

A group of five adolescents are sitting in a field of tall, golden-brown grass, looking out at a mountain range at sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm, golden glow over the scene. The mountains in the background are silhouetted against the bright sky. The adolescents are seen from behind, and their shadows are cast on the grass. The overall mood is peaceful and contemplative.

Adolescence

Kohlberg Theory

The Team

Team members names:

1.Liliana Turbatu (1919066)

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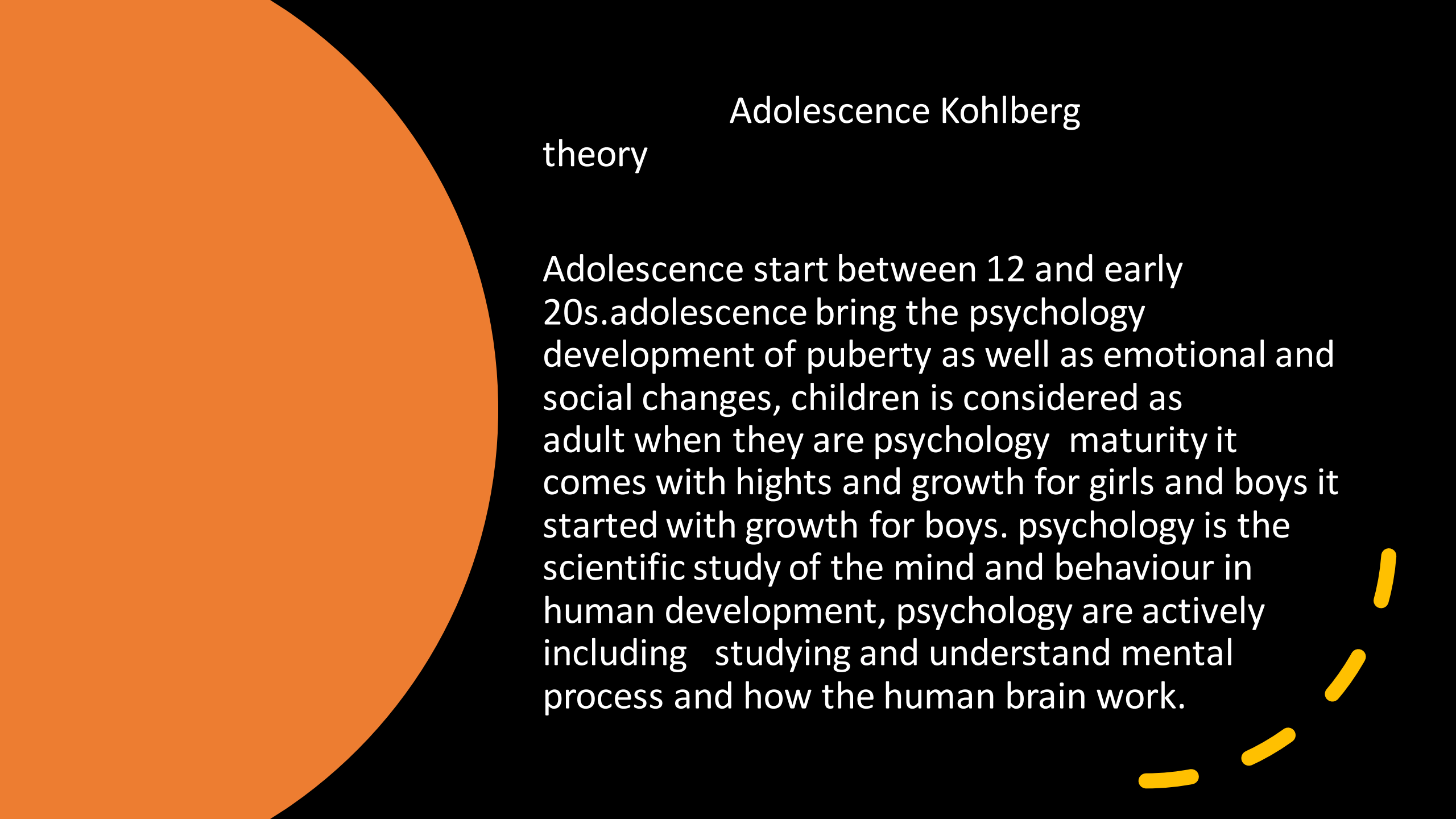
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Lilliana Turbatu (1919066):Conclusion

