

1. Who was Erik Erikson?
2. What does he do originally?
3. How did he formulate his "Erik Erikson's Psycho-Social Stages of Development"
4. What does he mean by crisis?
5. What are the first 4 stages? (Name and briefly discuss what it is)
6. Youtube has a few videos that demonstrate the 8 stages. (insert a few links here) Explain/ Give a summary of what that video talks about.
7. The Psycho-social stages of development consist of behaviours that many be associated with health and unhealthy expressions of self-development, give examples

1. Who was Erik Erikson?

[Gabiella Kiss]

Erik Erikson was born in 1902 near Frankfurt, Germany from Danish parents. Erikson has made a contribution to the field of psychology with his developmental theory. He can be compared to Sigmund Freud in that he claimed that humans develop in stages. He developed eight psychosocial stages in which humans develop throughout their entire life span.

While Freud's theory had focused on the psychosexual aspects of development, Erikson's addition of other influences helped to broaden and expand psychoanalytic theory. He contributed to our understanding of personality as it is developed and shaped over the course of the lifespan.

[Una Lo]

Erik Erikson citizenship in American German.

<yuri>

Erik Erikson (15 June 1902 - 24 May 1994) was a Danish-German-American developmental psychologist and psychoanalyst. Erik Erikson's stage theory of psychosocial development helped create interest and research on human development through the lifespan. An ego psychologist who studied with Anna Freud. Erikson expanded psychoanalytic theory by exploring development throughout the life, including events of childhood, adulthood, and old age.

[Jammy]

Erik Erikson was born on June 15, 1902 and died on May 24, 1994. He was born in Frankfurt, a place in Germany. Erik's mother was abandoned by Erik's father before Erik was born. Karla Abrahamsen was the name of Erik's mom, she was a young Jewish woman, she raised Erik alone for the first three years. She married Dr. Theodor Homberger afterwards. Dr. Theodor Homberger was the pediatrician of Erik, they then moved to Karlsruhe in southern Germany.

[john]

Erik Erikson has made a contribution to the field of psychology with his developmental theory. Erikson developed eight psychosocial stages in which humans develop throughout their entire life span.

[WAN CHAN TONG]

Erik Erikson was an influential and pioneering psychologist, psychoanalyst, and author whose theory of the eight psychosocial stages of development profoundly shaped the field of child development.

[RICHAR]

Erik Erikson was born in Frankfurt, Germany, on June 15, 1902. He is a German developmental psychologist, Psychoanalyst,

[Bill Chu]

Erik Erikson was best known and most widely read book being Childhood and Society. His more recent book "The Life Cycle Completed" The purpose of exploring development by make sense of the "completed life cycle" In his famous chapter, "Eight stages of Man" that expands the Freudian stages of psychosexual development.

[Ciara Valdoria]

Erikson was an ego-psychologist and in his psychological career, he observed and studied children, their problems, and the reason why they have those problems.

His greatest contribution was his theories on psychosocial development. He believes that every person goes through a number of stages to reach his full development. He also made theories on personality which he connects to psychosocial development, because during each stage there is conflict(s) and resolutions, the way a person faces these conflicts contributes to his personality either in a good way or bad.

[Oscar chao]

Karla Abrahamsen was Erik's pediatrician, when he after graduating high school, he wandered around Europe and visiting museums and sleeping under bridges. When he was 25, besides teaching art, he gathered a certificate in Montessori education., he was psychoanalyzed by Anna Freud herself.

[Taylor Lao]

Erik Erikson was an ego-psychologist. He was born on June 15, 1902 and died on May 24, 1994. His father was a Danish and his mother was a Jewish. He researched the human development of psychology and studied the problem of children. He found the reason that why the children has those problems. He developed his theory on psychology development. His greatest contribution content the development of eight psychosocial stages that humans encounter throughout their life and made theories on personality which he connects to psychosocial development.

2. What does he do originally?

[Gabriella Kiss]

Erik Erikson studied art and a variety of languages during his school years. After spending some time traveling throughout Europe, he studied psychoanalysis with Anna Freud and earned a certificate from the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society.

