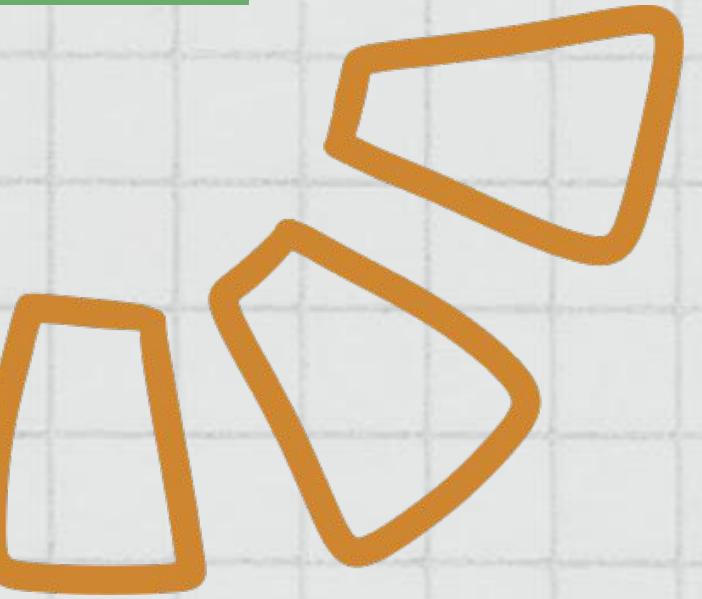


ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS THEORY





Parenting



PARENTING

AUTHORITARIA

High expectations

Low emotional support



AUTHORITATIV

High expectations

High emotional support



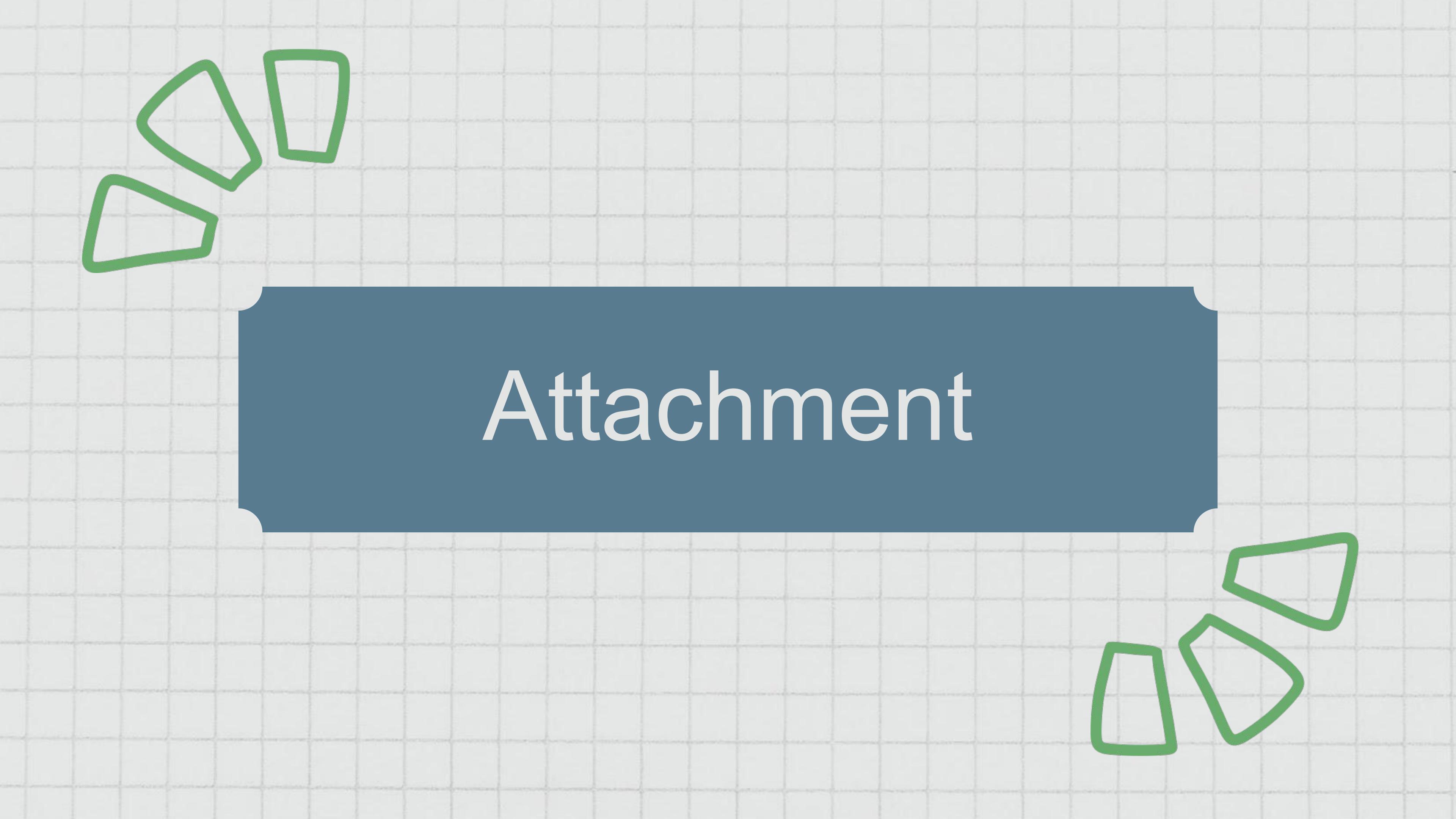
PERMISSIVE

Low expectations

High emotional support



Cultural Differences



Attachment



A circular portrait of a smiling father holding a baby. The father is wearing a light orange t-shirt and has a beard. The baby is wearing a red long-sleeved shirt and has curly hair. They are both smiling at the camera.

Attachment

Emotional bond

Temperament

Emotional disposition

Cultural Influence

ATTACHMENT STYLES

Secure

Upset
t

Happy
y

Insecure
Avoidant

Doesn't
care
Upset
t
Mix

Doesn't
care
Upset
t
Mix

Anxious
Disorganized



Separation Anxiety

The normal apprehension experienced by a young child when away (or facing the prospect of being away) from the person or people to whom they are attached (particularly parents).





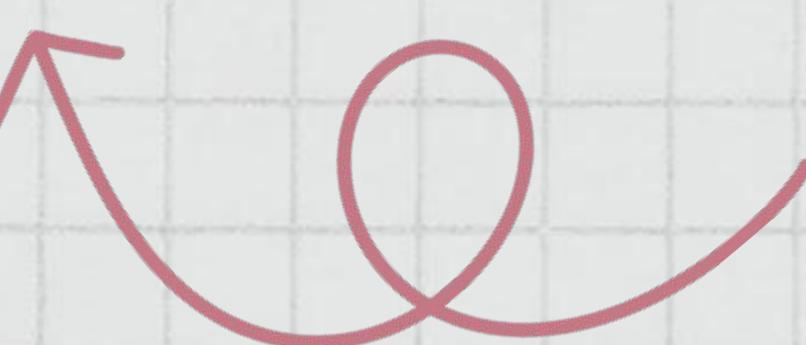
Research on Attachment

Rhesus monkeys



Cloth mother & physical comfort

Wire mother & nutrition



Social Development

Childhood

Pretend play

Fantasy or make-believe play that includes an as-if orientation to actions, objects, and peers. It often involves playing a distinct role, such as mother, teacher, or doctor.

Fantasy play also involves taking a stance that is different from reality and using a mental representation of a situation as part of an enactment.



Childhood

Parallel play

Play in which a child is next to others and using similar objects but still engaged in their own activity.





Adolescence

Peer

relationships
Egocentrism

Imaginary audience

The belief of an adolescent that others are constantly focusing attention on them, scrutinizing behaviors, appearance and the like

Personal fable

A belief in one's uniqueness and invulnerability, which is an expression of adolescent egocentrism and may extend further into the lifespan



ADULTHOOD

Support and care

Attachment



Culture

Social Clock

In a given culture, the set of norms governing the ages at which particular life events—such as beginning school, leaving home, getting married, having children, and retiring—are expected to occur.



