
Day 2

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.

[Colene]

Erik Erickson, a Neo-Freudian, Danish-German-American developmental psychologist and psychoanalyst, came-up with the theory of social development of human beings. He is also famous for coining the term “identity crisis”.

[Yu Ho]



Erik Erikson: **Born** June 15 ,1902 Frankfurt , Germany.

Died May 12 ,1994 Massachusetts.

Nationality America/German.

Fields Developmental psychology.

Influences Sigmund Freud/Anna Freud.

Coined the term Lifespan Development.

Key Idea Theories of social development.

[Kelly]



Erik Erikson was a Danish-German-American developmental psychologist and psychoanalyst known for his theory on social development of human beings. He may be most famous for coining the phrase identity crisis.

[Yu Lin]

Erik Erikson is a Freudian ego-psychologist. In 1950, his major work was childhood and society. He made psychosocial stages of development. Although Erikson lacked even a bachelor's degree, he served as a professor of prominent institutions such as Harvard and Yale.

{Kelsey}

[Kawa]

Erik Erikson was the developmental sequence of the well-known eight stages of man.

[Grass]

While Erik Erikson in Vienna, he also studied Montessori education, which later influences his psychoanalytic studies, such as the organization of objects in space.

[Goletta] Erik Erikson was born in Germany. Birthday is 15 June 1902 and died in 24 May 1994. His field is developmental Psychology. He is the most famous for coining the phrase identity crisis.

[Heather]



Best-known for Erik Erikson's famous theory of psychosocial development and the concept of the identity crisis, Erik Erikson's theories continue to remain influential today and contributed to our understanding of personality development throughout the lifespan. Learn more about

his life, career, and how early experiences led to his interest in identity in this Erik Erikson biography.

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.

[Janice]

Erikson's greatest innovation was to postulate not five stages of development, as Sigmund Freud had done with his psychosexual stages, but eight, and then later added a ninth stage in his book "The Life Cycle Completed." Erik Erikson believed that every human being goes through a certain number of stages to reach his or her full development, theorizing eight stages that a human being goes through from birth to death.

[Mike]

He died in Harwich, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Institutions Harvard Medical School.

2. What does he do originally?

[Colene]

After his graduation in Vienna Psychoanalytic institute in 1933, Erickson became the first child psychoanalyst in Boston. Later, he worked at Harvard's Medical School and Psychological Clinic, establishing a solid reputation as an outstanding clinician.

[Kelly]

In addition to his position at Harvard, 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.

[Yu Ho] Yu can you simpl

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

[Yu Lin]

After he graduating high school, he focussed on becoming an artist, when not taking class, he went around Europe, visiting museum and sleeping under the bridges. He was living the life of the carefree rebel, long before it became "the thing to do". He later taught at Yale.

[Kawa]

{Kelsey}

[Goletta] Eric Erikson is graduate from the Vienna Psychoanalytic institue in 1993. He become

the first Child Psychoanalyst in United States.

[Ricky]

When he was 25, his friend Peter Blos -- a fellow artist and, later, psychoanalyst -- suggested he apply for a teaching position at an experimental school for American students run by Dorothy Burlingham, a friend of Anna Freud. Besides teaching art, he gathered a certificate in Montessori education and one from the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society. He was psychoanalyzed by Anna Freud herself.

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

[April]

Erikson formulated his stage by interacting with the children, teenagers and adults from lower, middle as well as upper social classes. For his limitations in his research, he didn't focus on the lower social classes. He also applied his own knowledge of psychotherapy. This theory explained how the personality in an infant develops as he or she grows as passes through various stages of life.

[Kelly]

Erikson's eight stages of psychosocial development behaviors that may be associated with healthy and unhealthy expressions of the self's development and ego boundary growth during Erikson's first five development and ego boundary growth during Erikson's first five psychosocial stages.

[Kawa]

Erikson developed according to the epigenetic principle of development, and that out of this ground plan the parts arise, each part having its time of special ascendancy.

[Yu Lin]

This theory of psychosocial development is one of the famous theories of personality in psychology.

