Adolescence

Adolescence (when to when)
- Adolescence
  - the transition period from childhood to adulthood
  - extending from puberty to independence
- Puberty
  - the period of sexual maturation
  - when a person becomes capable of reproduction

Changing Bodies

- Primary Sex Characteristics
  - body structures that make sexual reproduction possible
    - ovaries--female
    - testes--male
    - external genitalia
- Secondary Sex Characteristics
  - nonreproductive sexual characteristics
    - female--breast and hips
    - male--voice quality and body hair
- Menarche (meh-NAR-key)
  - first menstrual period
- Spermarche
  - First ejaculation

Body Changes at Puberty

- Throughout childhood, boys and girls are similar in height. At puberty, girls surge ahead briefly, but then boys overtake them at about age 14.

Middle school height disparity

- In the 1890’s the average interval between a woman’s menarche and marriage was about 7 years; now it is over 12 years.
Physical Milestones

- Start shaving
- Voice changes
- Menarche/spermarche
- Break-outs
- Growth spurt (mainly boys)
- Any new physical activity or skill you acquired during this age.

Kohlberg’s Moral Ladder

- As moral development progresses, the focus of concern moves from the self to the wider social world.

Critics of Kohlberg – Carol Gilligan

- Gender differences in her research on moral development.
- Differences between girls and boys in their feelings towards caring, relationships, and connections with other people.
- Girls are more concerned with care, relationships, and connections with other people.
- As younger children, girls are more inclined towards caring.
- Boys are more inclined towards justice.
- This difference is due to gender and the child’s relationship with the mother.

Cognitive

- In which of Piaget’s stages are most adolescents?

Erikson’s Stages of Psychosocial Development

Approximate age and description of Task

Infancy: Trust vs. mistrust: (1st year)
If needs are dependably met, infants develop a sense of basic trust.

Autonomy vs. shame: (2nd year)
Toddlers learn to exercise will and do things for themselves, or they doubt their abilities.

Initiative vs. guilt: (3-5 years)
Preschoolers learn to initiate tasks and carry out plans, or they feel guilty about efforts to be independent.

Competence vs. inferiority: (6 years-puberty)
Children learn the pleasure of applying themselves to tasks, or they feel inferior.

Erikson’s Stages of Psychosocial Development

Approximate age Stage Description of Task

Identity vs. role confusion: (teens into 20’s)
Teenagers work at refining a sense of self by testing roles and then integrating them to form a single identity, or they become confused about who they are.

Intimacy vs. isolation: (20’s to early 40’s)
Young adults struggle to form close relationships and to gain the capacity for intimate love, or they feel socially isolated.

Generativity vs. stagnation: (40’s to 60’s)
The middle-aged discover a sense of contributing to the world, usually through family and work, or they may feel a lack of purpose.

Integrity vs. despair: (late 60’s and up)
When reflecting on his or her life, the older adult may feel a sense of satisfaction or failure.
Adolescence: Social Development

- Identity
  - one's sense of self
  - the adolescent's task is to solidify a sense of self by testing and integrating various roles
- Intimacy
  - the ability to form close, loving relationships
  - a primary developmental task in late adolescence and early adulthood

Maslow's Hierarchy

Psychosexual stage (?)
- In which of Freud's stages are most adolescents in?

Adolescence: Social Development (?)
- The changing parent-child relationship