(2010778)



Adolescence Kohlberg theory

Adolescence start between 12 and early 20s. adolescence bring the psychology development of puberty as well as emotional and social changes, children is considered as adult when they are psychology maturity it comes with hights and growth for girls and boys it started with growth for boys. psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behaviour in human development, psychology are actively including studying and understand mental process and how the human brain work.

Kohlberg theory

- Kohlberg stages is known theory in psychology in human development Kohlberg created a new field in psychology, the Kohlberg stages is how human justify their behaviour.
- Different stages of psychology
- There are 7 different stages of psychology that human go through during their life span , infancy, early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence, early adulthood, middle adulthood and old age.

Adolescence Theory: Who was Kohlberg?

Name: Alexandra Ioana Grigaciu

Lawrence Kohlberg was an American psychologist

theory of moral growth

Kohlberg is a Phillips Academy graduate.

Kohlberg's thesis influenced a lot of people, especially in psychology and education.

He became interested in Jean Piaget's study on children's moral development while working on his doctorate.

Kohlberg is said to have contracted a parasitic infection, which left him physically unwell and sad for the remainder of his life.

Adolescence

Kohlberg's Theory

Name: Alexandra Ioana Grigaciu

1

His study built on Jean Piaget's previous work, but he focused more on explaining how infants develop moral thinking.

2

Kohlberg developed his hypothesis based on a series of moral problems that he gave to his research participants.

3

Kohlberg's theory can be divided into three tiers. There are two stages of moral development at each level.

Adolescence Theory Kohlberg

Name: Alexandra Ioana Grigaciu

There are 3 Levels of This Moral Development:

- Level 1: Preconventional Morality: obedience and punishment are mostly common in young ages
 1. Stage 1: Obedience and Punishment
 2. Stage 2: Individualism and Exchange
- Level 2: Conventional Morality: analysing the moral principles learnt from society
 3. Stage 3: Establishing Positive Interpersonal Relationships
 4. Stage 4: Keeping the Social Order
- Level 3: Post Conventional Morality: knowledge of moral principles
 5. Stage 5: Individual Rights and the Social Contract
 6. Stage 6: Universal Principles



Human Cognition- Adolescence

Name : Maria
Cristina Ilie

- **Adolescence** - period of transitioning from childhood into adulthood and presents development on many levels, cognitive, psychosocial and emotional.
- **Human cognition** - individuals ability to acknowledge the threats and opportunities and to respond in the most efficient manner.



Human Cognition- Adolescence

Name: Maria
Cristina Ilie

This more complex thinking is called formal logical operations.

Several areas that develop during adolescence:

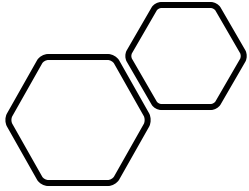
advanced reasoning skills

hypothetically thinking

logical thought process

ability to think abstractly (Sanders, 2013).

Each adolescent has its own pace of development and it differs as it involves individual thinking (Sheldon, 1988).



Adolescence Behaviour Patterns:

- Adolescence is where teenagers develop sexual, emotional, cultural and spiritual passion.

They start to :

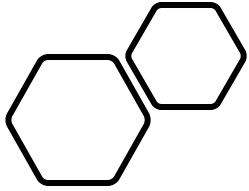
Bond strong and close relationships.

**Gender and sexual orientation
development.**

Starting school

Physical and emotional changes.

Name: Manal El Mouden Karemes



•Adolescences can develop positive or negative behaviours patters which the family and close friends could be affected and worried as they cannot know if are long- or short-term changes.

