

## I. Freud

### A. Basic Assumptions

1. Dynamic Approach
2. Personality Structures  
Personality (Id, Ego, Superego) is what develops
3. importance of unconscious
4. Freud and development
  - ORAL (0-1)
  - ANAL (1-3)
  - PHALLIC (3-6) (Oedipus/Electra)
  - LATENCY (6-12)
  - GENITAL (12 -)
    - Abnormal development is exaggerated normal development
5. Mechanisms of development
  - Maturation
  - Internal conflict
  - Personal inadequacies
  - Anxiety and fearEMOTIONAL CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT IS EMPHASIZED

### B. Methodology

- free association, dream analysis, transference

### C. Evaluation:

1. Criticisms:
2. Contributions:

### D. Recent influence of psychoanalytic theory

## II. Erikson

### A. Basic Assumptions

1. Development is life-long; Development occurs through a series of challenges or crises.
2. When (social) needs are met within each stage, development is normal
3. Early experience is important, but that experience is social in nature; Children are active participants in their development
4. Stages
  - trust vs. mistrust*
  - autonomy vs. shame*
  - initiative vs. guilt*
  - industry vs. inferiority*
  - identity vs. identity diffusion*
  - intimacy vs. isolation*
  - Generativity vs. self-absorption*
  - ego integrity vs. despair*

### B. Evaluation:

1. Contributions
2. Criticisms