

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Theories of development

شامل لكل السلايدات



PIAGET

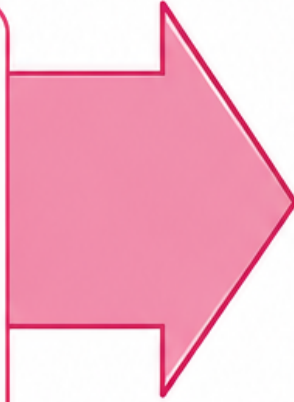
(COGNITIVE MODEL)

STAGE

1

SENSORIMOTOR STAGE

(0–2 years)



- Egocentrism
- Does not understand temporal relationships
- 4 months → Discriminatory smiling
- 12 months → Develops **Object Permanence**
 - Hidden objects still exist

STAGE

2

PRE-OPERATIONAL STAGE

(2–7 years)



- Animism
 - Life attributed to objects
- Authoritarian Morality
 - Rules are absolute
 - Wrong-doing must be punished
- Precausal Logic
 - Based on child's internal world
- Egocentrism
- Sees death as reversible

STAGE

3

CONCRETE OPERATIONAL STAGE

(7–11 years)



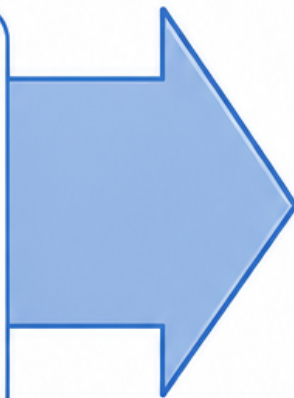
- Loss of:
 - Animism
 - Authoritarianism
 - Egocentrism
- Understands **Laws of Conservation**
- Performs mental operations
- Group activity & cooperation
- Sees death as irreversible

STAGE

4

FORMAL OPERATIONAL STAGE

(11+ years)



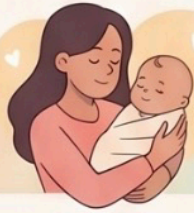
- Abstract (Propositional) Thinking
- Belief Systems
- Conceptualization
- Deductive Reasoning

Erikson's 8 Stages of Psychosocial Development: A Journey Through the Lifespan

A comprehensive roadmap of the eight stages of psychosocial development, highlighting the core conflicts and psychological outcomes from birth to late adulthood.

The Formative Years (Birth to Age 6)

Erikson's 8 Stages of wacer
Psychosocial Development:
A Journey in Lifespan



Stage 1: Birth–2 years (Trust vs. Mistrust)

Children develop a feeling of trust that their wants will be satisfied; however, if a parent is not attentive, the child will learn to mistrust their environment.



Stage 2: 2–4 years (Autonomy vs. Shame/Doubt)

Toddlers gain a sense of mastery over themselves and their drives while developing a sense of separateness; a lack of appropriate autonomy can cause shame or doubt that undermines free will.



Stage 3: 4–6 years (Initiative vs. Guilt)

During preschool years, children initiate motor and intellectual activity, start sibling rivalry, and become sexually curious; guilt may arise over the drive for "conquest" or anxiety over failure.



School Age and Adolescence (Age 6 to Late Teens)



Stage 4: 6–12 years (Industry vs. Inferiority)

As children enter formal learning programs, they work to acquire adult skills and learn that they are capable of mastering and completing complex tasks.

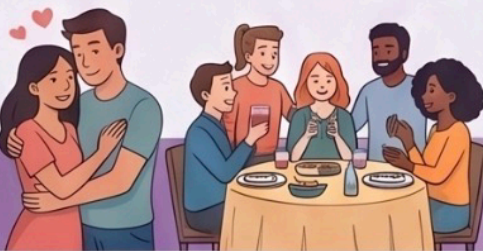


Stage 5: Teenage years (Identity vs. Role Confusion)

Adolescents develop a group identity and a preoccupation with appearances while beginning to grapple with morality and ethics, often experiencing an "identity crisis" at the end of this stage.