Erikson moved to the United States in 1933 and was offered a teaching position at Harvard Medical School. He also had a private practice in child psychoanalysis. Later he held teaching positions at the University of California at Berkeley, Yale, the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute, Austen Riggs Center, and the Center for Advanced Studies of the Behavioral Sciences.

He published a number of books on his theories.

<yuri>

Erik Erikson provided an alternative psychodynamic view in his theory of psychosocial development. Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development is one of the best-known theories of personality. Similar to Freud, Erikson believed that personality develops in a series of stages.

[Jammy]

Erik wanted to be an artist after he graduated high school. He visited museums around Europe and slept under bridges when he was not taking art classes. Long before his life became "the thing to do", he was just living the life of a carefree rebel. His friend Peter Blos, an artist, but later he was a psychoanalyst which led Erik to become interested in psychoanalysis.

[WAN CHAN TONG]

Erik studied art and a variety of languages during his school years, rather than science courses such as biology and chemistry.

[john]

Erik Erikson did not prefer the atmosphere that formal schooling produced, so instead of going to college he traveled around Europe, keeping a diary of his experiences.

[Taylor Lao]

He wanted to become an artist after he graduated high school. He visited museums around Europe and slept under bridges when he was not taking art classes. After he got a position in an art school to teach children, he was then admitted into the Vienna Psychoanalytic Institute. In there he met a lot of people that influenced him. After he returned to California and studied in Mount Zion Hospital, in there he became a clinician and psychiatric consultant.

3. How did he formulate his "Erik Erikson's Psycho-Social Stages of Development"?

<yuri>

Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development is one of the best known theories of

personality in psychology, his theory describes the impact of social experience across the whole lifespan.

- **Psychosocial Stage 1 - Trust vs. Mistrust**

The first stage of Erikson's theory of psychosocial development occurs between birth and one year of age and is the most fundamental stage in life. If a child successfully develops trust, he or she will feel safe and secure in the world. In the opposite side, who are emotionally unavailable, or rejecting contribute to feelings of mistrust in the children they care for. Failure to develop trust will result in fear and a belief that the world is inconsistent and unpredictable.

- **Psychosocial Stage 2 - Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt**

The second stage of Erikson's theory of psychosocial development takes place during early childhood and is focused on children developing a greater sense of personal control. Other important events include gaining more control over food choices, toy preferences, and clothing selection. Children who successfully complete this stage feel secure and confident, while those who do not are left with a sense of inadequacy and self-doubt.

[Una]

Erick Erikson use different year to formulate he psycho-social stage of development.

Infancy(birth to 18 months)
Early Childhood (2 to 3 years)
Preschool (3 to 5 years)
School Age (6 to 11 years)
Adolescence (12 to 18 years)
Yound Adulthood (19 to 40 years)
Middle Adulthood (40 to 65 years)
Maturity (65 to death)

[Jammy]

Age	Virtues	Psycho Social Crisis	Significant Relationship	Existential Question	Examples
infant -18 months	Hopes	Trust vs. Mistrust	Mother	Can I Trust The World?	Feeding, Abandonment
18months-3 years	Will	Autonomy vs. Shame & Doubt	Parents	Is It Ok To Be Me?	Toilet Training, Clothing Themselves
3-5 years	Purpose	Initiative vs. Guilt	Family	Is It Ok For Me To Do, Move and Act?	Exploring, Using Tools or Making Art
5-13 years	Competence	Industry vs. Inferiority	Neighbors, School	Can I Make It In The World Of People And Things?	School, Sports
13-21 years	Fidelity	Identity vs. Role Confusion	Peers, Role Model	Who Am I? What Can I Be?	Social Relationships
21-40 years	Love	Intimacy vs. Isolation	Friends, Partners	Can I Love?	Romantic Relationships
41-65 years	Care	Generativity vs. Stagnation	Household, Workmates	Can I Make My Life Count?	Work, Parenthood
65-and on	Wisdom	Ego Integrity vs. Despair	Mankind, My Kind	Is It Ok To Have Been Me?	Reflection on Life

(Wikipedia)

[WAN CHAN TONG]

Each stage builds on the successful completion of earlier stages. The challenges of stages not successfully completed may be expected to reappear as problems in the future.

Infancy Early Childhood Play Age School Age Adolescence Young adulthood

Middle Adulthood Late Adulthood

[john]

1. Infancy: Birth to 18 Months
2. Early Childhood: 18 Months to 3 Years
3. Play Age: 3 to 5 Years

4. School Age: 6 to 12 Years
5. Adolescence: 12 to 18 Years
6. Young adulthood: 18 to 35
7. Middle Adulthood: 35 to 55 or 65
8. Late Adulthood: 55 or 65 to Death

[Ciara Valdoria]

He formulated his theories on psychosocial development based on Freud's theories on psychosexual development, especially those on childhood. "Namely, the first four of Erikson's life stages correspond to Freud's oral, anal, phallic, and latency phases, respectively."

(Wikipedia)

Unlike Freud's theory, Erikson didn't focus much on sexual modes and their consequences but on the ego qualities of a person which develop in the stages. Also, for Freud, development is complete after adolescence while for Erikson, development goes on throughout life.

[Taylor Lao]

He formulated eight psychosocial stages of his theory, which based on Freud's theories on psychosexual stages. He believed that Freud misjudged some important dimensions of human development. It is because Freud said that our personality is shaped by the age of five, but he thought that develop throughout their life span. So he formulated the stages of his theory are Trust vs Mistrust.

Autonomy vs Shame & Doubt

Initiative vs Guilt

Industry vs inferiority

Identity vs Role Confusion

Intimacy vs Isolation

Generativity vs Stagnation

Integrity vs Despair.

4.What does he mean by crisis?

[Ciara Valdoria]

The general type of crisis is the psychosocial crisis (trust vs. mistrust, autonomy vs shame & doubt, etc.) which deals with all stages of psychosocial development in different ways. A person needs to resolve the crises or problems in their stages of psychosocial development, if not, problems regarding the crises may arise in the future (e.g. the person mistrusts people, the person is shameful about himself).

An example to understand more about crisis is to look at the crisis during adolescence-identity crisis.. According to Erikson, "Identity crisis is the failure to achieve ego identity during adolescence."

Identity Cohesion versus Role Confusion stage is the stage of psychosocial development

where identity crisis can happen. It is the adolescence stage and it is where people experience physical growth, sexual maturation, and combining ideas of oneself and other people which can affect them.

During adolescence, people look for who they are and how to fit it and where to go. "Those who fail to achieve a cohesive identity-who experience an identity crisis-will exhibit a confusion of roles," and may look for negative identity which may result to doing crimes, drugs, or uncertain choices in the future. This happens because when there is identity crisis, people struggle to find themselves.

Peers have a strong impact on identity crisis during adolescence because they influence greatly at this time. he said that the basic strength that should be developed this time is fidelity which encompass sincerity, genuineness and a sense of duty in our relationships with other people.

[Una Lo]

Individual was born, they start to interact with environmental exposure, in the interaction, on the one hand because the demand for self-growth, hoping to gain from the environment to meet, on the other hand by the community's demands and limitations, so that individuals adjust to society in a psychological difficulties, known as psycho-social crisis.

Erikson's polar opposites in a line to represent the concept of different periods of crisis, the crisis of meaning is that if a certain stage of the task been completed successfully, it will help later stages of development, on the contrary, a negative development for the future impact. Therefore, the development crisis is the development of turn; no development crisis, the individual self can never be fully developed.

Reference: (E. H. Erikson) (psychosocial developmental theory),
2010-05-10

<yuri>

Theorist Erik Erikson coined the term *identity crisis* and believed that it was one of the most important conflicts people face in development. According to Erikson, an identity crisis is a time of intensive analysis and exploration of different ways of looking at oneself. Are you unsure of your role in life? Do you feel like you don't know the 'real you'? If you answer yes to the previous questions, you may be experiencing an identity crisis.

