

Lev Vygotsky

Sociocultural Theory of Cognitive Development

- Contrasts with Piaget (who emphasized maturation ((nature)) and development in stages ((discontinuity))
- Vygotsky emphasized the role of the environment (nurture) and gradual growth (continuity).

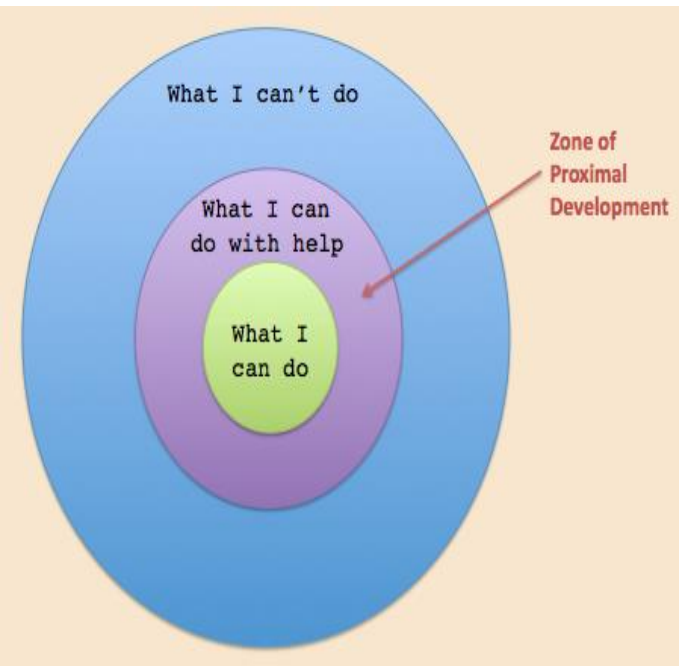


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Sociocultural Theory of Cognitive Development

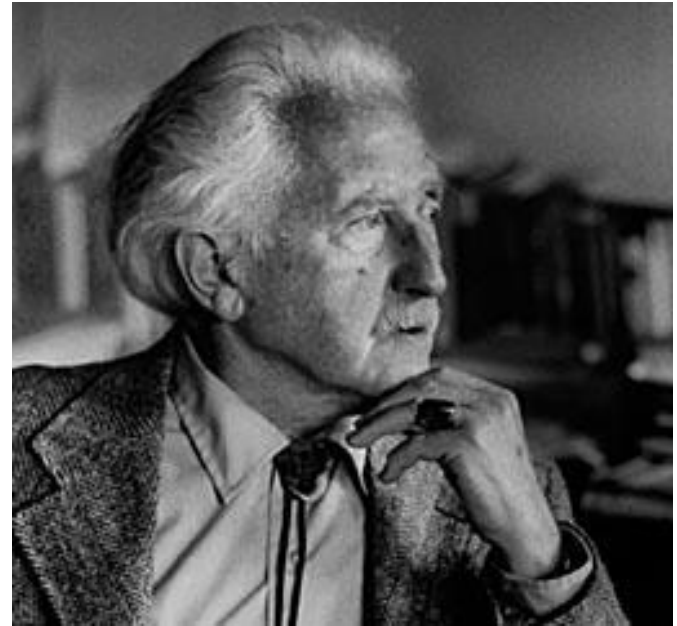
- Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) - the range between the level at which a child can solve a problem working alone and the level at which a child can solve a problem with the assistance of an adult.

- working closely with an instructor, a child works close to the upper limit of his capabilities.
- The child eventually will be able to work at that high level independently.
- Once the goal (upper limit) is achieved, it becomes the new lower limit of that child's ZPD.

