

The Other in Modern Ethics



**FREUDIAN SCHOOL
PIAGET & CONSTRUCTIVISM
STAGE THEORISTS**

**TENSION OF DUALITY
GROWTH OR DEPLETION DRIVES
MEANING MAKING**

What is Ethics?



- **Ethics is Dynamic**
 - Action and Decision Making
 - It's the way a subject will or will not consent to life –Vasse
- **Ethics is Relational**
 - Human nature is fundamentally relational
 - Collective Acceptance of Rules, Regulations and Laws
- **Ethics depends on Anthropology**
 - First have to understand what it is to be human being
 - Human Development
 - Instincts, Drives and Motivations

Ethics should take the Unconscious into account



- **Sigmund Freud**

- ✦ Repression and Defense Mechanisms
- ✦ Dreams as example of the way the unconscious operates
- ✦ Different Mechanisms such as Condensation, Displacement, symbolization
- ✦ Unconscious motivation should be part of ethics

- **Carl Jung**

- The meaning of dreams decodes intra-psychic operations that drive behavior
- Collective Unconscious
- Universal Archetypes

Ethics is about Language



- **Every Word is a Social Reality**
 - Language is always a sign of relation beings in relation to one another
- **Saussure - Linguistic Sign**
 - ✦ Signifier – sound image
 - ✦ Signified- its meaning or concept
 - Signifier is always Dynamic
- **Unconscious structured as Language**
 - Thing presentations
 - Visual, Tactile, Acoustic
 - Word presentations
 - Sound, motor, reading & writing
- **What Is Hidden?**
 - Not just what is said or not said
 - It's a question of from where does someone pick up the words
 - Lacan speaks of the 'Treasure Trove of Signifiers' from where we take meaning and calls it the 'Other'
- **Silence is not the absence of Noise**
 - It presupposes listening
 - Acts as the absence or the lack in the syntagmatic axis of speech

Question of Human Freedom in Ethics first comes from our way of Communicating



In the beginning was the Word:

- Speaking involves the energy of the body
- Language based on an act of faith in a convention that proceeds me
- Community agrees to a set of symbolic meanings inventing arbitrary words to create meaning
- These shared meaning are how we understand and agree in social processes
- The Act of Trust is a foundational belief based on hidden conventions or a secret agreement behind each word that two humans agree upon

Six Ethics of Life-Hemingway



**“Before you act, listen.
Before you react, think.
Before you spend, earn.
Before you criticize, wait.
Before you pray, forgive.
Before you quit, try.”**

Ernest Hemingway

Where are we Going Next?

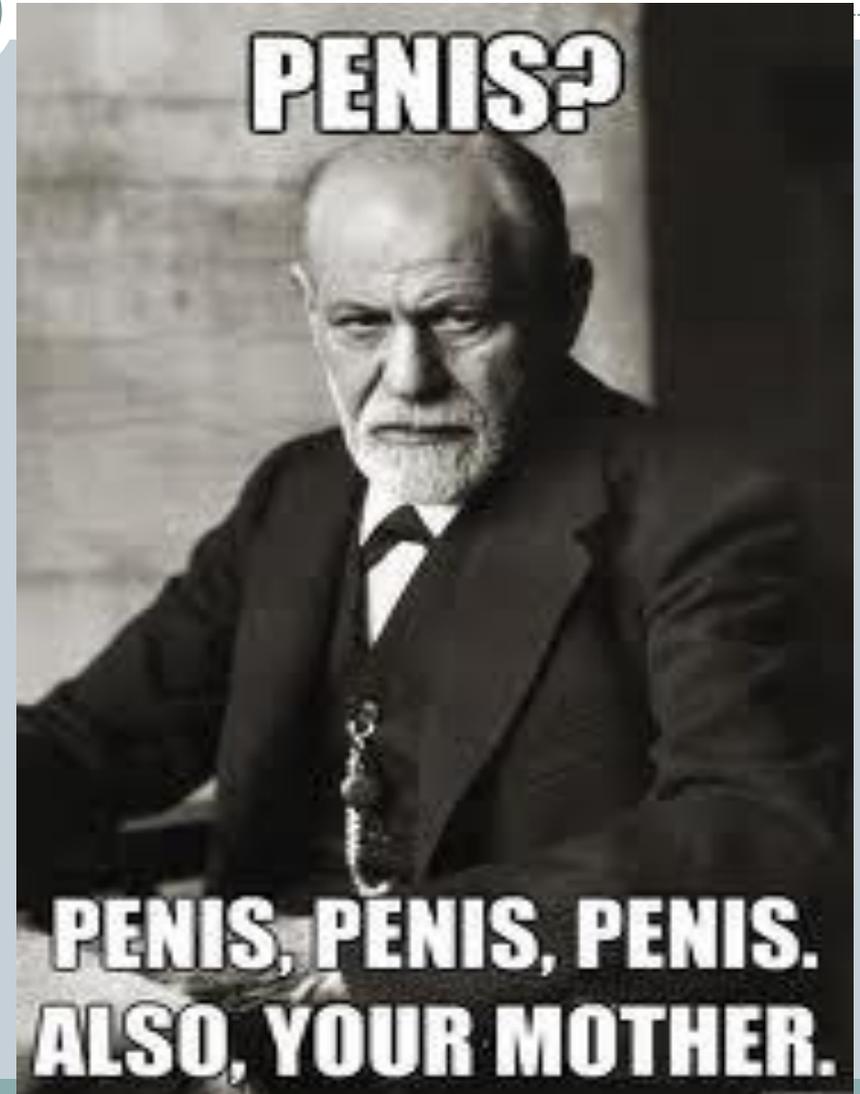


- **Role of Unconscious**
 - Followers of Freud
 - ✦ Redirections and expansions of his original theoretical framework
- **Human Development**
 - How consciousness, cognitive structures, behavior and regulation develop in infancy & early childhood
 - ✦ Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development
 - Stage Theory
 - ✦ Erikson, Maslow: Is human development universal, sequential and hierarchical?
 - Moral Reasoning
 - ✦ Kohlberg: How do we develop moral reasoning and the acceptance of social norms
 - Meaning Making
 - ✦ Robert Kegan: How do we make meaning and is 'reality' subjective or objective

Sigmund Freud



- Born: Sigismund Schlomo Freud 1856-1939
- Fields: [Neurology](#), [Psychotherapy](#), [Psychoanalysis](#)
- Influences: [Börne](#), [Brentano](#), [Breuer](#), [Charcot](#), [Darwin](#), [Dostoyevsky](#), [Fließ](#), [Goethe](#), [Hartmann](#), [Nietzsche](#), [Plato](#), [Schopenhauer](#), [Shakespeare](#), [Sophocles](#)
- Influenced: [Adler](#), [Adorno](#), [Althusser](#), [Bass](#), [Bloom](#), [Breton](#), [Brown](#), [Chodorow](#), [Dalí](#), [Deleuze](#), [Derrida](#), [Firestone](#), [Anna Freud](#), [Fromm](#), [Gallop](#), [Gilligan](#), [Grosz](#), [Guattari](#), [Habermas](#), [Horney](#), [Irigaray](#), [Janov](#), [Jones](#), [Jung](#), [Kandel](#), [Khanna](#), [Klein](#), [Kovel](#), [Kristeva](#), [Lacan](#), [Lyotard](#), [Marcuse](#), [Merleau-Ponty](#), [Mitchell](#), [Molyneux](#), [Paglia](#), [Perls](#), [Rank](#), [Reich](#), [Ricœur](#), [Rieff](#), [Sartre](#), [Solms](#), [Stekel](#), [Sullivan](#), [Trilling](#)



