

G-W Goodheart-Willcox Publisher

Lifespan Development

Second Edition

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Presentations for PowerPoint

Lifespan Development

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**An Introduction to
Lifespan
Development**

Objectives

- Discuss how human development involves physical, intellectual, and socio-emotional development.
- Identify how development occurs in an orderly and gradual manner.
- Describe how every person's rate and timing of development is unique.

continued

Objectives

- Explain how physical, intellectual, and socio-emotional development are interrelated.
- Summarize the current issue of nature versus nurture in human development.
- Compare and contrast pedagogy and andragogy.

What Is Human Development?

- People grow and change throughout their lives
- **Human development** is a gradual process in which people change from birth through adulthood
- Throughout adulthood, people continue to develop and change from young adulthood all the way through old age





Checkpoint

1. What is human development?
2. List six skills children often learn during the first five years of life.
3. When do people often learn independence and begin to process more complex ideas?

continued

Types of Development

- The average lifespan in the 21st Century is 78 years
- Almost 30 years longer than the life expectancy in the previous century
- Nutrition, medicine, better sanitization, and lifestyles have all contributed to this increased lifespan

continued

Types of Development

- In each stage of life, people can be described by their physical, cognitive, and socio-emotional differences
- **Physical development** is the changes in size, body composition, chemical make-up, and height that occur as humans develop from birth to adulthood

continued

Types of Development

- All people grow and change physically at different rates
- Scientists and researchers agree on general guidelines or expectations of which changes are common in each stage of development

continued

Types of Development

- Individually, people differ in balance, strength, coordination, and energy levels to perform both gross- and fine-motor skills



continued

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Types of Development

- **Gross-motor skills** involve large muscle movements such as crawling, walking, and jumping
- **Fine-motor skills** involve small muscle movements such as cutting with scissors and writing with a pen or pencil

continued

Types of Development

- Actions or processes that involve thinking and knowing are called **cognition**
- The way people change and grow in how they think is called **cognitive development**
- Part of cognitive development is the advance and expansion of the use of language
- In moral development, people are able to approach problems based on their life stage

continued

Types of Development

- **Socio-emotional development** refers to changes related to a person's
 - social relationships
 - feelings
 - social skills
 - self-esteem
 - gender identity
 - ways of coping with situations





Checkpoint

1. List the three major ways in which people develop over time.
2. Define *gross-motor skills* and *fine-motor skills*. Give an example of each.
3. What is cognition?
4. Define socio-emotional development.

continued

Principles of Human Development

- Over the years, what people know about human development continues to change
- Human development is relatively orderly
- Understanding the orderly stages of development helps you deal with people in a manner that is appropriate to their abilities and understanding

continued

Principles of Human Development

- Human development takes place gradually
- While some changes occur within minutes, most changes take weeks, months, or years to complete
- The physical changes that occur from birth through adolescence are enormous

continued

Principles of Human Development

- Brain development and cognitive changes also occur over time



continued

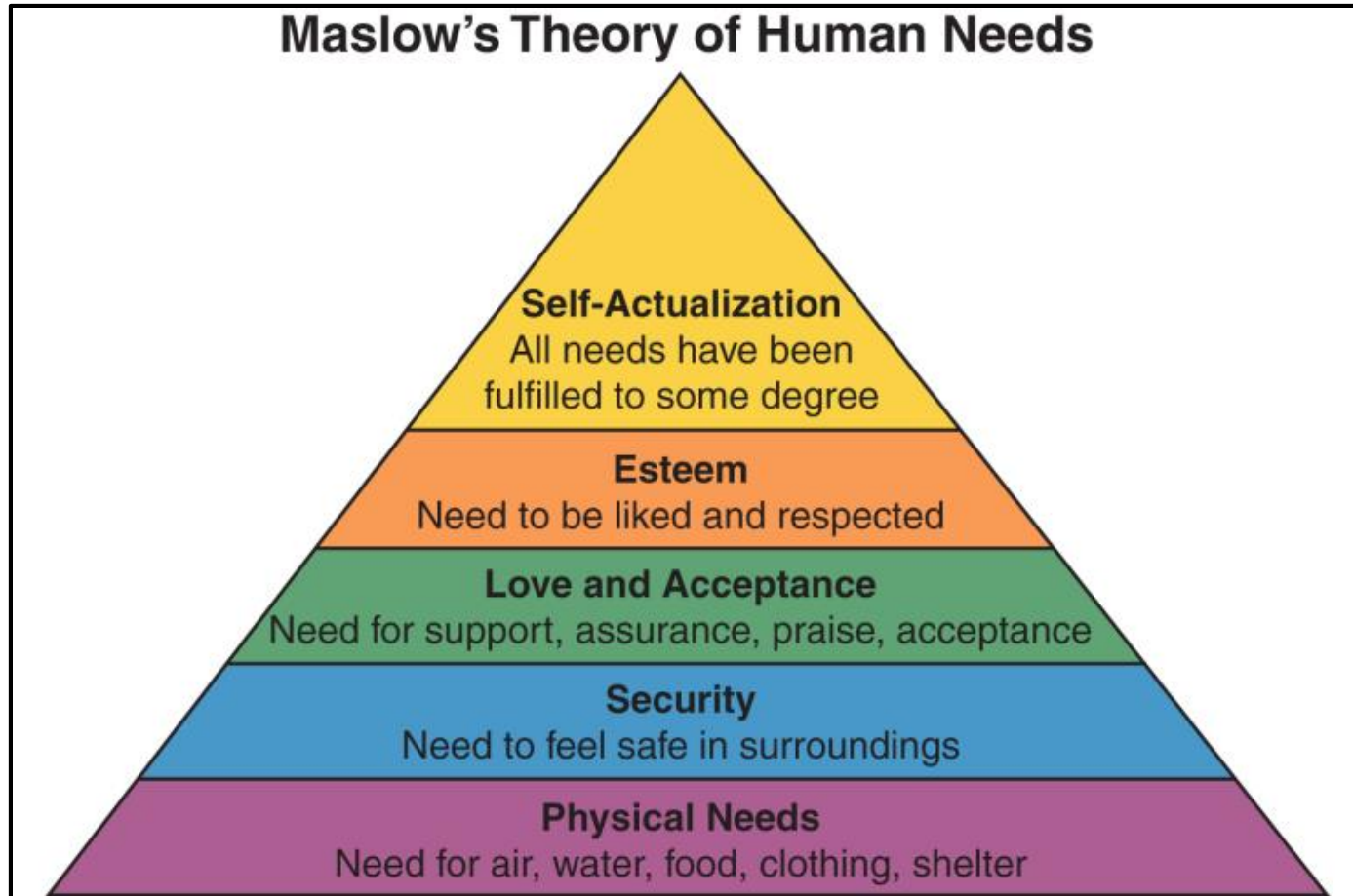
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Principles of Human Development