[john]

According to Erikson, an identity crisis is a time of intensive analysis and exploration of different ways of looking at oneself

5. What are the first 4 stages? (Name and briefly discuss what it is)

[Gabriella Kiss]

1. Infancy: Birth to 18 Months

Ego Development Outcome: Trust vs. Mistrust

Basic strength: Drive and Hope

Erikson also referred to infancy as the Oral Sensory Stage (as anyone might who watches a baby put everything in her mouth) where the major emphasis is on the mother's positive and loving care for the child, with a big emphasis on visual contact and touch. If we pass successfully through this period of life, we will learn to **trust** that life is basically okay and have basic confidence in the future. If we fail to experience trust and are constantly frustrated because our needs are not met, we may end up with a deep-seated feeling of worthlessness and a mistrust of the world in general. Incidentally, many studies of suicides and suicide attempts point to the importance of the early years in developing the basic belief that the world is trustworthy and that every individual has a right to be here.

Not surprisingly, the most significant relationship is with the maternal parent, or whoever is our most significant and constant caregiver.

2. Early Childhood: 18 Months to 3 Years

Ego Development Outcome: Autonomy vs. Shame

Basic Strengths: Self-control, Courage, and Will

During this stage we learn to master skills for ourselves. Not only do we learn to walk, talk and feed ourselves, we are learning finer motor development as well as the much appreciated toilet training. Here we have the opportunity to build self-esteem and **autonomy** as we gain more control over our bodies and acquire new skills, learning right from wrong. And one of our skills during the "Terrible Two's" is our ability to use the powerful word "NO!" It may be pain for parents, but it develops important skills of the will.

It is also during this stage, however, that we can be very vulnerable. If we're shamed in the process of toilet training or in learning other important skills, we may feel great **shame and doubt** of our capabilities and suffer low self-esteem as a result.

The most significant relationships are with parents.

3. Play Age: 3 to 5 Years

Ego Development Outcome: Initiative vs. Guilt

Basic Strength: Purpose

During this period we experience a desire to copy the adults around us and take **initiative** in creating play situations. We make up stories with Barbie's and Ken's, toy phones and miniature cars, playing out roles in a trial universe, experimenting with the blueprint for what we believe it means to be an adult. We also begin to use that wonderful word for exploring the world—"WHY?"

While Erikson was influenced by Freud, he downplays biological sexuality in favor of the psychosocial features of conflict between child and parents. Nevertheless, he said that at this stage we usually become involved in the classic "Oedipal struggle" and resolve this struggle

through "social role identification." If we're frustrated over natural desires and goals, we may easily experience **guilt**.

The most significant relationship is with the basic family.

4. School Age: 6 to 12 Years

Ego Development Outcome: Industry vs. Inferiority

Basic Strengths: Method and Competence

During this stage, often called the Latency, we are capable of learning, creating and accomplishing numerous new skills and knowledge, thus developing a sense of **industry**. This is also a very social stage of development and if we experience unresolved feelings of inadequacy and **inferiority** among our peers, we can have serious problems in terms of competence and self-esteem.

As the world expands a bit, our most significant relationship is with the school and neighborhood. Parents are no longer the complete authorities they once were, although they are still important.

[Una Lo]

Stage	Basic Conflict	Important Events	Outcome
Infancy(birth to 18 months)	Trust vs. Mistrust	Feeding	Children develop a sense of trust when caregivers provide reliability, care, and affection. A lack of this will lead to mistrust.
Early Childhood (2 to 3 years)	Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt	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.

Preschool (3 to 5 years)	Initiative vs. Guilt	Guilt 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.
School Age (6 to 11 years)	Industry vs. Inferiority	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.

RICHARD

1. Infancy: Birth-18 Months Old

Basic Trust vs. Mistrust – Hope

During the first or second year of life, the major emphasis is on the mother and father's nurturing ability and care for a child, especially in terms of visual contact and touch. The child will develop optimism, trust, confidence, and security if properly cared for and handled. If a child does not experience trust, he or she may develop insecurity, worthlessness, and general mistrust to the world.

2. Toddler / Early Childhood Years: 18 Months to 3 Years

Autonomy vs. Shame – Will

The second stage occurs between 18 months and 3 years. At this point, the child has an opportunity to build self-esteem and autonomy as he or she learns new skills and right from wrong. The well-cared for child is sure of himself, carrying himself or herself with pride rather than shame. During this time of the "terrible twos", defiance, temper tantrums, and stubbornness can also appear. Children tend to be vulnerable during this stage, sometimes feeling shame and low self-esteem during an inability to learn certain skills.