Freud & the Unconscious



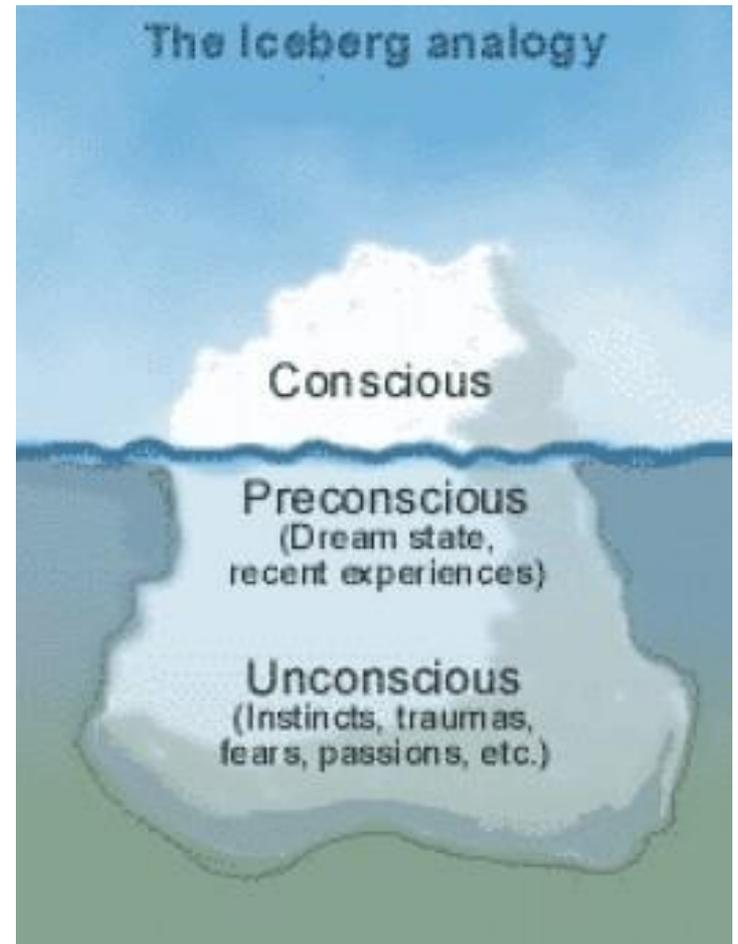
The mind is like
an iceberg, it
floats with
one-seventh of
its bulk above
water

Sigmund Freud

www.quote-coyote.com

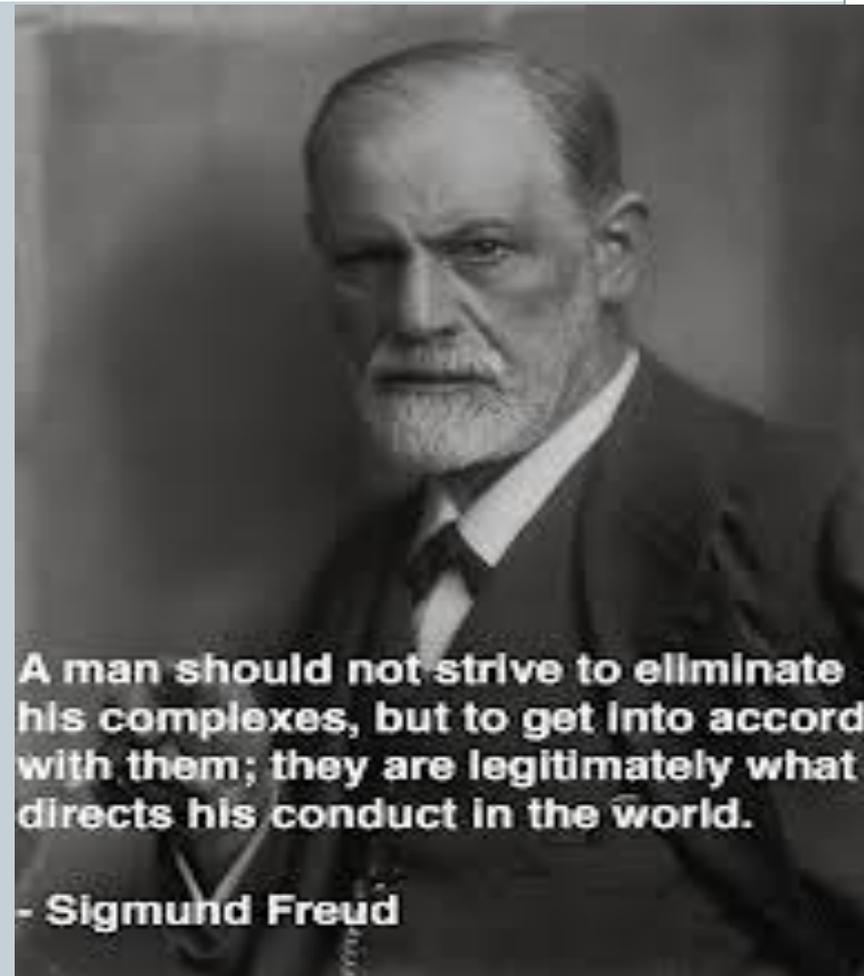


The Iceberg analogy



Freud's Contributions

- [Unconscious mind](#) is not a static system as memory was presumed to be by psychologists but the bearer of hidden, unfaced conflicts and biographical data. It consists of repressed, disguised truths that want to be revealed by the conscious mind.
- [Defense Mechanisms](#) –denial, repression, undoing, rationalization, repression, and displacement.
- [Libido](#) -an energy with which mental process and structures are invested
- [Free association](#) -in which patients report their thoughts without reservation and in whichever order they spontaneously occur
- [Id, Ego and Super-Ego](#) The rational ego attempts to exact a balance between the impractical hedonism of the id and the equally impractical moralism of the super-ego; it is the part of the psyche that is usually reflected most directly in a person's actions.
- [Life & Death Drives](#) Driven by the Libido life instincts are **sexual instincts**, that deal with basic survival, pleasure, and reproduction. Death instincts emerge as self-destructive behavior.



Freud's Psychosexual Development



Stage	Age Range	Erogenous Zone	Consequence of Fixation
Oral	Birth- 1 year	Mouth	Orally aggressive – gum, nail biting Orally passive- smoking, eating, oral sex Gullible immature manipulative personality
Anal	1-3 years	Bowel Bladder Elimination	Anal Retentive: Obsessively organized, neat Anal expulsive: Reckless, careless, defiant disorganized
Phallic	3-6 years	Genitalia	Oedipus complex Electra complex
Latency	6- Puberty	Dormant Sexual Feelings	Sexual unfulfillment if fixation occurs at this stage
Genital	Puberty- Death	Sexual interests mature	Frigidity, impotence, unsatisfactory relationships

