1. Developmental Psychology
   1. Definition
      1. The study of behavior from conception to death
   2. Nature vs. Nurture – Fundamental Debate
      1. The contributions of genetics vs environment are not either-or; rather some of each
      2. If you’re introverted, is it more nature or nurture?
      3. Twin study method
         1. Identical and fraternal twins examined in same environments
      4. Adoption studies
         1. Compare identical twins who were raised together vs those raised apart
         2. If genes influence a particular trait, then close relatives should share those traits
         3. If they’re still alike even if raised separately you can say nature played a part
         4. If they’re very different and raised separately you can say nurture played a part
         5. Are adopted children more like their biological or adopted parents?
            1. Basic personality traits are more similar to our biological parents
            2. Life issues, morals, values, religion, beliefs we are more similar to those who raised us
      5. Identical vs Fraternal
         1. Identical
            1. One single fertilized egg splits into two eggs
            2. 100% genetic replicas of each other
            3. Any difference between them should be due to environment
         2. Fraternal
            1. Two separate eggs happen to be fertilized at the same time
            2. They share about 50% of the same genetic background
            3. Genetically speaking are no more similar to each other than you all are to your siblings, they just happen to be born at the same time, and have similar experiences in eutero
         3. A large number of traits and behaviors, like personality traits, are more similar in identical than fraternal.
         4. If one twin suffers from depression, there’s a greater chance that the other will suffer from depression if identical than fraternal. Strength of a hand shake is more similar to identical vs fraternal.
      6. Genetic influences
         1. If you split identical twins but don’t tell the other that the other exists.
         2. Separated from an early age, didn’t know the other existed, the similarities between them are outstanding.
         3. “Jim Twins”
            1. Adopted separately, both named each other Jim. They discovered each other at 39 years old. The similarities are ridiculous
            2. They found out they both married a woman named Linda, both got divorced, remarried to a woman named Betty, named their son James Allen, owned a dog with the same name, same job, drank same beer, same hobbies, identical voices.
            3. You can say they were raised in the Midwest, somewhat alike families
         4. Oscar and Jack
            1. Separated at birth,
            2. Oscar

Raised as catholic and Nazi

* + - * 1. Jack

Raised in Caribbean as a Jew

* + - * 1. When reunited in their 40s, identical blue shirts, very similar traits and habits. They’d always flush the toilet before they used it. They would intentionally sneeze when walking into an elevator.
      1. When they’re raised together, they’re more similar than same sex fraternal. Even when raised apart identical twins are almost as similar to each other as those raised together in the same household. Obviously nature is important in your development.
    1. Environmental Influences
       1. Not just home
       2. Experiences outside of the home, like peer groups, affect their personality
       3. Parents will treat the children differently, depending on who was born first, gender, etc
       4. When rats are raised with toys they’re much more developed compared to the rats who are raised in solitude
    2. Interactive influences
       1. The contributions of both genetics and environment is important
       2. They’re not independent of each other
       3. Your genes affect how you are treated in the environment, the more similar you are genetically, the more your environment will be.
       4. Often, identical twins, are treated more similarly by their parents than fraternal twins. Parents name them similar sounding names, dress them almost the same,
       5. We do not know if they’re similar due to genetics or because their parents raised them the same way
       6. If you’re born to be smart, but never educated that will never be seen
       7. If you’re born to be tall but malnourished, you’ll be short

1. The newborn baby
   1. Reflexes – automatic, unlearned responses
      1. Rooting, sucking, swallowing, grasping, stepping
   2. Rooting
      1. Touch a newborns cheek, they’ll turn towards and open their mouth
   3. Sucking
      1. They’ll automatically suck if you put a bottle in their mouth
   4. Grasping
      1. If you put a finger in a baby’s palm, they’ll grasp on
   5. Stepping
      1. If you hold a baby with their feet barely touching the ground, they’ll make little stepping motions as if they’re practicing walking
   6. If you smile, they’ll smile. If you stick out your tongue, they’ll stick out their tongue.
   7. As normal development takes place their reflex’s disappear. After about 3 months their actions become voluntary. If you put a bottle in their mouth they chose to suck and swallow, it’s not a knee jerk reaction. Crying becomes voluntary if they’re tired, hungry, etc
   8. It is believed the first smile, they’re not true social smiles. It’s believed to be a basic reflex.
   9. Perceptual abilities
      1. Vision
         1. Vision is limited but develops quickly
         2. Babies are near sighted
         3. Babies show preference for human faces, complex images
         4. They can distinguish face of their own mother versus another woman
      2. Hearing and auditory preference
         1. They show a preference for baby talk
         2. Motherese; parentese
            1. What baby talk is called
         3. In some ways infants are better at distinguishing between sounds than adults
         4. Japanese babies can tell the difference between raw and law in Japanese language. By about one year in life they lose the ability to hear those sounds. We lose the ability to differ sounds in our native language.
         5. We have the ability to learn any language at birth, we lose that ability as we grow older. Due to the fact we’re not exposed to those sounds and lose the ability to differentiate sounds/tones.
      3. Taste and smell
         1. Clear response to pleasant and unpleasant odors and tastes