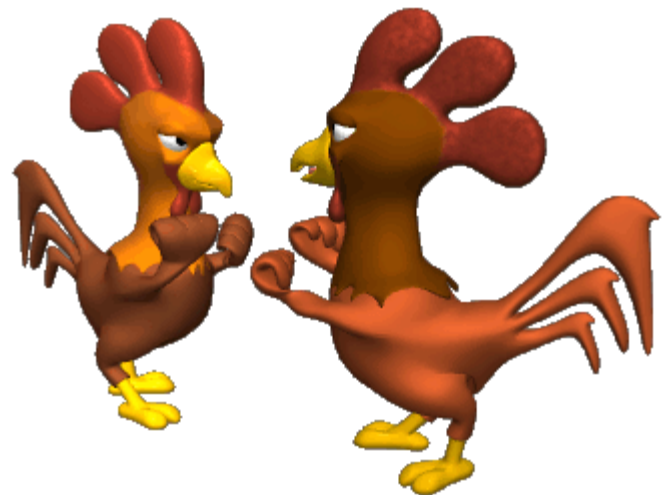




Erik Erikson



- A neo-Freudian
- Worked with Anna Freud
- Thought our personality was influenced by our experiences with others.
- Stages of Psychosocial Development.
- Each stage centers on a social conflict.



Trust v. Mistrust

(Birth - 18 months)



- Can a baby trust the world to fulfill its needs?
- The trust or mistrust they develop can carry on with the child for the rest of their lives.

Autonomy V. Shame & Doubt

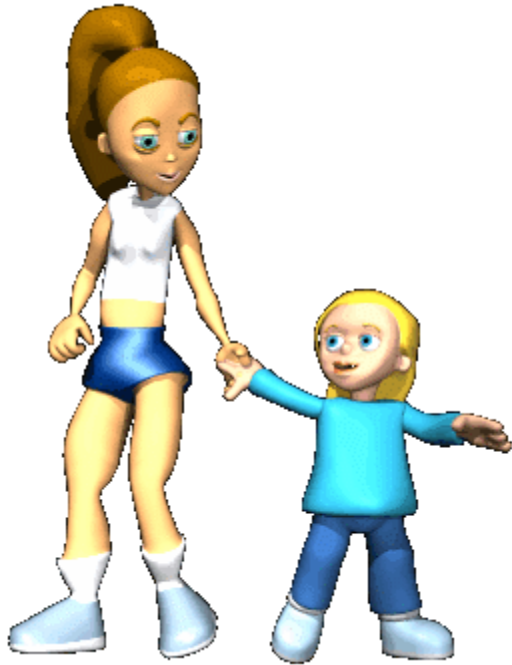
(18 months - 3 years)

- Toddlers begin to control their bodies (toilet training).
- Control Temper Tantrums
- Can they learn control (by having autonomy) or will they doubt themselves (due to lack of reinforcement)?



Initiative V. Guilt

(3 - 6)



- Word turns from “NO” to “WHY?”
- Want to understand the world and ask questions.
- Is their curiosity encouraged or scolded?
- Must be given a chance to be responsible



Industry v. Inferiority

(6 - 12)

- School begins
- We are for the first time evaluated by a formal system and our peers.
- Do we feel good or bad about our accomplishments?
- Can lead to us feeling bad about ourselves for the rest of our lives...**inferiority complex.**



Identity v. Role Confusion

(12 - 18)



- In our teenage years we try out different roles.



- Who am I?
- What group do I fit in with?



- If I do not find myself I may develop an **identity crisis**.

Intimacy v. Isolation

(19 - 40)

- Have to balance work and relationships.
- Must have formed an identity
- What are my priorities?



Marriage



- At least a 5 to 1 ratio of positive to negative interactions is a clear indicator of a healthy relationship.

Generativity v. Stagnation

(40 - 65)



- Is everything going as planned? Am I taking care of my kids?
- What is my legacy going to be?
- Am I happy with what I created?
- Mid -life crisis!!!



Integrity v. Despair

(65 - Death)

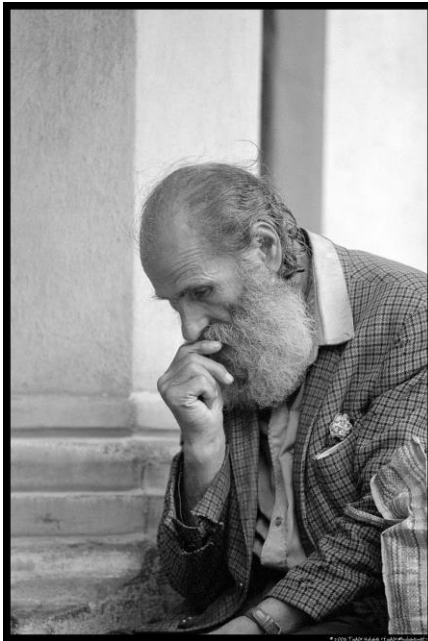
- Look back on life.
- Was my life meaningful or do I have regrets?
- Am I okay with death?