Freud on Morality & Love



Men are more moral than they think and far more immoral than they can imagine

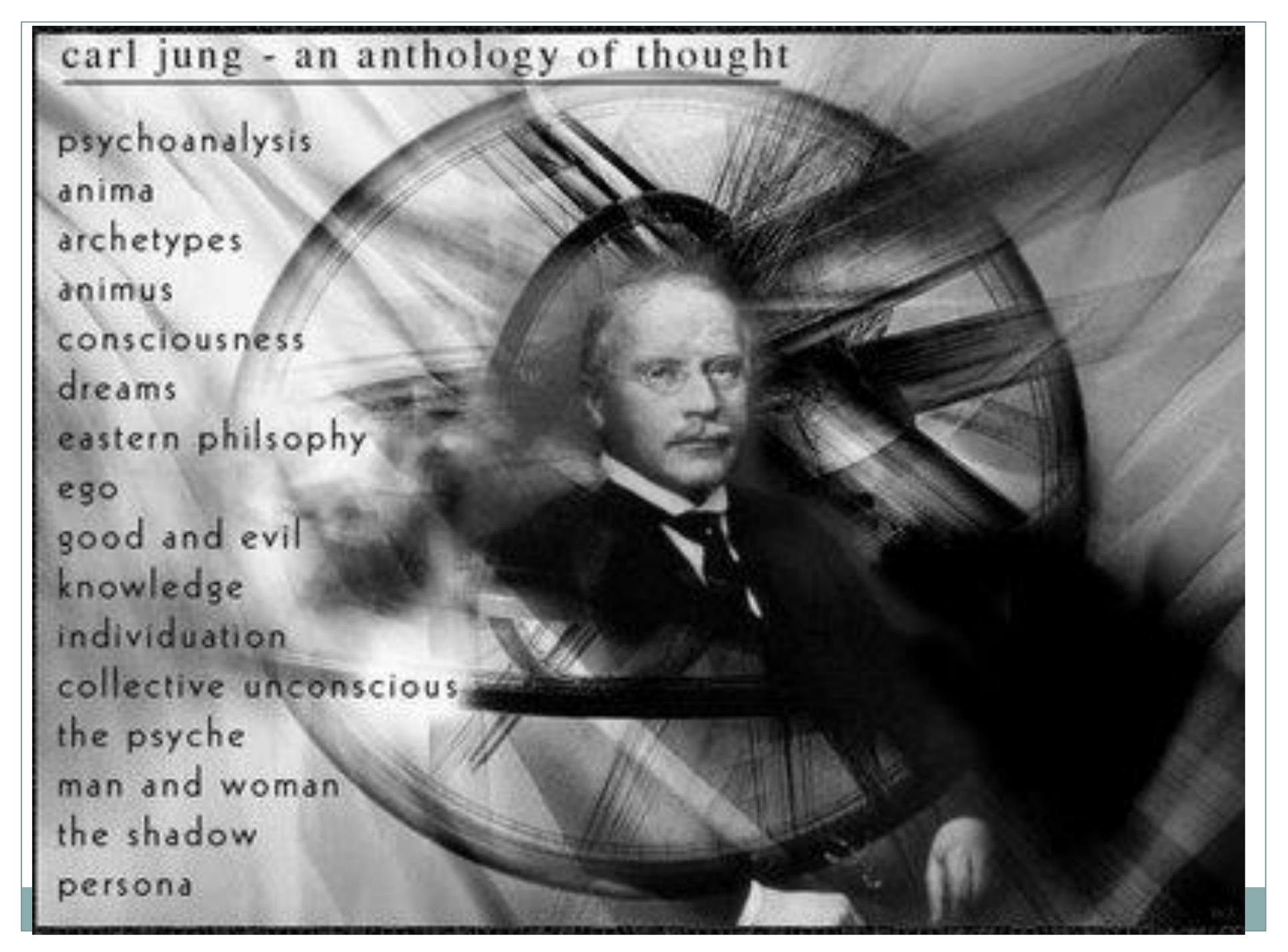
Sigmund Freud

We are never so defenseless against suffering as when we love

Sigmund Freud

www.quote-coyote.com

carl jung - an anthology of thought



psychoanalysis

anima

archetypes

animus

consciousness

dreams

eastern philosophy

ego

good and evil

knowledge

individuation

collective unconscious

the psyche

man and woman

the shadow

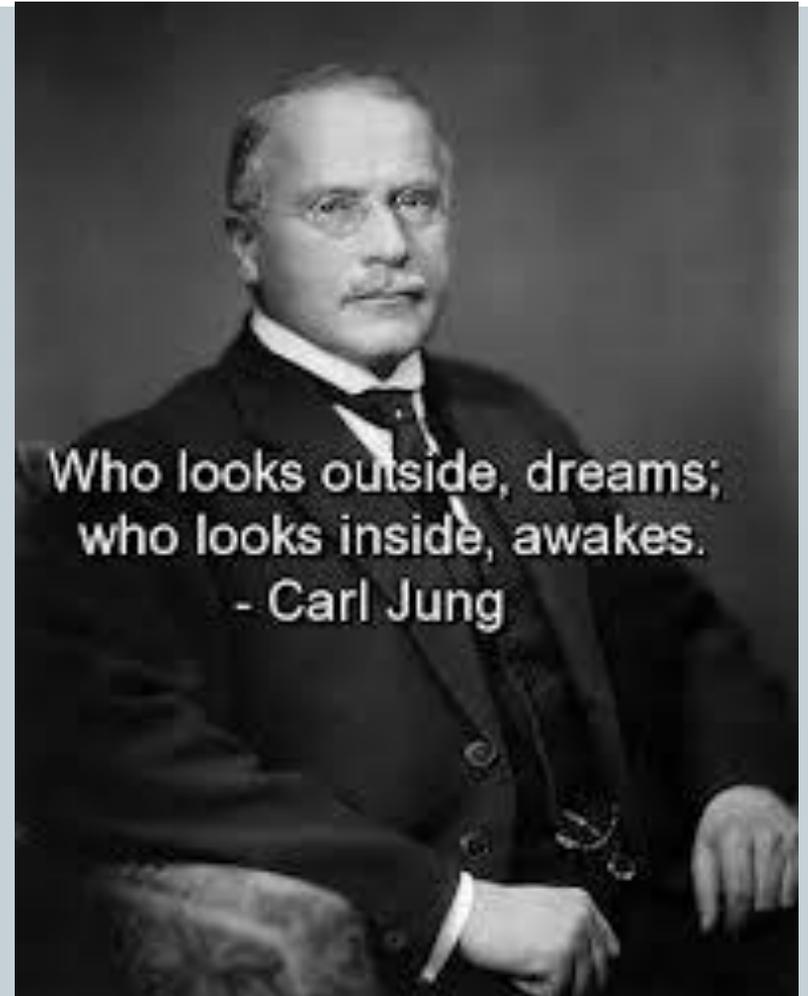
persona

Carl Jung



- The first innovation was the concept of Jung's "collective unconscious".
- Individual unconscious reflects the personal experience of the individual and consists of the experiences that were once conscious but have lost their conscious nature by virtue of neglect or suppression.
- The collective unconscious is a common human experience, characteristic to all races and peoples.
- It represents latent memory traces of the human past, as well as subhuman animal state.
- It is fixed in the mythologies, folk epics, religious beliefs and manifest, that is, comes to the surface of modern humans through dreams.
- Therefore, the main indicator for Jung of the unconscious is the dream and his psychoanalytic work.

• Article Source: <http://EzineArticles.com/6613142>

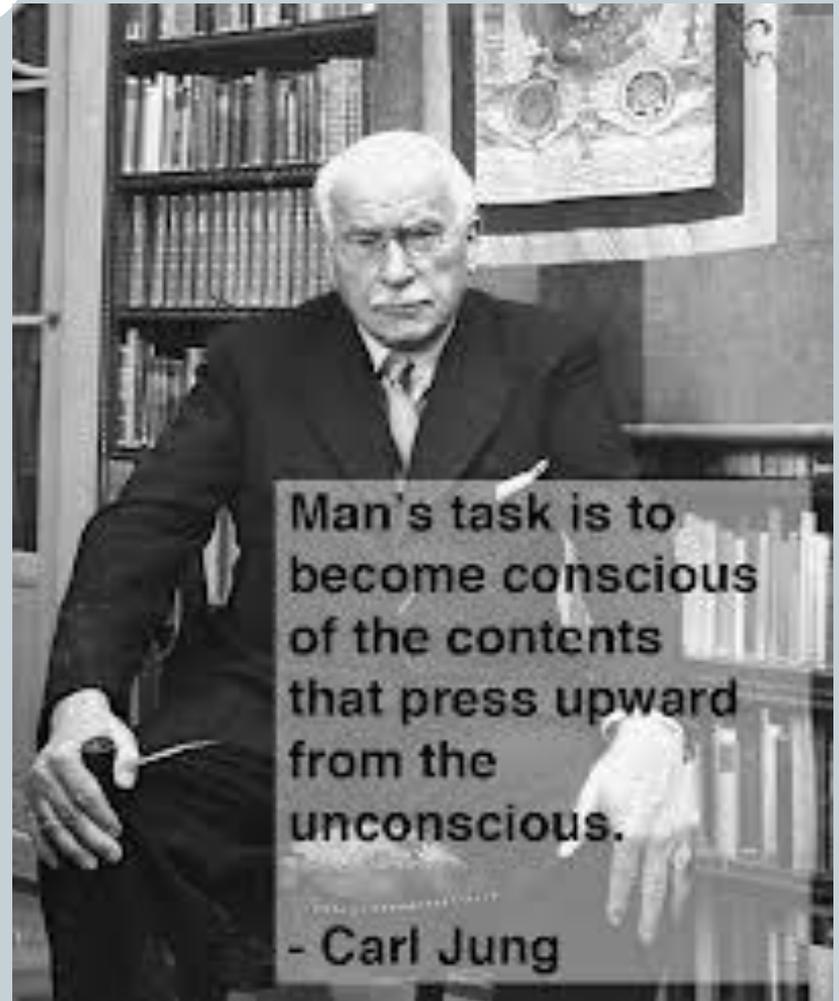


Carl Jung-

Five Universal Archetypes



- The **Self** regulates the psyche and facilitates the Individuation process (the process toward becoming a fully actualized human being).
- The **Shadow** is that part of us that we rather not acknowledge; it is our darker nature. It is often a dark creature, frequently of the same gender as the dreamer.
- The **Anima** is the feminine image and attributes within the male. It has been said that the soul of a man is feminine.
- The **Animus** is the masculine image and attributes within the female. It has been said that the soul of the woman is masculine.
- The **Persona** is our mask; what we present to the world as being our self.

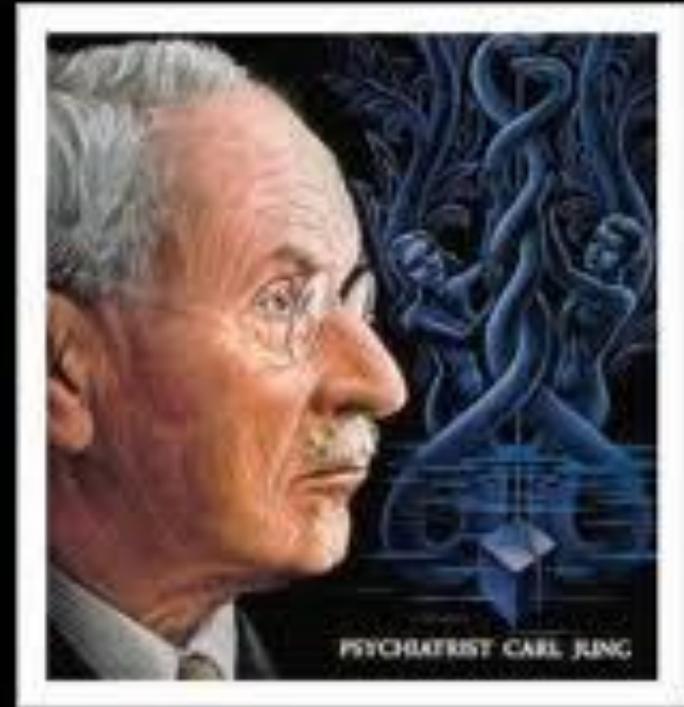


Freud & Jung on Dreams

Dreams are
often most
profound
when they
seem the most
crazy

Sigmund Freud

www.quote-coyote.com



*'Your vision will become clear only
when you look into your heart . . .
Who looks outside, dreams. Who
looks inside, awakens.'*

Dreams- A Pop-Culture's Guide



- Are our dreams -- those wild, fantastic and definitely uncensored jumbles of images that bombard us in our sleep -- just a retweet of our day's events, or are they more?
- And can you open your mind to the possibility that your dreams might actually come bearing gifts -- valuable gifts that could help you gain guidance, solve problems.

I believe the answer to that question is an unequivocal yes. In my experience I've found dreams to be therapeutic, cathartic, predictive, cleansing, healing, inspiring, rebuilding and processing.

In order to make sense of these multi-faceted, multi-purposed, multi-layered and multi-platinum gifts that you awaken with each morning, it is helpful to know how to categorize them.

In fact, there are telltale signs within each dream to help you discern whether it's helping you process information, release negativity, embrace your shadow side, break through limitations, predict the future, receive inspiration from your higher self, or create a life, well, of your dreams.

- *Dream Doctor [Kelly Sullivan Walden](#) is a Certified Clinical Hypnotherapist and author of the bestselling book "[I Had the Strangest Dream ... The Dreamer's Dictionary for the 21st Century](#)" as well as "[Discover Your Inner Goddess Queen ... An Inspirational Journey From Drama Queen to Goddess Queen](#)."*

Processing Dreams



- These dreams can feel quite annoying in that they are a rehashing of the events of your day -- in other words, "[sleep-working](#)." (And who needs that?)
- Processing dreams are a way for our subconscious to digest the bazillion message units we are exposed to all day. In these dreams you are tying up loose ends from the office or rehearsing ways to resolve a conversation that went awry.
- As tedious as these dreams may feel they can give you a tremendous advantage (like eyes in the back of your head), like a rehearsal before a play.
- You can also think of your processing dreams as your own personal after-hours assistant whose job is to render spotless the messy office of your mind.
- Every night while you're asleep she (or he, whatever turns you on) gets out the Dustbuster and cleans up the clutter, files important documents, discards irrelevant scraps, and helps find solutions and ideas for questions that were posed throughout the day.
- Is it any wonder that when you are unsure about a decision you say, "Let me sleep on it."

Venting Dreams



These are your nightmares where you're being chased, falling, failing a test or arriving naked to a job interview.

Venting dreams can be, let's face it, terrifying.

But before you delete these unwanted dreams from your psychological inbox, consider that they can either help you get ready for an important opportunity (like cautioning you to prepare for your job interview instead of winging it) or help you release beliefs that are blocking the full breadth of your creativity and passion (think about how great you feel after a good cry).

Think "out with the old, in with the new" or "you can't heal what you can't feel."

Integration Dreams

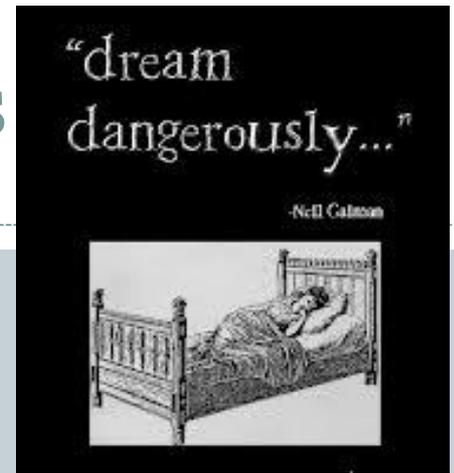


- You dream that you or someone else is acting out in an extreme way that you either greatly admire or seriously judge (i.e., pole dancing in the lobby at work.)
- What this dream is trying to teach you is that this character or behavior is a vital aspect of you (as disturbing as that may sound), and in embracing it you become more whole.
- In other words, the behavior you're busy judging may be a part of yourself you're afraid to embrace -- or secretly dislike.

Breakdown/Breakthrough Dreams



- Dreams of disaster, death, fires, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, oh my!
- These dreams are indicative of great change on the horizon.
- If you are a creature of habit who clings to routine then these dreams might be helping you to loosen up and break out of business as usual, so you can be prepared for what's next.
- The trick is to embrace change, since it is an inevitable part of the adventure of life.



Recurring Dreams



- Your recurring dreams are like a Secret Agent on a mission for the S.I.A. (Subconscious Intelligence Agency).
- Their mission: to deliver a message to your conscious mind that will enhance your well-being and happiness, should you choose to accept it.
- Until the mission is accomplished, the agent (repetitive dream) will try again and again until the message is received and decoded successfully.
- Pay attention to the clues!

Precognitive Dreams



- These are dreams where you look into the dreamtime crystal ball and actually see the future.
- You can never quite be sure that yours is a precognitive dream until an aspect of it plays out in "real" life.
- But here's a clue that your dream may be prophetic:
- You dream of people, places and situations that are future extensions of what is currently taking place in your life.

Prophetic Dreams

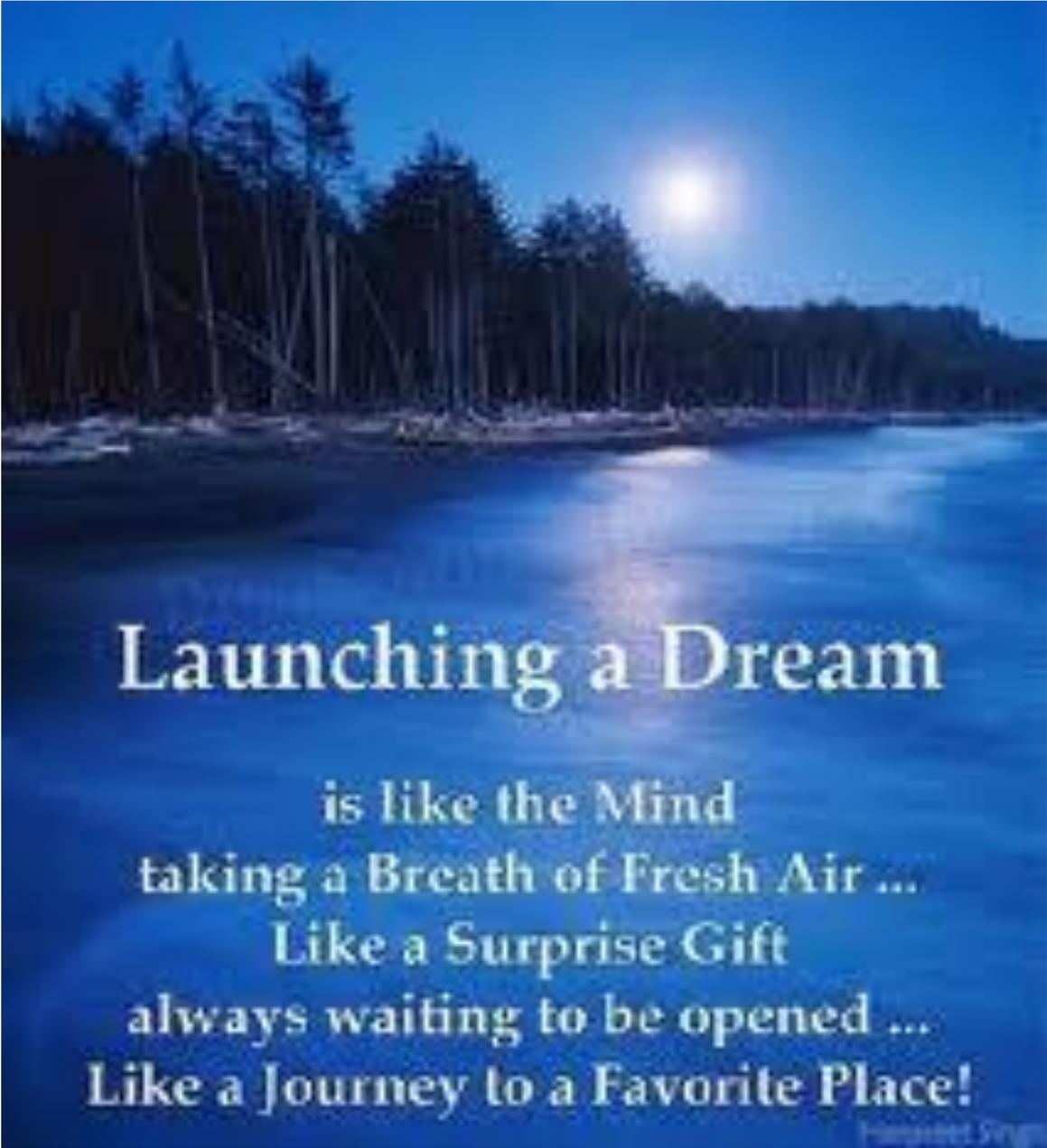


- Prophetic dreams are like your own personal Burning Bush that can, if you heed their messages, reveal more than any psychic ever could.
- How they work: you dream of a wise, loving being (i.e. Jesus, Krishna, Buddha, Mother Teresa, Ammachi, Gandhi, your departed pet, a favorite grandparent, etc.) and you feel that you've been given a gift or taught a life lesson.
- Make this dream a real part of your conscious reality by writing down its message and recalling the feeling this dream gave you, often.