[Yu Ho]

Erikson believed that development is primarily qualitative because changes are stage like, but also quantitative as one's identity becomes stronger and one's convictions solidify. He believed that nature determines the sequence of the stages and sets the limits within which nurture operates. However, all must pass through one stage before entering the next in the stated order.

{Kelsey}

[Jumbo]

1. He except develop sexual psychology and also experience social psychology and ego.
2. Personality develop is constantly.

3. Each stage development's result is also have positive resolution and negative resolution.

4. What does he mean by crisis?

[Colene]

Identity crisis, according to Erickson, is the failure to achieve ego identity during adolescence.

[Kelly]

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

[Grass] The word crisis, the meaning of "opportunity", an idea that is essential to an understanding of the word crisis as Erikson see it.

[Paul Van]

The first crisis is Trust vs. Mistrust . their caregivers don't meet their needs, then they see the world as a bad, untrustworthy place, and become insecurely attached to their caregivers and wary of the world in general.

The second crisis is autonomy VS shame and doubt .because toddlers are just realizing that they are separate people .because they against the parents

The third crisis is Industry vs. Inferiority because the children begin go to school .and compared with other children . so they will have feeling inferiority

The fifth crisis is Identity vs. Role . they don't find out their roles this leads to "role confusion

The sixth crisis is Intimacy vs. Isolation . If the young adult does not find a partner. they will feel isolation

The seventh crisis is Generativity vs. Stagnation . because at the same time they will handle problem very much . have a children , finally and the social status

The eighth crisis is integrity vs despair . because they will face dead . they will away finally and friend .become depressed .

[Yu Ho]

According to Erikson, the stage of psychosocial development in which identity crisis may occur is called the Identity Cohesion versus Role Confusion stage.

{Kelsey}

[Yu Lin]

Erik Erikson's the term identity crisis and believed that it was one of the most important conflicts people face in development.

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

[Bobo, Colene]

Stage 1	Trust vs. Mistrust		

Stage 2	Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt		
Stage 3	Initiative vs. Guilt		
Stage 4	Industry vs. Inferiority		

[ArYu]

The first stage, Trust vs. Mistrust.

The second stage, Autonomy vs. Shame & Doubt.

The third stage, Initiative vs. Guilt.

The fourth stage, Industry vs. Inferiority.

[Kelly, Winnie, Alex]

	Ages / Basic Conflict	Summary
Stage 1	Birth to 18 Months / Trust vs. Mistrust	The infant must form a first loving, trusting relationship with the caregiver, or develop a sense of mistrust.
Stage 2	18 Months to 3 Years / Autonomy vs. Shame	The child's energies are directed toward the development of physical skills, including walking, grasping, and rectal sphincter control. The child learns control but may develop shame and doubt if not handled well.
Stage 3	3 to 5 Years / Initiative vs. Guilt	The child continues to become more assertive and to take more initiative, but may be too forceful, leading to guilt feelings.
Stage 4	6 to 12 Years / Industry vs. Inferiority	The child must deal with demands to learn new skills or risk a sense of inferiority, failure and incompetence.

[Yu Lin]

Infant(0-18months): In their mind, they just to get and give in return. The major emphasis is on the mother's positive and loving care for the child, with a big emphasis on visual contact and touch.

Early childhood(18months to 3 years): During this stage we learn to master skill. Not only do we learn to walk, talk and feed. Gain more control our body.

Play age(3 to 5 years): During this period we experience a desire to copy the adults around us and take initiative in creating play situations.

School age(6-12 years): 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.

- {Kelsey} 1. Infancy Birth - 18 months Trust vs Mistrust
2. Toddler 18 mths - 3 years Autonomy vs Shame & Doubt
3. Preschool 3 - 6 years Initiative vs Guilt
4. School Age 6 - 11 years Industry vs Inferiority
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

{ArYU}

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=577GqQDMX08>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kDV-9Ik8xDk>

The video introduce and explain Ericson's 8 stages of psychosocial development.

[Bobo]

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

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ymHDKLpjiYE&feature=related>

Erik Erikson was a psychoanalyst who provided an alternative psychodynamic view in his theory of psychosocial development, which emphasizes our social interaction with other people. In Erikson's view, society and culture both challenge and shape us. Erikson's theory suggests that developmental change occurs throughout our lives in 8 distinct stages.

