

# Developmental Stages

0-1	<b><u>Premoral Stage</u></b>	<b><u>Trust vs. Mistrust</u></b>	<b><u>Sensorimotor-</u></b>
	Children are driven primarily by basic needs versus higher moral compass	Infant comes to trust adult is going to return if out of sight and meet needs in a relatively short time	Beginning attempts at perception. Awareness that things exist out of sight. 0-2
1-2		<b><u>Autonomy vs. shame and doubt</u></b>	<b><u>Pre-operational</u></b>
2-3	<b><u>Preconventional Morality:</u></b>	Toddler reconciles own wishes with parental authority; learns bowel control	Child's knowledge is intuitive and acquired through trial and error. Language is used to discuss experience. Magical explanations of causation make sense. Can't be sequential- must take one thing at a time. 2-7
	Stage 1: Rules are obeyed to avoid punishment		
3-4	Stage 2: Rules are obeyed to obtain rewards	<b><u>Initiative vs. guilt</u></b>	
5-6	<b><u>Conventional Morality</u></b>	Identifies with parents, enjoys activity and own imagination	<b><u>Concrete Operations</u></b>
	Stage 3: Rules are obeyed to obtain approval of authority		
7-8		<b><u>Industry vs. Inferiority</u></b>	Develops ability to apply logic to concrete relationship. Can think sequentially and understands spatial relationships. Can reason about whole and parts. 7-11
9-10	Stage 4: Rules are obeyed to uphold the social order and avoid feelings of guilt		
12 +	<b><u>Post--conventional Morality</u></b>	<b><u>Identity vs. role confusion</u></b>	<b><u>Formal Operations:</u></b>
	Stage 5: Judgments are based on democratically arrived at social contracts, derived from competing and sometimes contradictory values	Explores own identity and values	Displays more flexible thinking, increased use of logic, abstract and hypothetical.
17+ Young Adulthood	Stage 6: Judgments are based on universal moral principles that apply across history and cultures.	<b><u>Intimacy vs. Isolation</u></b>	
		Makes decision about relationship interests/availability	