Wish-Fulfillment Dreams



- A wish-fulfillment dream, like a genie in a bottle, aligns you with the resonance of your heart's and soul's desires.
- Just as people who are wealthy attract more wealth to them and happy people attract more of what makes them happy, when you move in the direction of your dreams by acting as if they've already come true, you add velocity to the process of manifestation.
- Because your subconscious mind cannot discern between actual events and that which is vividly imagined, your wish-fulfillment dreams actually create an energetic map that can lead you from where you are to where you would like to be.



Launching a Dream

is like the Mind
taking a Breath of Fresh Air ...
Like a Surprise Gift
always waiting to be opened ...
Like a Journey to a Favorite Place!

Harvest, Oregon



The Unconscious
became the Paradigm
Shift

Idea of 'hidden content
of self' that could act in a
destructive or
constructive manner

Followers merged his
ideas with disparate
fields

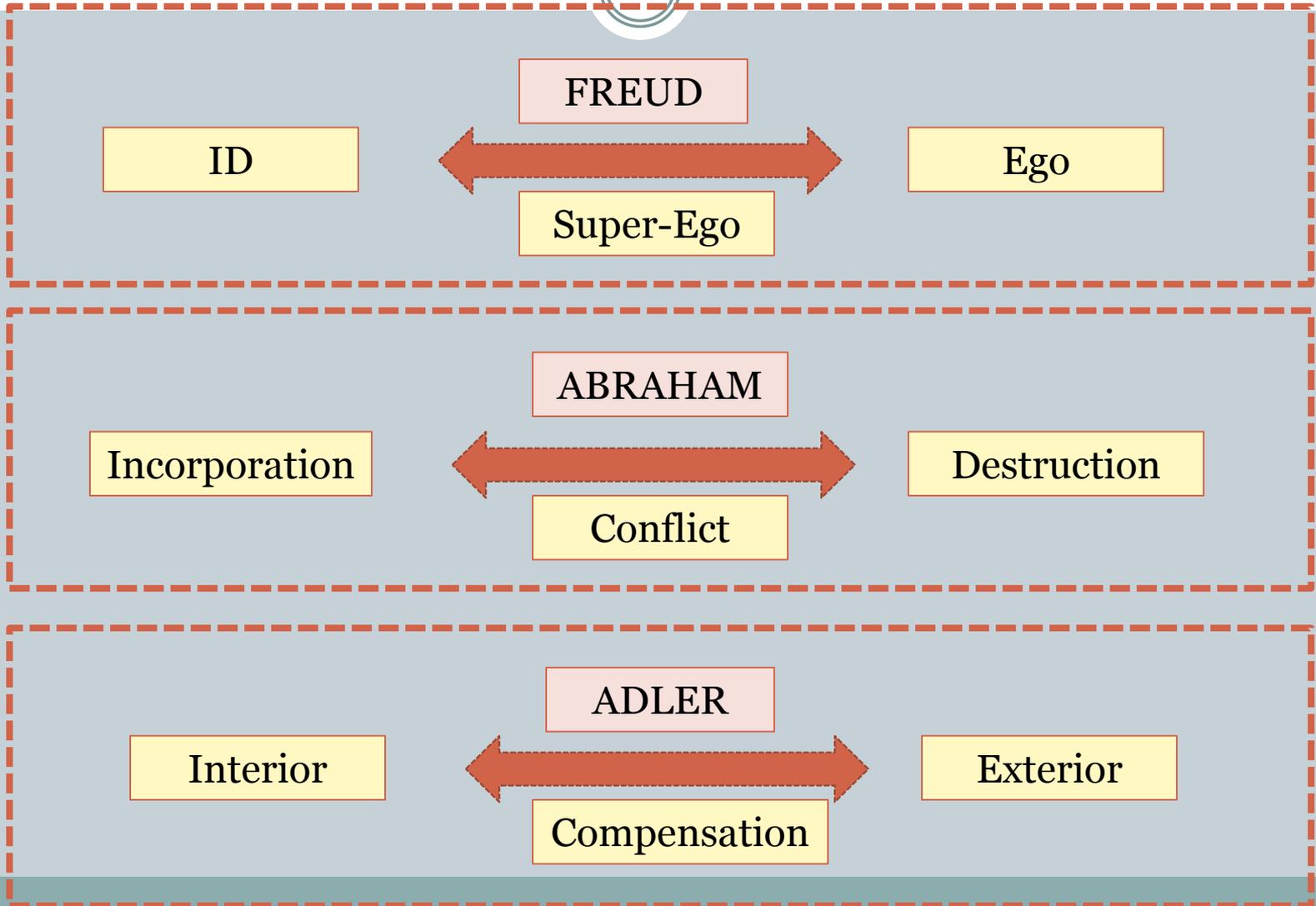
Expanding and
Changing his theories

Foundational pillars
remain



**What Freud Started Others
Developed**

Tension of Duality



Karl Abraham



- **Born: Karl Abraham** Germany (1877 –1925) 58 years
- His work on [dreams](#) enriched the understanding of [myths](#) and symbols, and he was a pioneer of the study of [war neuroses](#).
- Freud regarded Karl Abraham as his 'best pupil' and eventually became his close friend and confidante.
- In the study of [libido](#), he introduced a differentiation in the phase of libido development based on the separate oral activities of sucking and biting.
- Based on this, he proposed two different modes in which infants relate to objects: [incorporation](#) (through sucking) and [destruction](#) (through biting), which gives infants their first experience of conflict.
- [Influenced: Melanie Klein](#) [Karen Horney](#),

Alfred Adler



- Born: Vienna Austria 1870-1937 aged 67
- Fields: [Medicine](#), [Psychotherapy](#), [Psychoanalysis](#)
- Influences: [Freud](#), [Nietzsche](#), [Trotsky](#), [Kant](#), [Virchow](#), [Dostoevsky](#)
- Influenced: [Rollo May](#), [Viktor Frankl](#), [Abraham Maslow](#), [Albert Ellis](#), [Otto Rank](#), [Karen Horney](#), [Harry Stack Sullivan](#), [Erich Fromm](#)

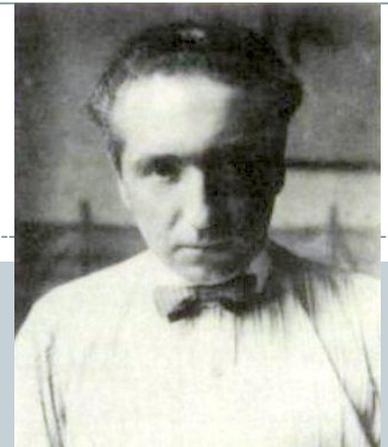


Alfred Adler



- Adler is considered, along with [Freud](#) and [Jung](#), to be one of the three founding figures of [depth psychology](#), which emphasizes the unconscious and psychodynamics
- The primary differences between Adler and Freud centered on Adler's contention that the social realm (exteriority) is as important to psychology as is the internal realm (interiority).
- Unlike Freud's metapsychology that emphasizes instinctual demands, human psychology is guided by goals and fueled by a yet unknown creative force
- The dynamics of power and compensation extend beyond sexuality, and gender and politics can be as important as libido.
- His clinical treatment methods for adults were aimed at uncovering the hidden purpose of symptoms using the therapeutic functions of insight and meaning.

