Instructions Personal Portfolio
Work in class

• In small group--Reflect on your own development and connect it with theories and concepts in child development.

• Choose one category of developmental domain from the following: Physical, Cognitive, Language and Socio-Emotional.
Work in progress

- For each range of development provide 1 example of development with a picture (magazine, hand drawings, symbols, etc.) and a brief description using the theory or concept that applies to each example.

- Use the textbook, notes and brief lectures to find the appropriate application information.
Homework- Enhance your learning

Ask family members or significant people:

• Ask your parents or significant people in your life about your early years, school age or adolescence years. Be creative.

• Welcome to add real pictures of yourself, cut outs or artifacts that will represent how you developed.
Title
CD 1: Child Growth and Development
Fall 2014

First and last name
Human development: (YOUR definition)

Personal example:
Human Development

• Way people grow and change across the life span; includes people’s biological, cognitive, psychosocial, and social functioning.
Cultural Approach

- Define individualistic and collectivistic cultures:
  - What type of culture were you raised in? Give an example.
Individualistic vs. Collectivist

- Individualistic: values independence
- Collectivist: values obedience and group harmony
Psychodynamic Theories

• Freud’s psychosexual theory:
  • Definition:
  • Personal example:
Freud

- Freud’s Psychosexual proposing that sexual desire is the driving force behind human development
Psychodynamic Theories

- Erikson’s psychosocial theory:
  - Definition:
  - Personal example: (or which stage are you on?)
Erikson

- Psychosocial theory, in which driving the force behind development was not sexuality but the need to become integrated into the social and cultural environment.
Behaviorism and Learning Theories

- Pavlov’s law of classical conditioning:
  - Definition
  - Personal example:
• Pavlov’s law of classical conditioning is the process by which neutral stimulus becomes associated with a meaningful stimulus.

• Pavlov’s research with dogs (salivated) (unconditional response at the representation of food). Pavlov noticed that dogs also salivated at the ringing of the bell alone (neutral stimulus).
Behaviorism and Learning Theories

- Skinner’s law of operational conditioning:
  - Definition:
  - Personal example:
Skinner

- Voluntary behavior can be modified through the use of reinforcement.
Behaviorism and Learning Theories

- Bandura’s social learning theory:
  - Definition:
  - Personal example:
Bandura

• Tested that humans learned from observing others, without experiencing reinforcement or conditioning.
Constructivist Theories

- Piaget’s cognitive constructivist theory:
  - Definition:
  - Personal example:
Children of different ages think differently and changes in cognitive development proceed in different stages: Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concrete Operations, Formal Operations.

Person’s cognitive abilities are organized into coherent mental structures.
Constructivist Theories

• Vygotsky’s social constructivist theory:
  • Definition:
  • Personal example:
Vygotsky

Vygotsky’s social constructivist theory is often referred to sociocultural theory because in his view cognitive development is always both a social and a cultural process.

Zone of proximal development is the difference between skills or tasks that children can accomplish alone and those they are capable of doing.

Scaffolding is the degree of assistance provided to children in the zone of proximal development.
Bronfenbrenner’s Ecological Theory

• Definition:

• Personal example:
Brofenbrenner’s ecological theory

- It is not a stage theory development, special emphasis in developmental psychology on the immediate environment—especially the mother-child relationship.

- He recognizes that the cultural beliefs and values of the *macrosystem* are the basis for many of other conditions of children’s development.