- Human development is interrelated
- Physical, cognitive, and socio-emotional development occur together
- Maslow's *Theory of Human Needs* arranges the types of needs in five levels
- Maslow believed that a person cannot meet higher-level needs until basic needs are met

continued

Principles of Human Development



continued

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Principles of Human Development

- Although development is orderly, the outcomes and rate of development vary by individual
- Many different factors cause these differences
- Genetics and **heredity** (traits people are born with) are different for everyone

continued

Principles of Human Development

- A person's experiences and **environment** (all of a person's surroundings and the people in them) are not exactly the same as those of others
- Because both heredity and environments influence development and no one is exactly alike, individual variations in developmental characteristics are expected



Checkpoint

1. Name the four basic guidelines about how people develop. Give an example of each.
2. How can understanding the orderly stages of development help you deal with people in a manner that is appropriate to their abilities and understanding?
3. According to Maslow, what are the five levels of human needs?
4. List two factors that cause human development to vary among individuals.

continued

Key Issues in Development

- A fascination with how people grow and change over time is evident in people's interest in those around them
- Movie stars and other news generators are sources of interest and speculation
- As a person's fame rises, the questions often increase

continued

Key Issues in Development

- This interest highlights three important issues in human development
- The debate between genetic versus environmental influences on development is called the **nature versus nurture debate**



continued

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Key Issues in Development

- This is the choice between heredity as a source of development and the environment
- Continuity versus discontinuity is another issue in human development
- Developmental changes can be relatively slow, but steady
- This process of development is called **continuity** for its stable nature

continued

Key Issues in Development

- A process of development that is spurred by abrupt changes is called **discontinuity**
- Both continuities and discontinuities are likely to affect a person's development

continued

Key Issues in Development

- People may be born with certain tendencies, but as they experience different life events, they change and adapt as necessary



continued

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Key Issues in Development

- A third issue is pedagogy versus andragogy
- Some people believe that human growth and development relies heavily on another person guiding or mentoring learning

continued

Key Issues In Development

- This teacher- or parent-directed method of learning is often referred to as **pedagogy**



continued

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Key Issues in Development

- Some people believe that development is self-directed from the earliest stages of infancy
- This is termed **andragogy**
- Probably a combination of both pedagogy and andragogy occur

Did You Know?

- In the Montessori method of teaching, children direct their own learning and explore their own interests. The teachers prepare the environment and supply the activities.



Checkpoint

1. Make a list of some of your own personal characteristics and describe whether the traits are a result of nature or nurture.
2. Define the terms *continuity* and *discontinuity*.
3. Compare and contrast pedagogy and andragogy.
4. What are you learning through pedagogy?
What are you learning through andragogy?

continued

Why Study Human Development?

- Studying human development gives insight into what to expect of people based on their stage of development
- This understanding may enhance relationships
- You will also have more insight into your own life and be better able to consider choices

Think Further

- Why are you studying human development?
- What do you hope to gain?



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Checkpoint

1. How will studying human development help you as you interact with people daily?
2. How will studying human development enhance your relationships with others?
3. How can studying human development affect your life?

continued