**Goals & Objectives**
- Learn about the general themes and theories in child development.
- Be able to attach people to their theories.
- Be able to channel Sigmund Freud.
- Well, be able to at least, say WWSD?
- Apply theories to solve societal problems.
- Evaluate their effectiveness.

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**5 perspectives**

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**Biological perspective**

Development is determined primarily by biological forces. Examples: maturational theory, ethological theory

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**Mr. Mature.**

Gesell's *Maturational Theory* says it's pre-determined.

Once you mix the ingredients - stand back!

---

**Ethology: Mr. Imprinting.**

- Everything (social) develops for a reason.
- And that reason is adaptation.
- Why are we here?
- Why do we do what we do?
- Why do babies cry?

*Konrad Lorenz, Ind.*

---

**Learning Perspective**

Development is determined by a child's environment; emphasis on rewards, punishments, and observing others. Examples: Skinner, Bandura, & Watson.
John Watson & Baby Al
- From Hopkins.
- Fear is learned.
- 9-mo Albert B.
- Not afraid of rat.
- Loud Noise + rat.
- Fear.
- Sort of (check the web links and your CD).

B.F. Skinner (1904-1990)
- Worked with rats.
- Operant Conditioning.
  - Punishment.
  - Decreases behavior.

Albert Bandura
- Remember him?
- Imitation or observational learning.
  - “Monkey see monkey do.”
  - Only if it’s someone you admire.
  - Only if you think you can do it.
- Self-efficacy.
  - Social Cognitive Theory.

Psychodynamic Perspective
Development is determined primarily by how a child resolves conflicts at different ages. Examples: Freud, Erikson.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)
- Psychodynamic Theory.
  - Came from patients.
  - All about resolving childhood issues/conflicts.
  - OEDIPUS Complex
  - Early experience matters.

Erik Erikson (1902-1994)
- Mr. Psychsocial.
1. Basic Trust Versus Mistrust (Hope)
2. Autonomy Versus Shame (Will)
3. Initiative Versus Guilt (Purpose)
4. Industry Versus Inferiority (Competence)
5. Identity Versus Identity Diffusion (Fidelity)
6. Intimacy Versus Isolation (Love)
7. Generativity Versus Self-Absorption (Care)
8. Integrity Versus Despair (Wisdom)

Cognitive-Developmental Perspective
Development reflects children’s efforts to understand the world. Examples: Jean Piaget’s theory, information-processing approach.

Jean Piaget (1896-1980)
• No other person has been so influential in child development.

Mr. Cognitive Development.

• Sensorimotor (Birth - 2)
• Preoperational thought (2-6)
• Concrete Operational Thought (7-11)
• Formal Operational Thought (Adolescence)

Information-Processing
• If Piaget focused on thinking, these theorists focused on the mental hardware and software needed to do that thinking.
• It’s about computers!
• Memory, programs, hard drives, etc.
• Even making programs to model the wiring of a brain.

Contextual Perspective
Development is determined by immediate and more distant environments, which typically influence each other. Examples: Vygotsky’s theory, Bronfenbrenner’s theory.
Indirect effects of culture on behavior.
Because the ultimate goal is for children to be: "productive members of society"
We have to consider how society can impact children's development.

Mark Twain - "Connecticut Yankee."

Vygotsky (1896-1934)

Urie Bronfenbrenner (1917-2005)

early ≈ late

development = heredity + environment

Nature ← Nurture

Kids = NOT passive

Active ← Passive

All domains are connected

Physical ← Social ← Cognitive