Wilhelm Reich



- Born in Austria-Hungary 1897-1957 60 years
- Fields: Medicine, Psychoanalysis, Vegeotherapy, Orgone Energy
- Influenced by: [Sigmund Freud](#), [Gustav Landauer](#), [Karl Marx](#), [Max Stirner](#)
- Influenced: [Saul Bellow](#), [James Bevel](#), [William Burroughs](#), [Guy Debord](#), [Gilles Deleuze](#), [Paul Edwards](#), [Paul Goodman](#), [Arthur Janov](#), [Alexander Lowen](#), [Norman Mailer](#), [Herbert Marcuse](#), [Dwight Macdonald](#), [A.S. Neill](#), [Fritz Perls](#), [the Situationists](#), [René Viénet](#), [Robert Anton Wilson](#)

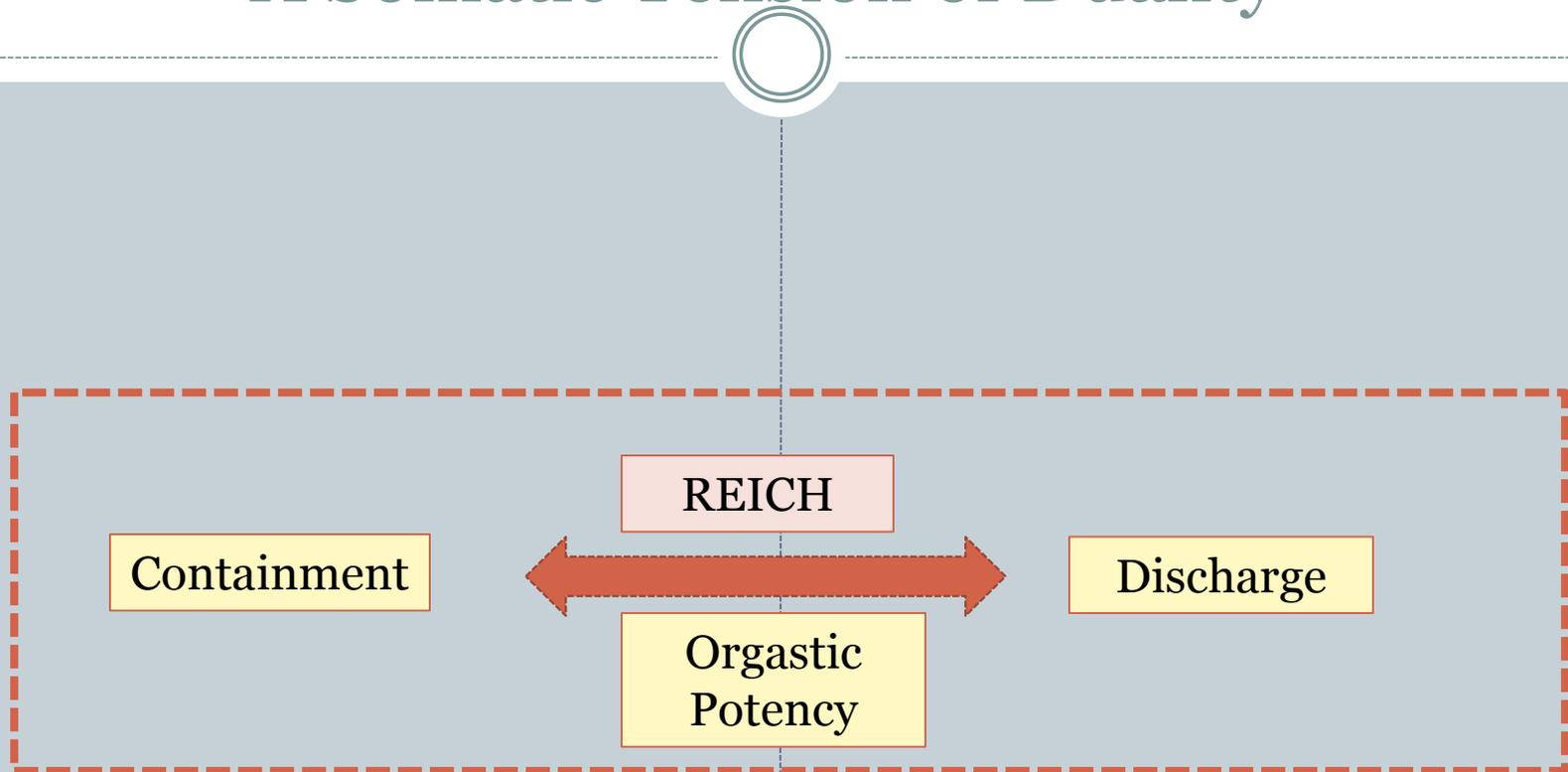
Wilhelm Reich



- *Character Analysis* is regarded as Reich's masterpiece, sought to move psychoanalysis away from the treatment of symptoms toward a reconfiguration of character structure
- For Reich, character structure was the result of social processes, in particular a reflection of [castration](#) and [Oedipal](#) anxieties playing themselves out within the nuclear family.
- Reich proposed a functional identity between the character, emotional blocks, and tension in the body, or what he called muscular or body armor.
- For example he blamed Freud's jaw cancer on his character armoring (*Charakterpanzer*), rather than on his smoking: Freud's Judaism meant he was "biting down" impulses, rather than expressing them.
- He argued that dissolving the muscular armor would bring back the memory of the childhood repression that had caused the blockage in the first place.

Wilhelm Reich

A Somatic Tension of Duality



Jean Piaget



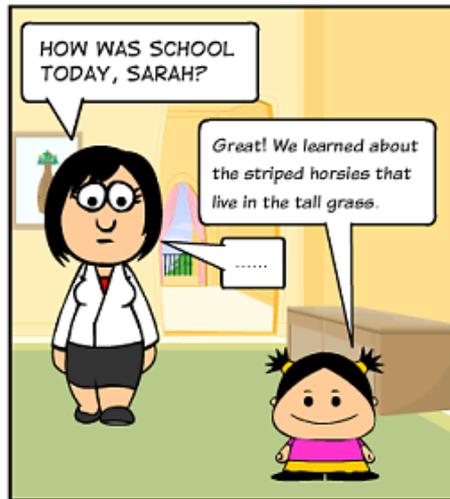
- **Piaget's theory of cognitive development** is a comprehensive theory about the nature and development of human intelligence.
- A developmental Stage theory that deals with the nature of knowledge itself and how humans come gradually to acquire, construct, and use it.
- Cognitive Development was a progressive reorganization of mental processes as a result of biological maturation and environmental experience.
- Children construct an understanding of the world around them, then experience discrepancies between what they already know and what they discover in their environment.
- Piaget claims the idea that cognitive development is at the center of human organism and language is contingent on cognitive development.

Assimilation Accomodation

- Piaget believes that the human brain has been programmed through evolution to bring equilibrium, and to move upwards in a process to equilibrate what is not.
- The equilibrium is what Piaget believes ultimately influences structures because of the internal and external processes through assimilation and accommodation.

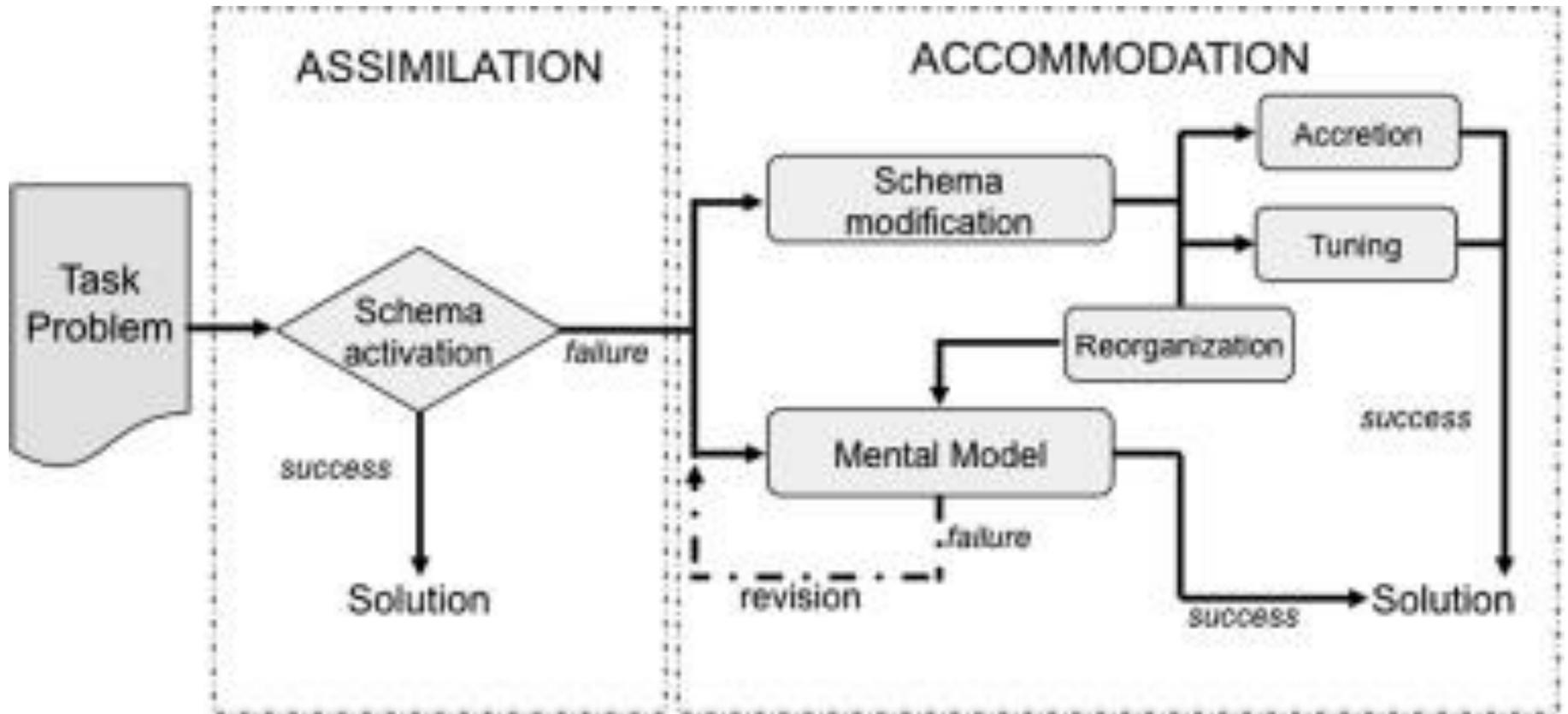
- Assimilation describes how humans perceive and adapt to new information.
- It is the process of taking one's environment and new information and fitting it into pre-existing cognitive schemas.
- Assimilation occurs when humans are faced with new or unfamiliar information and refer to previously learned information in order to make sense of it.
- Accommodation, unlike assimilation is the process of taking one's environment and new information, and altering one's pre-existing schemas in order to fit in the new information.
- Accommodation is imperative because it is how people will continue to interpret new concepts, schemas, frameworks, etc