3. Preschooler: 3 to 5 Years

Initiative vs. Guilt – Purpose

During this period we experience a desire to copy the adults around us and take initiative in creating play situations. We make up stories with Barbie's and Ken's, toy phones and

miniature cars, playing out roles in a trial universe, experimenting with the blueprint for what we believe it means to be an adult. We also begin to use that wonderful word for exploring the world—"WHY?"

While Erikson was influenced by Freud, he downplays biological sexuality in favor of the psychosocial features of conflict between child and parents. Nevertheless, he said that at this stage we usually become involved in the classic "Oedipal struggle" and resolve this struggle through "social role identification." If we're frustrated over natural desires and goals, we may easily experience guilt.

The most significant relationship is with the basic family.

4. School Age Child: 6 to 12 Years

Industry vs. Inferiority – Competence

During this stage, often called the Latency, we are capable of learning, creating and accomplishing numerous new skills and knowledge, thus developing a sense of industry. This is also a very social stage of development and if we experience unresolved feelings of inadequacy and inferiority among our peers, we can have serious problems in terms of competence and self-esteem.

As the world expands a bit, our most significant relationship is with the school and neighborhood. Parents are no longer the complete authorities they once were, although they are still important.

5. Adolescent: 12 to 18 Years

Identity vs. Role Confusion – Fidelity

Up until this fifth stage, development depends on what is done to a person. At this point, development now depends primarily upon what a person does. An adolescent must struggle to discover and find his or her own identity, while negotiating and struggling with social interactions and "fitting in", and developing a sense of morality and right from wrong.

Some attempt to delay entrance to adulthood and withdraw from responsibilities (moratorium).

Those unsuccessful with this stage tend to experience role confusion and upheaval.

Adolescents begin to develop a strong affiliation and devotion to ideals, causes, and friends.

6. Young adult: 18 to 35

Intimacy and Solidarity vs. Isolation – Love

At the young adult stage, people tend to seek companionship and love. Some also begin to "settle down" and start families, although seems to have been pushed back farther in recent years.

Young adults seek deep intimacy and satisfying relationships, but if unsuccessful, isolation may occur. Significant relationships at this stage are with marital partners and friends.

7. Middle-aged Adult: 35 to 55 or 65

Generativity vs. Self absorption or Stagnation – Care

Career and work are the most important things at this stage, along with family. Middle adulthood is also the time when people can take on greater responsibilities and control. For this stage, working to establish stability and Erikson's idea of *generativity* – attempting to produce something that makes a difference to society. Inactivity and meaninglessness are common fears during this stage.

Major life shifts can occur during this stage. For example, children leave the household, careers can change, and so on. Some may struggle with finding purpose. Significant relationships are

those within the family, workplace, local church and other communities.

8. Late Adult: 55 or 65 to Death

Integrity vs. Despair – Wisdom

Erikson believed that much of life is preparing for the middle adulthood stage and the last stage involves much reflection. As older adults, some can look back with a feeling of *integrity* — that is, contentment and fulfillment, having led a meaningful life and valuable contribution to society. Others may have a sense of despair during this stage, reflecting upon their experiences and failures. They may fear death as they struggle to find a purpose to their lives, wondering “What was the point of life? Was it worth it?”

6. Youtube has a few videos that demonstrate the 8 stages. (insert a few links)

Explain/ Give a summary of what that video talks about.

[Una]

Erikson's Stages of development, Socceraddict, sep 6, 2009

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dGFKAfixHJs>

This video is try to explain the 8 stages.

Erik Erikson described development that occurs throughout the lifespan.			
Stage	Basic Conflict	Important Events	Outcome
Infancy (birth to 18 months)	Trust vs. Mistrust	Feeding	Children develop a sense of trust when caregivers provide reliability, care, and affection. A lack of this will lead to mistrust.