Culture

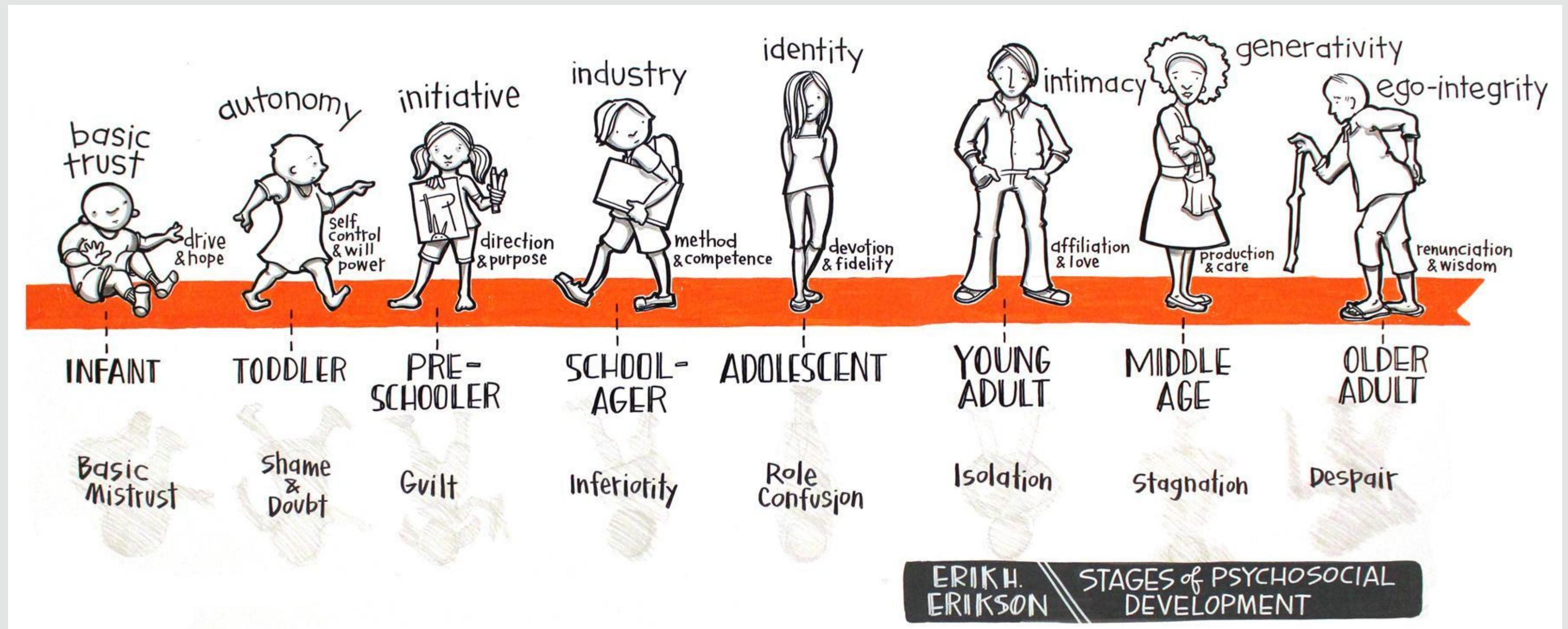
Emerging Adulthood

A developmental stage that is neither adolescence nor young adulthood but is theoretically and empirically distinct from them both, spanning the late teens through the twenties, with a focus on ages 18 to 25.



Identity Development

STAGE THEORY OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)

Potentially traumatic events that occur before a child reaches the age of 18

ABUSE



Physical



Emotional

NEGLECT



Physical



Emotional

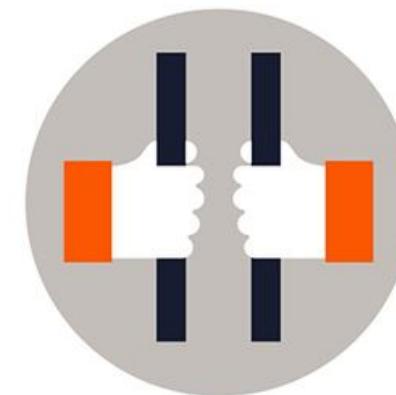
HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Mental Illness



Mother treated violently



Incarcerated Relative



Substance Abuse

Adolescent Identity Development

IDENTITY FORECLOSURE

The status for those who have made a commitment to an identity without having explored the options.

IDENTITY DIFFUSION

A status that characterizes those who have neither explored the options, nor made a commitment to an identity.

IDENTITY ACHIEVEMENT

The status for those who, after exploration, have made a commitment.

IDENTITY

MORATORIUM

A status that describes those who are exploring in an attempt to establish an identity but have yet to have made any commitment.



Identity Development

Race
Ethnicity
Gender identity
Sexual orientation
Religion
Occupation
Family

Possible Self
A mental representation of what one could become.