ASSIMILATION - BY ALYONS



WWW.TOONDOO.COM

Assimilation Accomodation



Piaget's theory of cognitive development

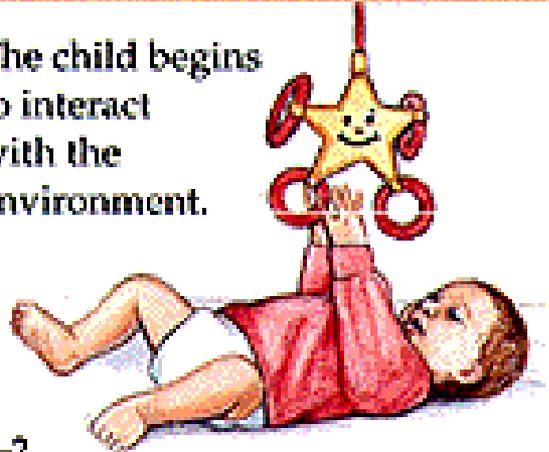


- A comprehensive theory about the nature and development of human intelligence.
- A developmental stage theory that deals with the nature of knowledge itself and how humans come gradually to acquire, construct, and use it.
- Cognitive development is a progressive reorganization of mental processes as a result of biological maturation and environmental experience.
- Children construct an understanding of the world around them, then experience discrepancies between what they already know and what they discover in their environment.
- Cognitive development is at the center of human organism and language is contingent on cognitive development.

Stages of Cognitive Development

SENSORIMOTOR STAGE

The child begins to interact with the environment.



0-2

PREOPERATIONAL STAGE

The child begins to represent the world symbolically.



2-6 or 7

CONCRETE OPERATIONAL STAGE

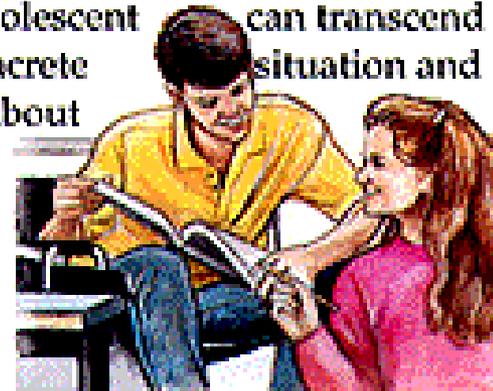
The child learns rules such as conservation.



7-11 or 12

FORMAL OPERATIONAL STAGE

The adolescent can transcend the concrete situation and think about the future.



12-Adulthood

Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

Stage and Approximate Age	Achievements and Activities	Limitations
Sensorimotor (birth to 1½ years)	Reacts to sensory stimuli through reflexes and other responses	Little use of language; seems not to understand object permanence in the early part of this stage
Preoperational (1½ to 7 years)	Develops language; can represent objects mentally by words and other symbols; can respond to objects that are remembered but not present	Lacks operations (reversible mental processes); lacks concept of conservation; focuses on one property at a time (such as length or width), not on both at once; still has trouble distinguishing appearance from reality
Concrete operations (7 to 11 years)	Understands conservation of mass, number, and volume; can reason logically with regard to concrete objects that can be seen or touched	Has trouble reasoning about abstract concepts and hypothetical situations
Formal operations (11 years onward)	Can reason logically about abstract and hypothetical concepts; develops strategies; plans actions in advance	None beyond the occasional irrationalities of all human thought

Stage Theory



- Psychologists who highlight learning and experience in development see it as a continuous process, while others who assert development through biological maturation see development as moving through a sequence of stages.
- There are contrasting views understanding human development from a "nature" and "nurture" perspective. Some believe that the growth and development of innate mental structures result in behaviors, while others hold the view that those behaviors present due to learning by one's experience.
- Notable theories of development include: Jean Piaget's *Theory of Cognitive Development*, Lawrence Kohlberg's *Stages of Moral Development*, Sigmund Freud's *Theory of Psychosexual Stages* and Erik Erikson's *Stages of Psychosocial Development*.

Erik Erikson



- *Hope is both the earliest and the most indispensable virtue inherent in the state of being alive. If life is to be sustained hope must remain, even where confidence is wounded, trust impaired. --Erik Erikson*

Erikson as a Freudian



- Sigmund Freud's theory of psychosexual stages of development proposes the development of personality as a result of a conflict between conscious operations and unfulfilled urges and desires, produced by one's instinctual libido.
- Erik Erikson's stages of psychosocial development expands upon Freud's theory by defining eight stages that describe how individuals relate to their world both socially and emotionally.
- Erikson's emphasis on the psychosocial outcomes of development by suggesting that a major psychological conflict is resolved at each psychosexual stage of development, allows the individual (who resolves the conflict) to acquire skills and attitudes that permit him or her to contribute constructively to society.

Freud vs. Erikson

Age	Freud Psychosexual	Erikson Psychosocial
Birth to 1	<u>Oral</u> : Pleasure through mouth via sucking eating tasting	<u>Trust vs. Mistrust</u> Children learn to either trust or mistrust caregivers
1-3	<u>Anal</u> : Gain a sense of competence by controlling bladder and bowel movements	<u>Autonomy vs. Doubt</u> Children develop self-sufficiency by controlling activities such as eating, toilet training and talking
3-6	<u>Phallic</u> : The libido's energy is focused on the genitals. Children begin to identify with their same-sex parent.	<u>Initiative vs. Guilt</u> Children begin to take more control over their environment
7-11	<u>Latent</u> : The libido's energy is suppressed and children are focused on other activities such as school, friends and hobbies.	<u>Industry vs. Inferiority</u> Children develop a sense of competence by mastering new skills
Adolescence	Genital: Children begin to explore romantic relationships	<u>Identity vs. Role Confusion</u> Children develop a personal identity and sense of self
Adulthood	Genital stage continues where the goal is to develop a balance between all areas of life	<u>Intimacy vs. Isolation</u> Young adults seek out romantic love and companionship <u>Generativity vs. Stagnation</u> Middle-aged adults nurture others and contribute to society <u>Integrity vs. Despair</u> Older adults reflect on their lives looking back with a sense of fulfillment or bitterness.

