

Erik Erikson’s Psychosocial Stages (Key)

Instructions: Research Erikson’s psychosocial stages and write how each stage contributes to a positive identity and self-esteem in each appropriate age in the life span.

Stage	Age of Stage Occurrence	Theory Explanation	Positive Identity	Self-Esteem
Basic trust versus mistrust	Age 0-1	Infant forms first trusting relationship with caregiver	Every child must have basic needs met to ensure healthy development.	Parent’s reactions to children greatly affect children’s self-esteem. Parents need to provide love, encouragement, and guidance.
Autonomy versus shame and doubt	2-3	Toddler begins to push for independence	(Student answers may vary)	(Student answers may vary)
Initiative versus guilt	4-5	Child becomes more assertive, resulting conflict may lead to guilt.	(Student answers may vary)	(Student answers may vary)
Industry versus inferiority	6-12	Child must learn basic cultural skills, such as school skills.	(Student answers may vary)	(Student answers may vary)

Stage	Age of Stage Occurrence	Theory Explanation	Positive Identity	Self-Esteem
Identity versus role confusion	13-18	Teenager must figure out who he or she is and who he or she will be.	(Student answers may vary)	(Student answers may vary)
Intimacy versus isolation	19-25	Adult must form at least one truly intimate relationship	(Student answers may vary)	(Student answers may vary)
Generativity versus stagnation	26-50	Adult must rear children or perform some other creative act.	(Student answers may vary)	(Student answers may vary)
Ego integrity versus despair	50+	Adult must integrate earlier stages and achieve sense of integrity.	(Student answers may vary)	(Student answers may vary)

Summary sentence:
