What is Development?

**Slide 1**

What is Development?

**Slide 2**

Development

- Definition
  - Orderly changes beginning at conception and ending with death

- Developmental periods
  - Infancy
  - Early childhood
  - Middle and late childhood
  - Adolescence

**Slide 3**

Areas of Development

- Areas
  - Physical
  - Intra-Personal
  - Inter-Personal (or Social)
  - Cognitive
What is Development?

Slide 4

Developmental Issues

- Nature-nurture debate
- Stability and change
- Continuity and discontinuity

Slide 5

Continuous vs. Discontinuous Development

Slide 6

Nature vs. Nurture
Stability vs. Change
What is Development?

Slide 7

Review and Discuss

- Describe the three developmental issues: nature versus nurture, stability versus change, and continuity versus discontinuity.
- Apply the three developmental issues to Ted Bundy.

Slide 8

Principles of Development

- Development occurs
  - gradually,
  - relatively orderly in a predictable pattern, and
  - at varying rates for individuals.

Slide 9

Effects on Development

- Context
  - Normative age-graded
  - Normative history-graded
  - Non-normative
What is Development?

Slide 10

Review and Discuss

• Explore normative age-graded, normative history-graded, and non-normative developmental contexts that can affect learning in your future students.

Slide 11

THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Slide 12

What is a theory?

• Theory

• Hypothesis

• Why are there so many theories?
What is Development?

Slide 13

Theories of Development
- Psychoanalytic
- Cognitive
- Behavioral
- Social Cognitive
- Ethological
- Ecological
- Eclectic Orientation

Slide 14

Psychoanalytic Theories
- Major premises
  - Role of emotions
  - Role of the unconscious
- Major theorists
  - Freud
  - Erikson

Slide 15

Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory
- Unconscious
- Personality development
  - Id
  - Ego
  - Superego
- Defense mechanisms
- Series of psychosexual development stages
What is Development?

Slide 16

Erikson’s Psychosocial Theory

• Motivation is affiliation (not sex)
• Development is not confined to early childhood
• Development continues across the life span

Slide 17

Application to Education

• Freudian Theory
  – Consider that unconscious drives or motives may affect classroom behavior
  – Defense mechanisms, such as rationalization and denial may be used by students to reduce their feelings of anxiety during a conflict or confrontation
• Erikson’s Theory
  – Provide ample opportunities for students to be successful and praise their effort and work ethic
  – Provide positive role models for students

Slide 18

Review and Discuss

• What similarities are found between Freud’s and Erikson’s theories?
• Why is it beneficial to examine identity development across the life span?
  – How might developmental contexts affect identity development?
What is Development?

Slide 19

Cognitive Theories

• Major premise
  – Emphasize role of conscious thought

• Major theorists
  – Piaget
  – Vygotsky
  – Information Processing

Slide 20

Piaget’s Theory of Cognitive Development

• Major premises:
  – Maturation is basis for development.
  – Children are active and curious.
  – Children construct their own knowledge.
  – Children want to maintain a mental homeostatic environment.

• Stage theory of cognitive development beginning at birth and continuing through adolescence.

Slide 21

Vygotsky’s Sociocultural Theory of Cognitive Development

• Major premises:
  – Society and culture impact cognitive development
  – Knowledge is co-constructed between a learner and a more knowledgeable other
  – Language guides thinking and learning
  – Mental processes begin as social activity typically utilizing language and then internalized
What is Development?

Slide 22

Information Processing Theory

• Based on computer model to describe how the human brain works.
• Thinking occurs through the following processes:
  – Encoding
  – Storage
  – Retrieval

Slide 23

Application to Education

• Piaget
  – Require student to interact with environment and formulate own ideas
  – Challenge student misconceptions
• Vygotsky
  – Use peer assisted learning
  – Aim instruction beyond students’ current level of knowledge
  – Provide students with multiple perspectives from knowledgeable peers or adults

Slide 24

Application to Education

• Information Processing
  – Gain students attention before beginning instruction or providing direction
  – Activate students’ prior knowledge
  – Make learning meaningful to students’ lives and experiences
  – Focus on important overarching aspects of lessons
  – Use active learning
What is Development?

