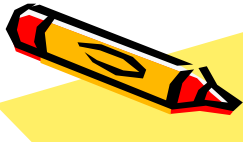


Welcome
to the Wonderful
World of Psychology!



1



Developmental Psychology

Jacqueline Taylor Wilcoxson, Ph.D.,
M.S., LMFT



2

Human Development
Across the Lifespan

John S. Dacey
John F. Travers
Lisa Fiore

7th Edition



3



McGraw-Hill

© 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

CHAPTER 1

LIFESPAN PSYCHOLOGY: AN INTRODUCTION



McGraw-Hill



4

© 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

Why Study Lifespan?

- To offer an organized account of development across the lifespan
- To identify the interconnections between earlier and later events



5

© 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

Why Study Lifespan?

- To account for the mechanisms responsible for lifespan development
- To specify the biological, psychological, and environmental factors that shape an individual's development



6

© 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

What is Lifespan Development?

The study of lifelong, often age-related, processes of change

- Physical, cognitive, moral, emotional, and social development.
- Beginning at conception and continuing through the entire life span.



7

© 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

Developmental Periods

- Prenatal: Conception until birth
- Neonatal: Birth - 4 weeks
- Infancy: One month - 2 years
- Childhood: 2 years to puberty
 - Early Childhood: 2 - 6 years
 - Middle Childhood: 7 - 11 years
- Adolescence: 12 - 20 years
- Adulthood: 20 years until death
 - Early Adulthood: 20 - 40 years
 - Middle Adulthood: 41 - 60's
 - Late Adulthood: 65+



8

© 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

Different Views of Lifespan

- **A Biological Perspective**
 - Genetics and physical dev
- **A Bioecological Perspective**
 - Reciprocal interactions:
Responding to those around us in a way that causes them to change, their responses to us then change, which in turn produces new changes in us.



9

© 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

The Importance of Biopsychosocial Interactions

- Understanding Children's Cultures
 - Superficial level: facts
 - Intermediate level: central behaviors (language)
 - Significant level: values, beliefs, and norms (psychological change)



10

© 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

The Importance of Biopsychosocial Interactions

- Contributors to Biopsychosocial Interactions
 - Biological: genetics
 - Psychological: cognition, language, personality, moral development
 - Social: relationships, school, stress, marriage, family, environment



11

© 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

Homework Assignment

- Read Chapter One
- Chart Your Own Lifespan- Be Creative! (p.15)
 - Include dates, ages etc.
 - Is there a definite shape to your chart?
 - Are there more peaks than valleys?
 - How would you identify the peaks and valleys? (major - minor)
 - What happened during those times?
 - What is your view point?
 - What could you have done differently?
 - How did these events shape your personality?



12

© 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.
