

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