

Erikson's Psychosocial Stages of Development

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Psychosocial Development

- There were two psychologists who had developed famous psychosocial theories: Freud, and Erikson.
- Erikson believes that personality develops in a series of stages.
- Freud's theory is well known but also very controversial.

Erikson's Theory of Development

- Shows impact of social experiences across ones whole lifespan.
- There are eight stages over a lifespan showing the development.
- The main elements behind his theory is the identity of ones ego.
- According to his theory when conflicts arise people have the opportunity to grow or fail equally.

Trust vs. Mistrust



- Occurs in infancy. (birth-18 months).
- Babies must learn to trust their parents' care and affection.
- If not done, the babies could develop a distrust and view the world as inconsistent and unpredictable.
- Questions one's hope.

Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt

- Occurs in the toddler age. (18 months-3 years).
- Child learns to feed themselves and do things on their own.
- Or they could start feeling ashamed and doubt their abilities.
- Questions the child's willpower.



Initiative vs. Guilt

- Preschool age (3-5 years old).
- Using initiative in planning or carrying out plans.
- Or develop a sense of guilt over misbehavior regarding parents limits.
- Questions ones purpose and role in life.

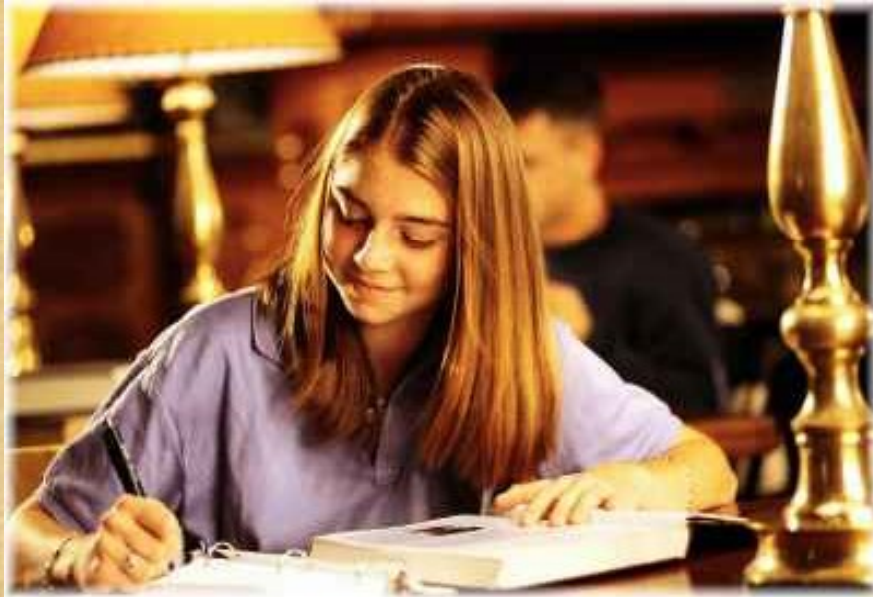


Industry vs. Inferiority

- School age (5-11 years of age).
- Learn to follow the rules imposed by schools or home.
- Or the child can start believing they are inferior to others.
- Questions competency.



Identity vs. Role Confusion



- Adolescence (11-18 years of age).
- Acquire a sense of identity.
- Or can become confused about ones role in life.
- Questions who you are and if your happy.

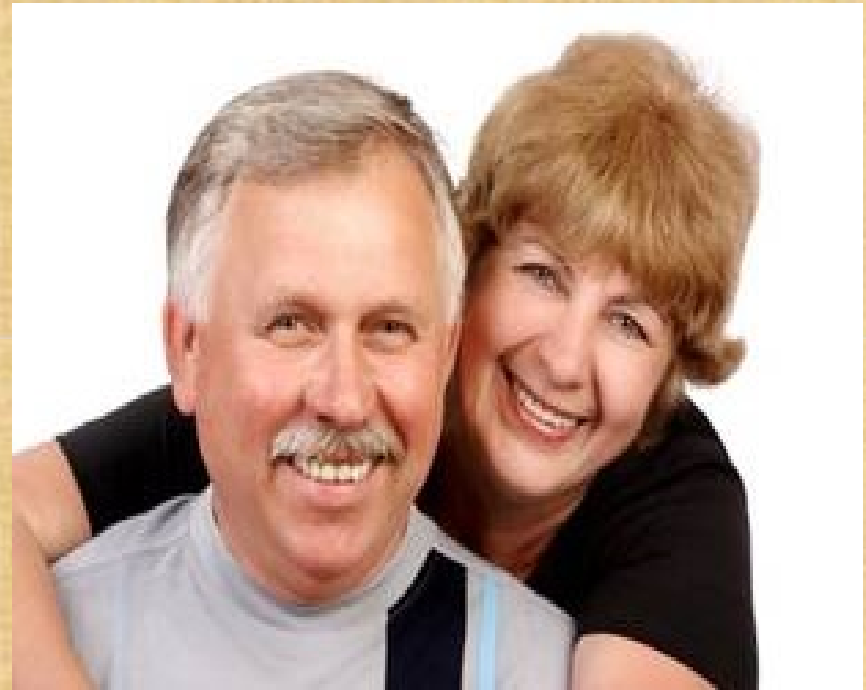
Intimacy vs. Isolation



- Young adulthood (18-40 years of age).
- Develop a relationship and joint identity with a partner.
- Or can become isolated and stay away from meaningful relationships.
- Questions if the person is ready for new relationships, or if there is a fear of rejection.

Generativity vs. Stagnation

- Middle adulthood (40-65 years of age).
- Making use of time and having a concern with helping others and guiding the next generation.
- Or can become self-centered, and stagnant.
- Questions what the person will do with their extra time.



Integrity vs. Despair



- Late adulthood (60-and up).
- Understand and accept the meaning of temporary life.
- Or complains about regrets, not having enough time, and not finding a meaning throughout life.
- Questions ones overview of their entire life.

History of Psychosocial Theory

- Erikson was one of the first psychologists to become aware of the influence of culture on behavior.
- He placed more emphasis on the external world, meaning depression and wars.
- The three key factors to Erikson's theory are the interaction of the body, mind, and cultural influences.

Erikson's Philosophy

- His basic philosophy rests on two themes:
 - The world gets bigger as we go along
 - And failure is cumulative.
- If an individual has dealt with a terrible past as a child, they might not be able to cope with scenarios that life presents later on.
- However, human spirit can always be ignited and overcome these problems.

Overview

- Erikson has eight developmental stages that gives people an idea of what to expect throughout life.
- Behavior is based on culture experiences.
- Each person has the ability to choose their path when it comes to his eight stages.

Work Cited

Pictures

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