

كلية المعارف الجامعة

المرحلة الثالثة

النمو والنماء

الدكتور

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*Human Growth and development*

## Part3

# THEORIES OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT

## - Freud theory (psychosexual development)

Proposed by the famous psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, the theory of psychosexual development describes how personality develops during childhood.

Freud believed that personality develops through a series of childhood stages in which the pleasure-seeking energies of the id become focused on certain erogenous areas.

-Freud described three levels of consciousness: the id, which controls physical need and instincts of the body; the ego, the conscious self, which controls the pleasure principle of the id by delaying the instincts until an appropriate time; and the superego, the conscience or parental value system.

-The superego is the part of personality that holds all of the internalized morals and standards that we acquire from our parents ,family, and society.

## **Psychosexual Stages in Freud's Theory**

**1-Oral stage:** The infant's primary source of interaction occurs through the mouth, so the rooting and sucking reflex is especially important. The mouth is vital for eating, and the infant derives pleasure from oral stimulation through gratifying activities such as tasting and sucking.

**2-Anal stage:** Freud believed that the primary focus of the libido was on controlling bladder and bowel movements. The major conflict at this stage is toilet training—the child has to learn to control his or her bodily needs. Developing this control leads to a sense of accomplishment and independence.

**3-phallic stage:** the primary focus of the libido is on the genitals. At this age, children also begin to discover the differences between males and females. Freud also believed that boys begin to view their fathers as arrival for the mother's affections.

**4-Latent period:** The stage begins around the time that children enter into school and become more concerned with peer relationships, hobbies and other interests.

**5-The Genital Stage:** final stage of psychosexual development, the individual develops a strong sexual interest in the opposite sex. This stage begins during puberty but last throughout the rest of a person's life.

### Freud's Five Psychosexual Stages of Development

Birth to 12 mths	1 to 3 yrs	3 to 6 yrs	7 – 11	Puberty onward
<b>Oral Stage</b> Infant's pleasure centers on <b>mouth</b> 'suckling'	<b>Anal Stage</b> Child's pleasure focuses on <b>anus and from elimination</b> Toilet Training, Relationship between parents.	<b>Phallic Stage</b> Child's pleasure focuses on <b>Genitals</b> Oedipus (boys) Electra (girls) <i>Penis envy</i>	<b>Latency Stage</b> Child represses sexual interest and develops social and Intellectual skills An interlude	<b>Genital Stage</b> A time of sexual reawakening; source of sexual pleasure becomes someone outside of the family continues

### Erikson theory(psychosocial development)

-Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development is believed that personality develops in a series of stages.

-Erikson's theory describes the impact of social experience across the whole life-span. One of the main elements of Erikson's psychosocial stage theory is the development of ego identity.

## **Stages of Erikson theory(psychosocial development).**

**1-Trust Versus Mistrust (Ages 0–1 Year) Infancy(Feeding)** Children develop a sense of trust when caregivers provide reliability, care, and affection. A lack of this will lead mistrust.

### **2-Autonomy Versus Doubt and Shame (Ages 1–3 Years) Early Childhood (Toilet Training)**

Children need to develop a sense of personal control over physical skills and a sense of independence. Success leads to feelings of autonomy, failure results in feelings of shame and doubt.

### **3-Initiative Versus Guilt (Ages 3–6 Years) Preschool (Exploration).**

Children need to begin asserting control and power over the environment. Success in this stage leads to a sense of purpose. Children who try to exert too much power experience disapproval, resulting in a sense of guilt.

### **4-industry Versus Inferiority (Ages 6–12 Years) School Age (School) .**

Children need to cope with new social and academic demands. Success leads to a sense of competence, while failure results in feelings of inferiority.

### **12-18 Confusion Versus role Identity**

### **Adolescence (Social Relationships) .**

Teens need to develop a sense of self and personal identity. Success leads to an ability to stay true to yourself, while failure leads to role confusion and a weak sense of self .

