

- Theory of mind
 - Example video: children and the pig
 - Important in developing social relationships
 - Preoperational: happens mainly in age 3-5
 - Concrete Operational: ages 6-7
 - Example video: liquid in the cups and bowl
 - Formal Operational Stage: Around age 12
 - Abstract thinking (algebra)
- Piaget's Theory
 - Today researchers believe the following differences:
 - Development is a continuous process
 - Children express their mental abilities and operations at an earlier stage
 - Formal logic is a smaller part of cognition
- Social Development
 - Stranger anxiety develops at around 8 months old
 - Reason for this age is because it is the time that babies can now move. When the children start moving around on their own, it is evolutionary safe to run back to their parent.
- Origins of attachment
 - Infants bond with surrogate mothers because of bodily contact and not because of nourishment
 - Example video: Monkey running to touch mother after getting scared
 - Familiarity is another factor that causes attachment. In some animals, imprinting is the cause of attachment
- Attachment differences
 - Secure: okay roaming when mother is there and then get anxious and upset when mother leaves and calms back down when mother is back
 - Insecure: clingy to mother, extremely upset when mother leaves, unable to calm down when mother comes back
- Adolescence
 - Life between childhood and adulthood

- Begins with puberty
 - Primary sexual characteristics: required for child production
 - Secondary sexual characteristics: make it easier but not necessary for child development (breasts in woman, low voices in men, etc.)
- Developing reasoning power
 - Adolescents can handle formal problems
- Developing morality
 - Kohlberg found different stages of moral development by asking certain questions
 - Preconvention
 - Before 9 children show morality to avoid punishment and gain reward
 - Conventional
 - By early adolescence, social rules and laws are upheld for their own sake
 - Post conventional
 - Affirms peoples agreed-upon rights or follows personally perceived ethical principles
 - As thinking matures, so does our ability to become empathetic and sympathetic towards others emotions
- Social development
 - Erikson focused on issues that occurred at each stage and argued that one must positively overcome each stage in order to continue
- Forming an identity
 - Sense of self as you can now conform to those you chose to surround yourself with
- Emerging adulthood
 - Ages 18-25
 - Cultures that value individualism tend to have higher teen rebellion and “terrible twos”
- Adulthood
 - Defining into stages is much more difficult than defining the stages if childhood or adolescence
 - Middle adulthood

- o Muscular strength, reaction time, sensory abilities and cardiac output begin to decline after the mid-twenties
 - o Around 50 woman go through menopause and their hormones change and fertility ends
- Old age:
 - o motor abilities decline
 - o cognitive abilities decline
 - o recognition memory does not decline with age
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