

Name: _____

Period: _____

AP PSYCHOLOGY: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

1. The objective of this assignment is gain an understanding of the process of human development from conception, through adulthood, and into old age.
2. With your group using the class set of text books, Unit 9 pp. 462-548, in Meyers Text. Summarize each of the sections on the outline provided (each student needs this)
3. Next, as a group, create a poster that illustrates an individual going through each of the stages (choose a variety of characteristics that make your human unique in their experience). These characteristics should be verified and exemplified by the major stage theories.
4. Your individual will be illustrated going through the following states;
 - infancy birth-2,
 - Early Childhood 2-6,
 - Middle Childhood 6-12
 - Adolescence 12-20
 - Young Adulthood 20-40
 - Middle Adulthood 40-65
 - Late Adulthood 65-and older

At each stage your poster should define the major stage theories of **Piaget, Kohlberg, Erikson, Freud**



Vygotsky's Scaffolding Theory of Cognitive Development

- According to Vygotsky, why do children increasingly think in words and use words to solve problems by age 7?
- What is the difference between Piaget's and Vygotsky's emphasis on children's cognitive development?
- **Zone of Proximal Development:**

Module 48: Infancy and Childhood: Social Development (pg. 488-499)

- **Stranger Anxiety:**
- **Attachment:**
- Summarize Harry Harlow's study of attachment on monkeys.
- Besides body contact, what else is important in forming an attachment?
- **Critical period:**
- Lorenz's imprinting:
 - Do human children imprint?
- Describe Mary Ainsworth's types of attachment
 - **Secure attachment:**
 - **Insecure attachment:**
- **Temperament:**
- Erikson's Basic Trust:
- Explain 2 different effects on a child if they are deprived of attachment.
- **Self-concept:**
- What is the difference between self-concept and self-esteem?

A. Parenting Styles

- **Authoritarian:**
- **Permissive:**
- **Authoritative:**
- According to Baumrind, what kinds of parents do kids who have a high self-esteem tend to have?

Module 49: Gender Development (pg. 500-507)

- **Gender:**
- What is the difference between sex and gender?
- Which gender tends to be more aggressive?
- Explain the power differences people perceive between genders.
- What did Carol Gilligan find about gender and social connectedness?
- Which gender prefers working with people?
- **Gender roles:**
- **Role:**
- What is the expected gender role of men vs. women in the US?
 - Is that the same in other cultures?
- **Gender Identity:**
- **Social Learning Theory:**
 - Example:
- **Gender Typing:**
- **Transgender:**

Module 50: Parents, Peers, and Early Experiences (pg. 508-512)

- What is the general conclusion about which is more influential on development—nature or nurture?
- How much credit or blame do *you* think *your* parents deserve for the person you are today? Why?

Module 51: Adolescence: Physical and Cognitive Development (pg. 513-518)

- **Adolescence:**

A. Physical Development

- **Puberty:**

- What are the psychological effects on boys who mature early?
- What are the psychological effects on girls who mature early?
- What happens to your neurons in your brain during adolescence?
- What lobe of the brain matures during adolescence?

B. Cognitive Development

- During early teens, what is reasoning like?

Kohlberg's Stages of Moral Development

Level	Focus	Example

- What happens to children who learn to delay gratification?

Module 52: Adolescence: Social Development and Emerging Adulthood (pg. 519-525)

- According to Erikson, what is the main crisis during adolescence?
- **Identity:**
- **Social Identity:**
- Why is the first year of college such a challenge to many adolescents?

Erik Erikson's Psychosocial Stages of Development

**Erikson's stages ALWAYS comes up on the AP Test, so make sure you understand these!*

Issue of Stage	Age Range	Description of Task
Trust vs. Mistrust		
Autonomy vs. Shame/Doubt		
Initiative vs. Guilt		
Industry vs. Inferiority		
Identity vs. Role Confusion		
Intimacy vs. Isolation		
Generativity vs. Self-Absorption		
Integrity vs. Despair		

- **Intimacy:**
- In Western cultures, what happens to the child-parent relationship as adolescents form their identity?
- What goes hand in hand with positive parent-teen relationships?
- **Emerging Adulthood:**

Module 53: Sexual Development (pg. 526-538)

Honestly, you should remember this sexual development stuff from biology or health class—if there are some terms that are new to you, write them down! They get into the debate of nature vs. nurture applied to sexual orientation—it is an interesting section to read.

Module 54: Adulthood: Physical, Cognitive, and Social Development (pg. 539-550)

- What are the names and age ranges of the three different types of adulthood?
- **Menopause:**
- What happens to strength and stamina as you age?
- Why is physical activity important for older adults?
- What happens to senses as you age?
- What happens to your immune system as you age?
- What happens to neural processing as you age?
- Describe how older people remember meaningful information as compared to younger people.
- **Cross-sectional studies:**
- **Longitudinal studies:**
- What is terminal decline of mental abilities?
- Is there really a midlife crisis for most people?
- **Social Clock:**
- Does living together before marriage lead to less divorce?
- Is there a such thing as “empty nest syndrome” for most couples when they children go off to college?

Great Work!