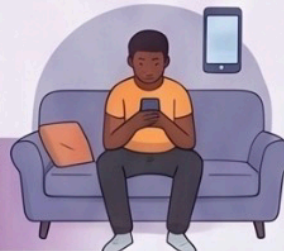


Adulthood and Maturity (Early Adulthood to End of Life)



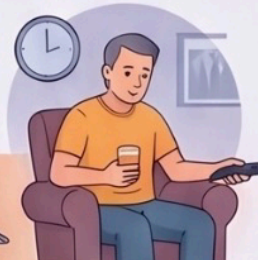
Stage 6: Early adulthood (Intimacy vs. Isolation)

Individuals seek the intimacy of sexual relations and deep friendships, aiming to develop the ability to care and share with others without the fear of losing their own self-identity.



Stage 7: Middle adulthood (Generativity vs. Stagnation)

Adults focus on raising children and external interests; failure to do so may lead to stagnation—often manifesting as mid-life crises or substance abuse—unless altruism and creativity are developed.



Stage 8: Late adulthood (Integrity vs. Despair)

Seniors reflect on life with a sense of satisfaction and acceptance of their place in the life cycle; despair involves a deep disgust of the world used to mask a fear of death.





KOHLBERG

(MORAL DEVELOPMENT)



Lawrence Kohlberg proposed that **moral development** occurs in a series of stages.



He proposed **six stages** of moral development.



These stages are grouped into **three levels**.



These stages are derived from posing moral dilemmas to a variety of subjects.



Lawrence Kohlberg
(1927 – 1987)

THE THREE LEVELS AND SIX STAGES

LEVEL I

PRE-CONVENTIONAL MORALITY

Focus: Self-interest and avoiding punishment.



1

Punishment and Obedience

Obeys rules to avoid punishment. Right and wrong are determined by consequences.



2

Individualism and Exchange

Acts in self-interest; right behavior is what benefits oneself or brings rewards.



LEVEL II

CONVENTIONAL MORALITY

Focus: Social order and maintaining relationships.



3

Good Interpersonal Relationships

Seeks approval and wants to be a 'good boy/girl'. Values the opinions and feelings of others.



4

Authority and Social Order

Follows rules to maintain social order. Respects authority and upholds the law.



LEVEL III

POST-CONVENTIONAL MORALITY

Focus: Universal ethical principles and justice.



5

Social Contract and Individual Rights

Recognizes that laws are social contracts. Values individual rights and fairness.



6

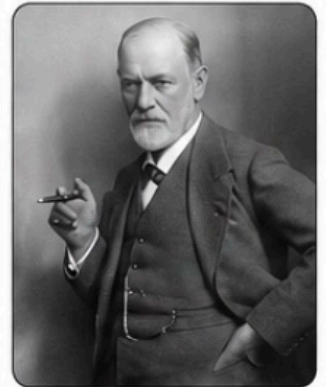
Universal Ethical Principles

Follows self-chosen ethical principles. Believes in justice, equality, and human dignity.



FREUD: PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

Stimual Foundational
(the psychosexual development theory)
Stage-based theory of personality development



He shaped the
psychosexual development
through **five stages**

Sigmund Freud
(1856–1939)

Father of Psychoanalysis

1 ORAL STAGE
(0–18 months)

Pleasure is derived from oral activity
and there is a preoccupation with
feeding.

Examples:
smoking, overeating,
nail biting, sarcasm

2 ANAL STAGE
(18 months–3 years)

Attention is focused on
excretory processes.

Examples:
orderliness, stubbornness,
messiness, stinginess

3 PHALLIC STAGE
(3–6 years)

Focusing on genitalia; libido
directed towards others.

Examples:
vanity, shyness, early
romantic feelings

4 LATENCY STAGE
(6–12 years)

Libido is redirected from genital
interests to social and
intellectual pursuits.

Examples:
learning, teamwork,
building friendships

5 GENITAL STAGE
(12 years–adulthood)

Reemergence of sexual
interests in mature,
adult relationships.

Examples:
intimacy, romantic
relationships, career focus