Stage 1 – Basic Trust vs. Mistrust



- Birth – 1 Year
- Corresponds to Oral stage
- Infants must learn to trust others to care for their basic needs.
- If caregiver is rejecting or inconsistent, infant may believe the world is dangerous, filled with untrustworthy people.
- Primary caregiver is the key social agent

- + Hope and Drive
- - Sensory Distortion or Withdrawal



Stage 2 – Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt



- 1 to 3 years
- Corresponds to Anal stage
- Children must learn to be autonomous ex: to potty train, to feed and dress themselves, look after hygiene,
- Failure may force the child to doubt his or her abilities and feel shameful
- Parents are the key social agents

- + Will Power and Self Control
- - Impulsivity or Compulsivity



Stage 3 – Initiative vs. Guilt



- 3 to 6 years
- Corresponds to Phallic stage
- Children attempt to grow up and try to accept responsibility beyond their capacity
- Sometimes undertake goals/activities conflicting with parents, which makes them feel guilty
- Success requires balance – child must retain sense of initiative and yet learn not to impinge on the rights, privileges or goals of others
- Family is key social agent
- + Purpose and Direction
- - Inhibition or Ruthlessness



Stage 4 – Industry vs Inferiority



- 6 – 12 years
- Corresponds to Latency
- Children must master important social and academic skills.
- Peer comparison
- If successful, children acquire skills to feel self-assured
- Failure leads to feelings of inferiority.
- Significant social agents are teachers and peers

- +Competence and Initiation
- - Narrow character or Low Motivation



Stage 5 – Identity vs Role Confusion



- 12 – 20 years
- Corresponds to early genital stage
- Crossroad between childhood and maturity
- Who am I?
- Adolescents must establish basic social and occupational identities, or they will remain confused about the role they should play as adults.
- The key social agent is the society of peers

- + Self-Certainty and Fidelity
- - Withdrawal or Fanatical Behavior



Stage 6 – Intimacy vs. Isolation



- 20 – 40 years
- Genital
- Primary task is to form strong friendships and achieve sense of love and companionship (or a shared identity) with another person.
- Feelings of loneliness or isolation are likely to result from inability to form friendships or an intimate relationship
- Key social agents are lovers, spouses, close friends

- + Intimacy Belonging Love
- - Narcissism, Bitterness, Depression



Stage 7 – Generativity vs. Stagnation



- 40 to 65 years
- Adults face the tasks of becoming productive in their work and raising their families or otherwise looking after the needs of young people.
- Standards of ‘generativity’ are defined by one’s culture.
- Significant social agents are the spouse, children and cultural norms

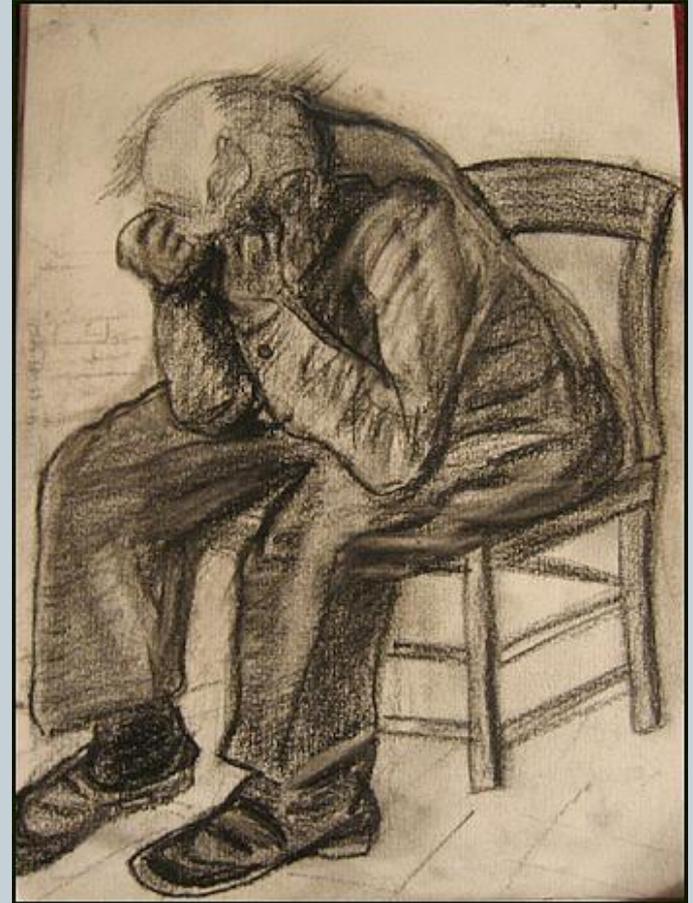
- +Contentment Self-satisfaction
- - Stagnation Self-centered



Stage 8 – Ego Integrity vs. Despair



- 65+
- Reflects on life, viewing as either a meaningful, productive and happy experience or a major disappointment full of unfulfilled promises and unrealized goals
- One's life experiences, particularly social experiences, determine the outcome of this final life crisis.
- + Contentment, Peace, Acceptance
- - Regret, Focus on Illness, Depression



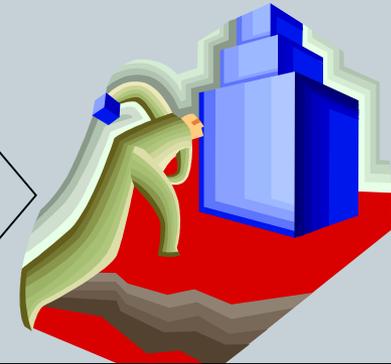
Stages or States of 'Otherness'



**Significant
Others**



**Generalized
Others**

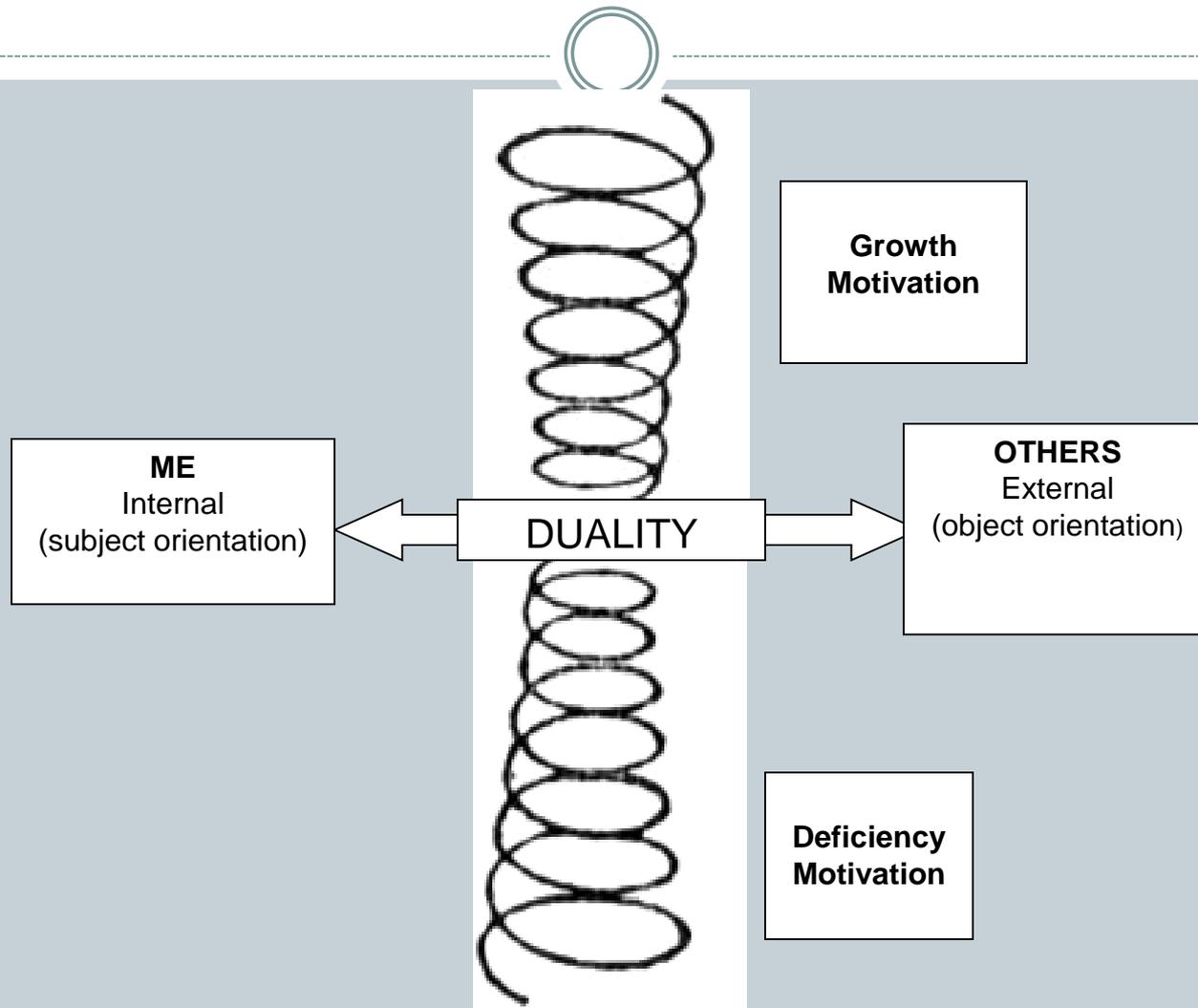


Biological
Individual

Self-Conscious Individual
The "I"
Character Structure

Socially Reflective Individual
The "me"
Role Structure

Growth vs Depletion Motivation



Heading for a Paradigm Shift

