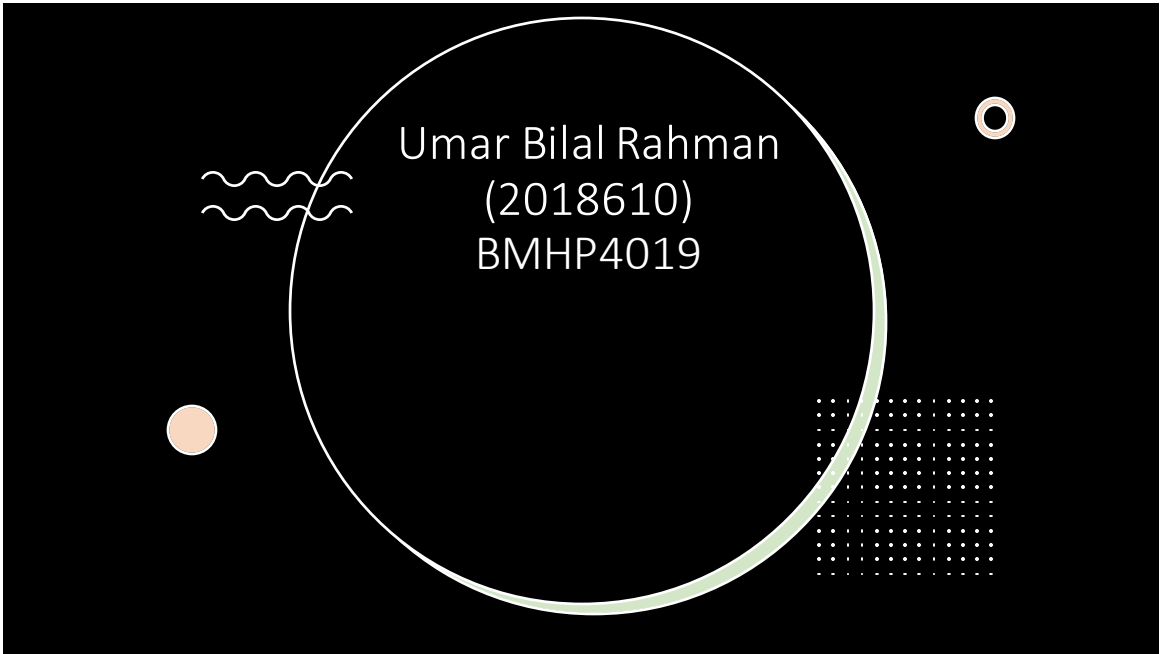




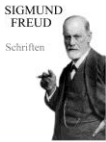
This slide shows my name and my student number with my module code.

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"A child's
experience between
the ages of 0-5
years can affect the
rest of their lives"



This slide is my title slide with a picture of a teddy bear.



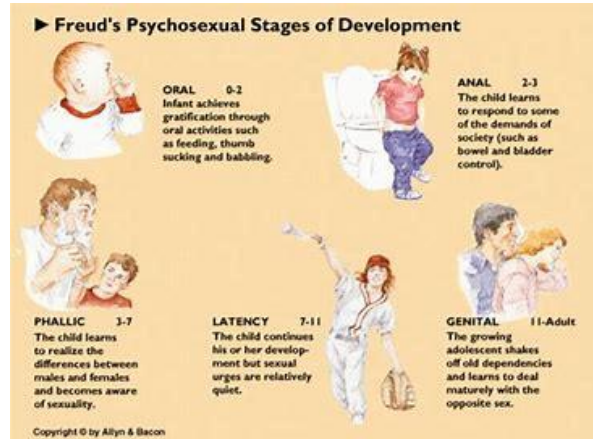



Introduction

Erikson's theory of lifespan development & Freud's theory of psychosexual development

This slide shows a picture of Sigmund Freud and Erikson whose theory I will be discussing about lifespan development and psychosexual development. There is an animated picture relating to both theories. My presentation will be highlighting a child experience between the ages of 0-5 years can affect the rest of their lives. The presentation will also be looking at how parents can support their child's development.

Freud's 5 Psychosexual stages
 Oral stage (Birth to 1 year)
 Anal stage (1 to 3 years)
 Phallic stage (3 to 6 years)
 Latency stage (6 to puberty)
 Genital stage (puberty to adult)



In (1905) Freud came to a conclusion that life was built around tension and pleasure. His theory was a bit controversial but Freud also believed that all tension was due to build-up of libido (sexual energy) with all that pleasure arriving from discharge as we mature the 5 stages are oral or mouth orientated such as sucking biting and breastfeeding this stage is from birth to one year. Anal stage at this development point a child derives great pleasure from defecating. Next is phallic stage spanning the ages of three to six years old and becoming aware of different sexes. Next is the latency stage which is 6 years to puberty. During this stage the libido is dormant latent means hidden. A child can make friends or immerse in there hobbies or school work. Last is the genital stage this is from puberty to adulthood. In this development begins the puberty and ones personality will begin to develop start to settle down and have one to one relationships. Sexual experimentation will also start to take hold.



Erik Erikson's The lifespan development

The eight stages of psychosocial development focus on resolution of specific crisis that one encounters in stages of development as a person. Conflict must be resolved for child to develop into a healthy and well adjusted adult to become a contributing member of society. This is called the ego strength or ego quality. First is infancy (from birth - 12 months of age) trust vs mistrust if needs are met at this stage and the parents are consistent in providing the infant with a secure environment including satisfaction of the infant's basic needs such as food, love, and trust. Early childhood (ages 1 to 3 years) autonomy vs shame and doubt the child begins to explore the world and discover and learn that he or she can control their actions. Preference begins and interest in things such as clothes and toys. Next is preschool (ages 3-6 years) initiative vs guilt assert control over the environment through social interactions and play. School-age (6-12 years) industry vs inferiority pride in their ability and accomplishments. The fifth stage is adolescence (ages 12-18) identity vs role confusion explore independence and develop a sense of self. Young adulthood (20s-early 40s) intimacy vs isolation ready to share his or her life with others. Middle adulthood (40s – mid 60s) generativity vs stagnation raising a family or engaging in productive work that contributes positively to society. Maturity (from mid-60s to end of life) ego integrity vs despair to contemplate one's accomplishments and feel a sense of integrity.

