Developmental Psychology

Developmental psychology deals with the behavior of organisms from conception to death and examines the processes that contribute to behavioral change throughout the life span. The major areas of emphasis in the course are prenatal development, motor development, socialization, cognitive development, adolescence, and adulthood

Rdg Schedule: pg 431-443, pg 443-464, pg 465-469; Barron’s Ch 9 due 10/22 (quiz)

Tentative Test Date: Friday, November 1st

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| • Discuss the interaction of nature and nurture (including cultural variations) inthe determination of behavior.• Describe how sex and gender influence socialization and other aspects ofdevelopment.• Explain the process of conception and gestation, including factors that influence successful fetal development (e.g., nutrition, illness, substance abuse).• Discuss maturation of motor skills.• Describe the influence of temperament and other social factors on attachment and appropriate socialization.• Identify key contributors in developmental psychology (e.g., Mary Ainsworth, Diana Baumrind, Harry Harlow, Konrad Lorenz).• Discuss maturational challenges in adolescence, including related familyconflicts.• Characterize the development of decisions related to intimacy as people mature.• Predict the physical and cognitive changes that emerge as people age, including steps that can be taken to maximize function.• Compare and contrast models of moral development (e.g., Kohlberg, Gilligan).• Explain the maturation of cognitive abilities (e.g., Piaget’s stages, informationprocessing).• Explain how parenting styles influence development• Identify key contributors in developmental psychology (e.g. Albert Bandura, Erik Erikson, Sigmund Freud, Carol Gilligan, Lawrence Kohlberg, Jean Piaget, Lev Vygotsky). | 1. Nature vs Nurture
2. Teratogens
3. fetal alcohol syndrome
4. sucking reflex
5. moro reflex
6. grasping reflex
7. rooting reflex
8. Babinski reflex
9. motor development
10. maturation
11. telegraphic speech
12. Morphemes vs Phonemes
13. Syntax vs Semantics
14. Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis
15. Konrad Lorenz
16. Imprinting
17. Harry Harlow
18. Mary Ainsworth
19. secure attachment
20. avoidant attachment
21. anxious/ambivalent attachment
22. Diana Baumrind
23. authoritarian parent
24. authoritative parent
25. permissive parent
26. Lev Vygotsky
27. Freud’s Psychosexual Stages
28. Erik Erikson (psychosocial)
29. Jean Piaget (cognitive)
30. Schemata
31. Assimilation vs accommodation
32. Lawrence Kohlberg (moral)
33. Carol Gilligan
34. gender roles
35. Biopsychological Theory of gender
36. Psychodynamic Theory of Gender
37. Social-Cognitive Theory of gender
38. sex vs gender
39. fluid intelligence
40. crystallized intelligence
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