Slide 25

Review and Discuss

• Compare and contrast Piaget’s and Vygotsky’s theories of cognitive development.
• What implications do these theories have for your teaching your future students?
• How does the information processing theory help you to understand the learning process in which students engage during class?

Slide 26

Behavioral Theories

• Major premises:
  – Learning and development are described in observable terms
  – Environment and experiences influence behavior
  – Learning involves a behavior change
  – Development is observable behavior
• Major theorists:
  – Pavlov
  – Skinner

Slide 27

Pavlov’s Classical Conditioning Theory

• Major premise:
  – Automatic behaviors beyond overt control
  – Associative learning
    • Associate a neutral stimulus with a meaningful stimulus
    • Similar responses to the meaningful stimulus
  – Famous study examining dogs
**What is Development?**

**Slide 28**

**Skinner’s Operant Conditioning Theory**

- Major premise
  - Deliberate actions are controlled by consequences
  - Learning occurs based on consequences
  - Learning can be affected by modifying antecedents of and consequences to behaviors
  - Reinforced behaviors will be repeated

**Slide 29**

**Applications to Education**

- Classical Conditioning
  - Use to understand students’ anxiety or fears
  - Help students to encounter positive learning experiences
- Operant Conditioning
  - Use reinforcement to increase desired behaviors
  - Specify behavioral outcomes; ensure outcomes by altering antecedents and consequences

**Slide 30**

**Bandura’s Social Cognitive Theory**

- Major premises:
  - Both internal and external factors influence learning and behavior
  - Reciprocal determinism: reciprocal interaction of personal, behavioral, and environmental factors effect learning and development
  - Learning can occur through observation and imitation of others
  - Cognitive processes mediate social learning
What is Development?

Slide 31

Bandura's Model

Slide 32

Application to Education

- Emphasize learning through observation and modeling
- Help students develop self-regulatory skills
  - Thinking about one's own behavior
  - Consider actions of and consequences to others have that have been observed

Slide 33

Review and Discuss

- Think about Pavlov's theory in relation to a fear or phobia that you have. How could you have been classically conditioned without your knowledge of it?
- Is it possible to operantly condition other's behaviors without their knowledge? Explain your response.
- How can Skinner's and Bandura's theories be applied to classroom situations?
What is Development?

Slide 34

**Ethological Theory**
- Major premises
  - Behavior is influenced by biology
  - Behavior is connected to evolution
  - Behavior is dependent upon critical or sensitive periods
- Major theorists
  - Lorenz
  - Bowlby

---

Slide 35

**Lorenz and Imprinting**
- Imprinting
  - Immediate innate learning
  - Involved attachment
- Critical period for attachment

---

Slide 36

**Bowlby’s Attachment Theory**
- Attachment to a caregiver has important consequences across the life span
- Positive or negative attachments
- *Sensitive period* for attachment
What is Development?

Slide 37

Review and Discuss

- Describe the difference between a sensitive period and a critical period in development.
- How might positive attachment to a male caregiver influence development differently than a positive attachment to a female caregiver?
- What are the implications of positive and negative attachment on classroom behavior?

Slide 38

Ecological Theory

- Major premise
  - Emphasis on environmental factors
- Major theorist
  - Bronfenbrenner

Slide 39

Bronfenbrenner’s Ecological Theory

- Development is influenced by five interacting environmental systems
  - Each system influences development and behavior
- Updated theory to include the influence of biology but still dominated by environmental factors
  - Bioecological theory
What is Development?

Application to Education

- **Ethological Theory**
  - Understanding infant attachment can provide insights into students’ emotional health, self-esteem, self-concept, and social interactions with peers and teachers
- **Bronfenbrenner’s Theory**
  - Foster connections between the school and home
  - Include parents and students in educational decisions and learning

Review and Discuss

- What benefits do you see in viewing development from Bronfenbrenner’s systems theory compared with any other theory discussed thus far? Explain your response.
Eclectic Theoretical Approach

- Theories are tools.
  - Multiple tools are used to fix a problem.
  - Multiple theories are used to understand behavior.
- Development is a complex process which affects behavior and learning across the life span.

THE END