










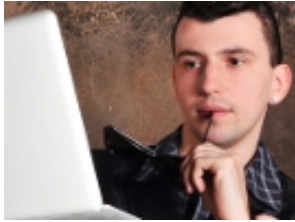


## Erik Erikson's Stages of Development

	Age		Crisis to Overcome	Virtue to be Attained	Description	Freudian Equivalent
<b>Stage 1</b>	0-1		Trust vs Mistrust	Hope	At this stage babies learn to trust that their parents will meet their basic needs. If a child's basic needs aren't properly met at this age, he or she might grow up with a general mistrust of the world.	Oral
<b>Stage 2</b>	2-3		Autonomy vs Shame & Doubt	Will	As toddlers, children begin to develop independence and start to learn that they can do some things on their own (such as going to the toilet). If a child is not encouraged properly at this age, he or she might develop shame and doubt about their abilities.	Anal
<b>Stage 3</b>	4-6		Initiative vs Guilt	Purpose	As preschoolers, children continue to develop more independence and start to do things of their own initiative. If a child is not able to take initiative and succeed at appropriate tasks, he or she might develop guilt over their needs and desires.	Phallic
<b>Stage 4</b>	7-12		Industry vs Inferiority	Competence	Throughout their school years, children continue to develop self-confidence through learning new things. If they are not encouraged and praised properly at this age, they may develop an inferiority complex.	Latent
<b>Stage 5</b>	13-19		Identity vs Role Confusion	Fidelity	When they reach the teenage years, children start to care about how they look to others. They start forming their own identity by experimenting with who they are. If a teenager is unable to properly develop an identity at this age, his or her role confusion will probably continue on into adulthood.	Genital
<b>Stage 6</b>	20-34		Intimacy vs Isolation	Love	During early adulthood most people fall in love, get married and start building their own family. If a person is unable to develop intimacy with others at this age (whether through marriage or close friendships), they will probably develop feelings of isolation.	
<b>Stage 7</b>	35-64		Generativity vs Stagnation	Care	This is the longest period of a human's life. It is the stage in which people are usually working and contributing to society in some way and perhaps raising their children. If a person does not find proper ways to be productive during this period, they will probably develop feelings of stagnation.	
<b>Stage 8</b>	65+		Integrity vs Despair	Wisdom	As senior citizens, people tend to look back on their lives and think about what they have or have not accomplished. If a person has led a productive life, they will develop a feeling of integrity. If not, they might fall into despair.	

## Jean Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

<b>Sensorimotor Stage</b>	0-2 yrs		<p>During this first stage, children learn entirely through the movements they make and the sensations that result. They learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that they exist separately from the objects and people around them</li> <li>• that they can cause things to happen</li> <li>• that things continue to exist even when they can't see them</li> </ul>
<b>Preoperational Stage</b>	2-7 yrs		<p>Once children acquire language, they are able to use symbols (such as words or pictures) to represent objects. Their thinking is still very egocentric though -- they assume that everyone else sees things from the same viewpoint as they do.</p> <p>They are able to understand concepts like counting, classifying according to similarity, and past-present-future but generally they are still focused primarily on the present and on the concrete, rather than the abstract.</p>
<b>Concrete Operational Stage</b>	7-11 yrs		<p>At this stage, children are able to see things from different points of view and to imagine events that occur outside their own lives. Some organized, logical thought processes are now evident and they are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• order objects by size, color gradient, etc.</li> <li>• understand that if <math>3+4=7</math> then <math>7-4=3</math></li> <li>• understand that a red square can belong to both the 'red' category and the 'square' category</li> <li>• understand that a short wide cup can hold the same amount of liquid as a tall thin cup</li> </ul> <p>However, thinking still tends to be tied to concrete reality</p>
<b>Formal Operational Stage</b>	11+ yrs		<p>Around the onset of puberty, children are able to reason in much more abstract ways and to test hypotheses using systematic logic. There is a much greater focus on possibilities and on ideological issues.</p>

# James W. Fowler's Stages of Faith

In his 1981 book *Stages of Faith*, James W. Fowler developed a theory of six stages that people go through as their faith matures based on the work of Jean Piaget and Lawrence Kohlberg. The basic theory can be applied, not only to those in traditional faiths, but to those who follow alternative spiritualities or secular worldviews as well. In his 1987 book *A Different Drum*, M. Scott Peck offered a simplified version focusing only on the four most common stages.

	Stage	Description	Simplified version by M. Scott Peck	
<b>1</b>	<b>Intuitive-Projective</b>	This is the stage of preschool children in which fantasy and reality often get mixed together. However, during this stage, our most basic ideas about God are usually picked up from our parents and/or society.	I. Chaotic-Antisocial	People stuck at this stage are usually self-centered and often find themselves in trouble due to their unprincipled living. If they do end up converting to the next stage, it often occurs in a very dramatic way.
<b>2</b>	<b>Mythic-Literal</b>	When children become school-age, they start understanding the world in more logical ways. They generally accept the stories told to them by their faith community but tend to understand them in very literal ways. [A few people remain in this stage through adulthood.]		
<b>3</b>	<b>Synthetic-Conventional</b>	Most people move on to this stage as teenagers. At this point, their life has grown to include several different social circles and there is a need to pull it all together. When this happens, a person usually adopts some sort of all-encompassing belief system. However, at this stage, people tend to have a hard time seeing outside their box and don't recognize that they are "inside" a belief system. At this stage, authority is usually placed in individuals or groups that represent one's beliefs. [This is the stage in which many people remain.]	II. Formal-Institutional	At this stage people rely on some sort of institution (such as a church) to give them stability. They become attached to the forms of their religion and get extremely upset when these are called into question.
<b>4</b>	<b>Individuative-Reflective</b>	This is the tough stage, often begun in young adulthood, when people start seeing outside the box and realizing that there are other "boxes". They begin to critically examine their beliefs on their own and often become disillusioned with their former faith. Ironically, the Stage 3 people usually think that Stage 4 people have become "backsliders" when in reality they have actually moved forward.	III. Skeptic-Individual	Those who break out of the previous stage usually do so when they start seriously questioning things on their own. A lot of the time, this stage ends up being very non-religious and some people stay in it permanently
<b>5</b>	<b>Conjunctive</b>	It is rare for people to reach this stage before mid-life. This is the point when people begin to realize the limits of logic and start to accept the paradoxes in life. They begin to see life as a mystery and often return to sacred stories and symbols but this time without being stuck in a theological box.	IV. Mystical-Communal	People who reach this stage start to realize that there is truth to be found in both the previous two stages and that life can be paradoxical and full of mystery. Emphasis is placed more on community than on individual concerns.
<b>6</b>	<b>Universalizing</b>	Few people reach this stage. Those who do live their lives to the full in service of others without any real worries or doubts.		