Early Childhood (2 to 3 years)	Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt	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.
Preschool (3 to 5 years)	Initiative vs. Guilt	Guilt 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.
School Age (6 to 11 years)	Industry vs. Inferiority	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.
Adolescence (12 to 18 years)	Identity vs. Role Confusion	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.

Young Adulthood (19 to 40 years)	Intimacy vs. Isolation	Relationships	Young adults need to form intimate, loving relationships with other people. Success leads to strong relationships, while failure results in loneliness and isolation.
Middle Adulthood (40 to 65 years)	Generativity vs. Stagnation	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.
Maturity (65 to death)	Ego Integrity vs. Despair	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.
REFERENCE: Erikson's Psychosocial Stages Summary Chart, About.com Psychology			

[Gabriella Kiss]
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bdPPXGadRAU>
 Erik Erikson Psychosocial Development 8 Stages

7. The Psycho-social stages of development consist of behaviours that many be associated with health and unhealthy expressions of self-development, give examples

a) Trust and Mistrust

E.g

[Una Lo]Children develop a sense of trust when caregivers provide reliability, care, and affection. A lack of this will lead to mistrust. REFERENCE: Erikson's Psychosocial Stages Summary Chart, About.com Psychology

[Gabriella Kiss]

Children must come to trust that basic needs will be met by caregivers and that the world is a predictable and safe place. Otherwise they will develop feelings of mistrust in others and the world. An infant is helpless and totally dependent on others for his needs. During this stage the infant learns whether the world in which he/she lives can be trusted. If an infant's physical and emotional needs are met in a consistent and caring way, he/she learns that his/her mother can be counted on and he develops an attitude of trust people.

<yuri>

when the child successfully develop trust, they will feel safe and secure in the world. In the opposite side, who are emotionally unavailable, or rejecting contribute to feelings of mistrust, they feel insecure and fear.

what causes Mistrust?

[Una Lo]A lack of this will lead to mistrust. REFERENCE: Erikson's Psychosocial Stages Summary Chart, About.com Psychology

[Gabriella Kiss]

If the infant's need are not met, an infant may become fearful and learns not to trust the people around him/her. Some parents think that if you give an infant too much attention, you would spoil him/her. But when an infant cries, it is because he/she needs something. It is out of the caregiving that a bond develops between parent and child, and it is this bond that makes later communication possible.

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Fear, hurt, anger, lies, and sorrow make mistrust to people.

[Ciara Valdoria]

The lack of care and love from parents, or equivalent, during infancy makes the people who have experienced this to mistrust other people.

b) Autonomy VS Shame and Doubt

[Una Lo] 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. REFERENCE: Erikson's Psychosocial Stages Summary Chart, About.com Psychology

<yuri>(Toddlers, 18 mo. to 3 years)

occurs between the ages of 18 months to approximately age two to three years. According to Erikson, children are focused on developing a greater sense of self-control. At this age, children develop their first interests. They will get a sense of doubt and reluctance to attempt new challenges. If caregivers encourage self-sufficient behavior, toddlers develop a sense of autonomy--a sense of being able to handle many problems on their own. But if caregivers demand too much too soon, refuse to let children perform tasks of which they are capable, or ridicule early attempts at self-sufficiency, children may instead develop shame and doubt about their ability to handle problems. (from wiki Erick Erikson)

[Gabiella.Kiss]

Toddlers can get into dangerous situations. Therefore, parents have to balance the opposing virtues of encouragement and restraint. If a toddler's efforts to do things on his own were frustrated by over-protective parents then he may not have many opportunities to develop autonomy. On the other hand, if a toddler was harshly criticized for "accidents" (e.g., wetting, soiling, spilling or breaking things) then he may develop doubt about his own abilities to tackle new challenges.

What causes Shame and doubt?

[Una Lo] Success leads to feelings of autonomy, failure results in feelings of shame and doubt. REFERENCE: Erikson's Psychosocial Stages Summary Chart, About.com Psychology

[Gabiella Kiss]

Parents should provide many opportunities for toddlers to make choices. They offer freedom and safety for the toddler to explore his environment to exercise free will in the face of failures, shame and doubt. Some parents and caregivers in an attempt to comfort a toddler after a fall say something like: "Naughty floor made Boy fell down. Don't cry. I will beat the floor." This method unconsciously teach the toddler not to take responsibility for his/her actions and to shift blame onto others. He/she needs to try again and learn that making mistakes is alright.