Positive	Negative
Academic achievement	Drugs and alcohol use
Positive self-identity	Teenager pregnancy
Developing independence	Social media influences
Positive relationships	Selfishness

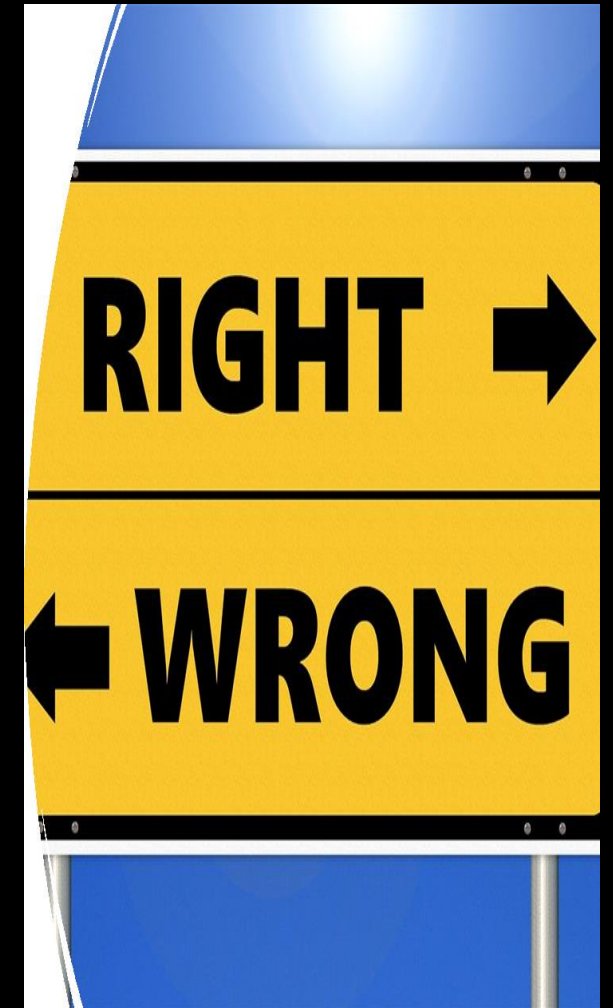
- Lawrence Kohlberg was an American psychologist who worked at University of Chicago's Psychology Department.
- He sought to study moral judgement among children, building on the works of Sean Piaget
- It seeks to explain how individuals develop a sense of morality and moral judgement

According to Sanders (2020), this theory argues that the moral logic evolves around the need to seek and maintain justice.

- As Saracho and Evans (2021) note, this theory of moral development suggests that moral development is a continuous process.

As such, this theory sought to explain how children develop moral reasoning.

Kohlberg suggested that this development occurs in three levels of development. These levels are then each split into two, making up a total of six stages (Sanders, 2020).



STRENGTH AND LIMITATION

Continues to provide basis for developments in moral psychology

Shows how moral thinking may influence decisions and behaviours

Bases on extensive works in developmental psychology

As argued by Gibbs (2019) Kohlberg's moral development theory has grown in prominence and continues to influence the field of moral psychology. This demonstrates its strengths in being proving relevance with evolutions in cultural and societal compositions. Another strength attributed to this theory is how it reconciles moral thinking with decisions and behaviours.

A limitation of this theory as discussed by Gibbs (2019) is the perceived overemphasis on moral thinking, which is different from moral behaviours of actions.

Sanders (2020) suggests that the adolescents age cycle presents with the conventional level of the moral development stages. At these stages, the individual seeks to reconcile pre-conventional conception of morality with societal expectations.

CONCLUSION



- Kohlberg sought to explain the development of moral reasoning and behaviours by exploring moral thinking and how it influences actions and behaviours.



- As has been demonstrated, these good intentions have been critiqued to have contained significant flaws.



- However, the influence of Kohlberg's theory of moral development on contemporary moral psychology fields continues to be felt.

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