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Redding

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Developmental Theorist

Erick Erikson

Erick Erikson was a psychoanalyst who developed his theory of psychosocial development; he created different stages within his theory, which address a person's entire life span. Covering how adults use their understanding of how to support their child's emotional and social development. Erickson's stages within his psychosocial theory consist of trust vs mistrust, autonomy vs. shame and doubt, initiative vs. guilt, industry vs. inferiority, intimacy vs. isolation, generativity vs. stagnation, and integrity vs. despair. His first stage Trust vs. Mistrust, covers the basic needs of an infant that must be met consistently for them to be able to know the world is a trustworthy place, being able to establish safety and security with your baby is highly important. As children grow and age and become toddlers they have discovered their free will and tend to use it to their utmost advantage and learn basic independence. As toddlers become more mobile they will often and excessively exercise this newly introduced free will which could include deciding what food they like, and don't like. This is seen in Erikson's stage of Autonomy vs. shame and doubt. Those are two starting stages of psychosocial development according to Erickson. The rest consist of similar ideas, such as gaining more independence developing their sense

of self and identity, and beginning to have passions, goals, and beliefs these were seen in the following stages of Initiative vs Guilt, Industry vs inferiority, and identity vs. role confusion. Final stages of Eriksons Development theory consists of adulthood, talking about committed and intimate relationships, being productive at jobs and home, being motivated and have a longing to feel like they contributed to society, and finally observing what they have accomplished in life. Erikson's theories not only covered the different stages of life we would enter from the start of our lives to our deaths, but he also provided each stage with a specific psychological event or struggle that could contribute to the personality and the type of person we become.

Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud was a famous well-known neurologist, he believed development in the early years had a lasting impact on a person's life. This theory became known as the psychosocial theory. He believed that there were stages that go into the theory itself being the oral stage, anal stage, phallic stage, latency, and the genital stage. Freud goes further into his study not only going into detail about each stage but also the 3 parts of self including the id, ego, and super-ego. The parts of self refer to the self that is "inborn" which means an existing sense of self since birth this acts on biological urges impulsively guided by pleasure this is called Id. Ego refers to the interaction with other people and is guided by the reality of principle. The last part of self Freud refers to is Super-ego. Super-ego represents society's demand for its people to be guided by a sense of guilt. The 5 stages of development are mainly about intellectual development, the oral stage talks about the day you're born up to the age of 2 during the oral stage it is pure simulation, and

comfort is focused on the mouth this could be the comfort the baby feels when it has it's pacifier. The second stage coincides with potty training and learning how to handle urges this is where the ego is starting to begin, this is called the Anal stage. While the stage coincides with potty training the phallic stage takes place in early childhood this marks the development of the superego. The 4th stage of latency happens during middle childhood which makes the child quiet down and start to focus and manage friendships. The final stage which is the genital stage, begins during puberty and also continues during adulthood. Now the focus is on sex and reproduction.

Albert Bandura

Albert Bandura was a key contributor to social learning theory. He believed in a couple of concepts such as people can learn by watching, which means people learn by seeing what others do. People learn in a multitude of ways he studied these different concepts. Copying behavior which says children and adults tend to often imitate each other almost as a role model. People also believe that what they are around or their surroundings influence their actions, people shape their environment. Bandura also had his stages of social learning, Paying attention, remembering it, and trying it. Paying attention is focusing on what someone else is saying or doing. Remember it is about the behavior stored in the memory. Finally, the last stage of trying is the person must be able to copy the action or behavior.