[Ciara Valdoria]

Shame and Doubt is caused when toddlers are given too much security or too less. If parents don't give their toddlers opportunities to face new challenges, the toddlers might have a mindset that they are unable to handle problems.

Examples are toilet training and clothing themselves. (Wikipedia)

c) Initiative VS Guilt

[Una Lo] 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.

REFERENCE: Erikson's Psychosocial Stages Summary Chart, About.com Psychology

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too much too soon to encourage self-sufficient behavior, toddlers develop a sense of autonomy (a sense of being able to handle many problems on their own). Refuse to let children perform tasks of which they are capable, or ridicule early attempts at self-sufficiency, children may instead develop shame and doubt about their ability to handle problems. (from wiki Erick Erikson)

[Gabriella.Kiss]

Parents who take time to answer their preschoolers' questions reinforce their intellectual initiative. But parents who see their children's questions as a nuisance may stifle their initiative and cause them to be too dependent on others and to be ashamed of themselves. Preschoolers learn through play. Play is their "work". Children who are given much freedom and opportunity to initiate imaginative and motor play have their sense of initiative reinforced.

[Ciara Valdoria]

When a child accomplishes tasks in school and is encouraged and supported by parents and teachers, he will feel proud of himself and will initiate more on more challenging tasks. However, if the child makes a mistake and is discouraged, he will feel guilty because he will think that he didn't do enough to accomplish the tasks and make others proud.

What causes guilt?

[Una Lo] Children who try to exert too much power experience disapproval, resulting in a sense of guilt.

REFERENCE: Erikson's Psychosocial Stages Summary Chart, About.com Psychology

[Ciara Valdoria]

Children at this stage want to do schoolwork

on their own, but when they fail to accomplish some, they may feel a sense of guilt about their needs and desires, especially if their parents and others discourage them.

[Gabiella Kiss]

Parents who inhibit their children's imaginative play or deride them as silly may cause them to develop a sense of guilt over self-initiated activities.

<yuri>

Adults discourage the pursuit of independent activities or dismiss them as silly and bothersome, children develop guilt about their needs and desires.

d) Competency VS Inferiority

[Una Lo] 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. REFERENCE: Erikson's Psychosocial Stages Summary Chart, About.com Psychology

[Gabiella.Kiss]

The child soon learns that he can win recognition from parents, teachers and peers by being proficient in his school work. The attitudes and opinions of others become important. The school plays a major role in the resolution of the developmental crisis of initiative versus inferiority. Children's efforts to master school work help them to grow and form a positive self-concept ... a sense of who they are.

[Ciara Valdoria]

At this stage, children want to feel good about themselves and start to compete with other children. If others support and encourage them with their talents and skills, they will feel that they have done right and will develop high self-esteem and confidence. But if the development of their talents and skills were hindered, or if they feel that they don't meet the standards of others, they will start to feel inferior.

What causes inferiority?

[Una Lo] Success leads to an ability to stay true to yourself, while failure leads to role confusion and a weak sense of self. REFERENCE: Erikson's Psychosocial Stages Summary Chart, About.com Psychology

[Gabiella Kiss]

Children who cannot master their school work may consider themselves as a failure and feelings of inferiority may arise. A child may also feel a sense of shame if his parents unthinkingly share his "failure" with others. Shame stems from a sense of self-exposure, a feeling that one's deficiencies are exposed to others. Teachers also exert a significant impact on children.

There is a danger in "I am what I can achieve"... children may come to believe that they must earn love and acceptance. Parents need to give their children "unconditional love" that no matter what they do, they are still your children.

[Ciara Valdoria]

Inferiority is caused when children are not allowed to discover or pursue/develop their interests and talents in their own time. If they are discouraged and/or punished by their parents and teachers about their efforts, they would think that they are incapable of reaching their parents' and teachers' expectations, this then results to low-self esteem and low confidence.