[Kelly]

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PC2G5oFliyk&feature=related>

Erikson's 8 stages of psychosocial development

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=577GqQDMX08&feature=related>

Erik Erikson was a great psychologist of his time. Some modern psychologists even choose to use some of his theories. His biggest, most important theory was the Eight Stages of Psychosocial Development. Each of the eight stages is a developmental turning point where a crisis needs to be met before moving on to the next stage. Going into each stage, one is met with the crisis one must overcome, and leaving each stage, one leaves with a virtue to carry on into the next stage.

[Heather]

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vapEpQmz86o>

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. Unlike Freud's theory of psychosexual stages, Erikson's theory describes the impact of social experience across the whole lifespan.

[Janice]

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gG_neZ659bQ

He organized life into eight stages that extend from birth to death (many developmental theories only cover childhood). Since adulthood covers a span of many years, Erikson divided the stages of adulthood into the experiences of young adults, middle aged adults and older adults. While the actual ages may vary considerably from one stage to another, the ages seem to be appropriate for the majority of people.

{Kelsey} <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bdPPXGadRAU>

[Goletta] <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dGFKAfixHJs&feature=related>

[Mike]

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uID6WNNZMh8>

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 VS Mistrust

[Colene]

Infancy, is a stage when children develop a sense of trust when the caregiver provides reliability, care and affection. A lack of this will lead to mistrust. In this stage, children exhibit a healthy growth if they express trust and an unhealthy growth if they express mistrust.

Now, What causes mistrust for infants?

Situations in which a caregiver fails to provide primary care (like proper feeding, overall comforting and general supervising) causes mistrust to infants.

b. Autonomy VS Shame and Doubt

Toddlers at this stage, they are trying to learn how to walk and crawl, with the mobility that they gained, they are ready to explore the environment. e.g. Crawling around the living room, putting things in the mouth, throwing (different) things to the ground and make funny voices.

What causes Shame and doubts?

[Colene]

In their early childhood, children have the need to develop a sense of personal control over

physical skills and a sense of independence. Success leads to the feeling of autonomy while failure leads to shame and doubt. This is usually the ideal time for Toilet training to be done.

In this stage, children who express autonomy are more likely “hard headed” as they do not want to be led nor be dominated. They usually like to do things themselves. On the other hand, children demonstrating shame and doubt will more likely be uncomfortable with their environment and themselves.

c. Initiative VS Guilt

[Bobo]

Initiative adds to autonomy the quality of undertaking, planning and attacking a task for the sake of just being active and on the move. The child is learning to master the world around them, learning basic skills and principles of physics. Things fall down, not up. Round things roll. They learn how to zip and tie, count and speak with ease. At this stage, the child wants to begin and complete their own actions for a purpose. Guilt is a confusing new emotion. They may feel guilty over things that logically should not cause guilt. They may feel guilt when this initiative does not produce desired results.

The development of courage and independence are what set preschoolers, ages three to six years of age, apart from other age groups. Young children in this category face the challenge of initiative versus guilt.

[SerafimLam]

Social criticism and punishment may foster the development of guilt feelings in regard to sexual exploration. In three to five years old, children will start learning and accept new challenges at the new environment. In case they do not, they will become guilt because they would not get used to do anything, when they grow up and go for work, they will feel guilt when they realize they are not able to do anything.

Expressions of guilt

- 1) gets depressed easily
- 2) puts self down
- 3) slumped posture
- 4) poor eye contact
- 5) has low energy level

d. Competency VS Inferiority

[April]

From age six years to puberty, children begin to develop a sense of pride in their accomplishments. They initiate projects, see them through to completion, and feel good about what they have achieved. During this time, teachers play an increased role in the child's development. If children are encouraged and reinforced for their initiative, they begin to feel

industrious and feel confident in their ability to achieve goals. If this initiative is not encouraged, if it is restricted by parents or teacher, then the child begins to feel inferior, doubting his own abilities and therefore may not reach his potential.

[Goletta] Childhood 6 to 12, Kid start to ask "How to I be good?" with new social and academic demand on children, parent and teacher need to encourage kids, success lead to sense of competence while failure results in feeling of inferiority .

{Kelsey}

END