## 6-Intimacy Versus Isolation (Early Adulthood) Young Adulthood 19 to 40 years (Relationships) .

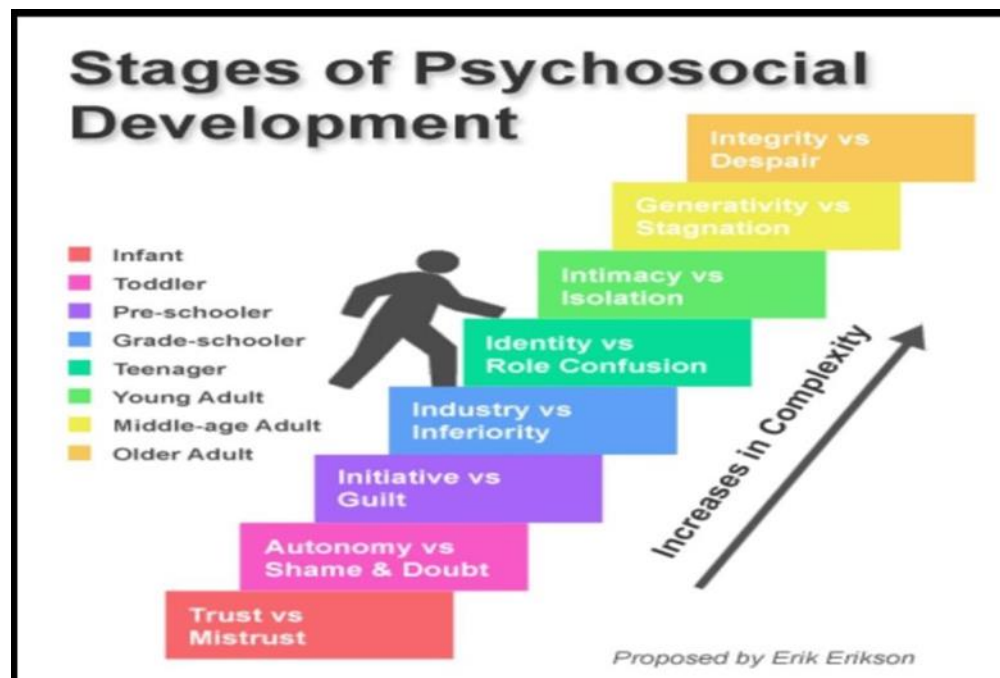
Young adults need to form intimate, loving relationships with other people. Success leads to strong relationships, while failure results in loneliness and isolation.

## 7-Generativity Versus Self-Absorption (Young and Middle Adulthood) Middle Adulthood 40 to 65 years (Work and Parenthood) .

Adults need to create or nurture things that will outlast them, often by having children or creating a positive change that benefits other people. Success leads to feelings of usefulness and accomplishment, while failure results in shallow involvement in the world.

## 8-Ego Integrity Versus Despair (Old Age) Maturity (65 to death) (Reflection on Life) Older adults

need to look back on life and feel a sense of fulfillment. Success at this stage leads to feelings of wisdom, while failure results in regret, bitterness, and despair.



### Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development

Approximate Age	Psychosocial Crisis/Task	Virtue Developed
Infant - 18 months	Trust vs Mistrust	Hope
18 months - 3 years	Autonomy vs Shame/Doubt	Will
3 - 5 years	Initiative vs Guilt	Purpose
5 -13 years	Industry vs Inferiority	Competency
13 -21 years	Identity vs Confusion	Fidelity
21- 39 years	Intimacy vs Isolation	Love
40 - 65 years	Generativity vs Stagnation	Care
65 and older	Integrity vs Despair	Wisdom

## Piaget theory (cognitive development)

-Piaget brought new insight into cognitive development or intellectual development—how a child learns and develops that quality called intelligence.

-It's a comprehensive theory about the nature and development of human intelligence. Cognitive development was a progressive reorganization of mental processes as a result of biological maturation and environmental experience

## Stages of Piaget theory (cognitive development)

**1-Sensorimotor Phase** (Ages 0–2 Years) During this stage, infants and toddlers acquire knowledge through sensory experiences and manipulating objects.

**2-Preoperational Phase** (Ages 2–7 Years) At this stage, kids learn through pretend play but still struggle with logic and taking the point of view of other people.

**3-Concrete Operations** (Ages 7–11 Years) Kids at this point of development begin to think more logically, but their thinking can also be very rigid. They tend to struggle with abstract and hypothetical concepts

**4-Formal Operations** (Ages 12–15 Years) The final stage of Piaget's theory involves an increase in logic, the ability to use deductive reasoning, and an understanding of abstract ideas.