Types of Intelligence

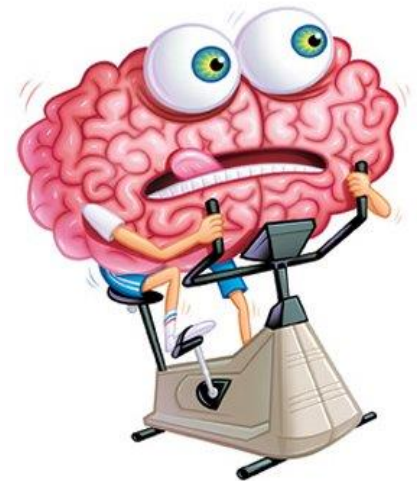
Crystallized Intelligence

- Accumulated knowledge.
- Increases with age.



Fluid Intelligence

- Ability to solve problems quickly and think abstractly.
- Peaks in the 20's and then decreases over time.



Moral Development



Three Stage Theory by Lawrence Kohlberg!!!

How important are ethics in today's society?



Pre-conventional Morality

- Morality based on rewards and punishments.
- If you are rewarded then it is OK.
- If you are punished, the act must be wrong.



Conventional Morality



- Look at morality based on how others see you.
- If your peers , or society, thinks it is wrong, then so do you.



Post-Conventional Morality

- Based on self-defined ethical principles.
- Your own personal set of ethics.

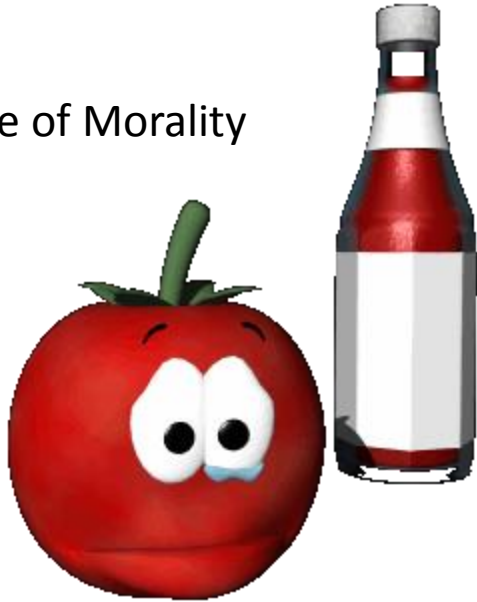


Heinz was near death from a special kind of cancer. There was one drug that could save her that was discovered by a druggist in town. The druggist was the only person who had the drug. It cost him \$200 to make the drug, but he charged the customers \$2,000. Heinz only had \$1,000, and he tried to borrow the other \$1,000. Nobody would loan him the money. Heinz told the druggist his dilemma and asked if he could pay him the other \$1,000 later. The druggist refused his offer. That night, Heinz broke into the store and stole the drug for his wife.

Did Heinz do the right thing? Why

Criticisms of Kohlberg

Heinz Example of Morality



- Carol Gilligan pointed out that Kohlberg only tested boys.
- Boys tend to have more absolute value of morality.
- Girls tend to look at situational factors and make more decisions based on compassion

Gilligan's Stages of Moral Development

Stage	Goal
Preconventional	Goal is individual survival
Transition is from selfishness -- to -- responsibility to others	
Conventional	Self sacrifice is goodness
Transition is from goodness -- to -- truth that she is a person too	
Postconventional	Principle of nonviolence: do not hurt others or self

Ethic of CARING

Gender Development

- Biology (neuroscience) perspective: Corpus Callosum larger in woman.
- Psychodynamic perspective: Competition for opposite sex parent.
- Social-Cognitive Perspective : **Gender Schema Theory**
- Behavioral Perspective: **Social Learning Theory**

