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The infancy and society is a reference study and the development theory of infancy that attempts to combine the methodology of Freudian psychoanalysis and cultural anthropology to generate a psychology of child development. Erik Erikson (1902 - 1994), a Danish-American psychological and one of the most important psychoanalysts of the 20th century, wrote the *Infancy and Society* in 1950, after an extensive contact with Anna Freud, the daughter of Sigmund Freud, receiving training in psychoanalysis observing native American tribes from a psychological perspective and operating both a public and private practice. Erikson's focus on child development led him to develop eight psychosocial stages of child development, extending in the five original Freud stages. Erikson argues that each child should navigate in these eight steps to fully develop. He also defends Freud's controversy of the genital stage in adolescence, where children are not familiar with only their genitals, but they do it under a psychological-symbolic aspect, which represents control over the world. Erikson is well known for the development of a detailed theory of ego psychology and argues that the ego serves to balance Freudian ID and superego instead of being frequently dominated by the ID. Erikson argued that the environment that a child is created is fundamental to generate adequate growth, adjustment, self-consciousness and identity. Among Erikson's most important theories, as mentioned, is his theory of psychosocial development. Each of the eight phases consists of a contrast between two psychological states that correspond to the successful and unsuccessful development on stage. For example, in infancy (0 to 1 year), the confidence and distrust are the relevant contrast, while in the preschool (4-6), initiative and guilt form the relevant contrast. In infancy, the main question of the child is itself to be solid and predictable; while in the preschool, the main question is if the child is good or bad. *Infancy and Society* contains more than 400 pages of text and are divided into four broad parts, infancy and modalities of social life, infancy in two American indigenous tribes, EGO growth and evolution of identity. The first part examines the developmental stages of the first infancy and develops a theory of how the development of the infancy is related to social development. Part II contains Erikson's observations of two American native tribes along with his psychoanalysis of some individuals in the tribes. Part III focuses on Erikson's notion of Ego (Built on Freud) and their development, and Part IV discusses the evolution of personal identity, covering Erikson's national development theory, as seen in the United States, Germany and Russia. Each part contains several chapters, with two chapters in both parts one and two, three chapters in the three and four part four. Book Reviews You currently have access to this article. Erik H. Erikson, German American psychological and psychoanalyst, developed theories about the sequence of human development that had an impact on clinical psychoanalysis, ethics, history, literature, child care and emerging interdisciplinary study of the course of life. Erikson was a student of art, but after passing through Psychoanalysis by Anna Freud in Vienna in 1927, he turned to the field of psychology. According to Erikson's life cycle theory, first published in *Infancy and Society* (1950), there are eight stages of development, which are biologically determined, but environmentally molded: infancy, infancy, school age, adolescence, young adult age and old age. Each of these stages is associated with a particular crisis that the individual must successfully solve to proceed normally to the next phase - Example, identity versus confusion in adolescence. The concept of the identity crisis is now firmly incorporated into the psychiatric theory. Erikson also studied the relationship between a person's life and the times when he or she lives; And his historical-biographic studies of Luther and Gandhi are outstanding products of this investigation. Erikson taught at Harvard University for 30 years, access to the context of society daily varies in our titles. If you have access to a daily through a society or association association, navigate to your society daily, select an article to view and follow the instructions in this box. Get in touch if you have any difficulty in logging on. © 1996-2014, Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates These notes were contributed by members of the Community of Grainesaver. We are grateful for your contributions and encourage you to make your own. Written by people who wish to remain anonymous one of the main underlying themes in the *Infancy and Society* is the theme of the important role of caregivers or parents in the development of an adult personality. In his study, Erikson describes how the events lived during infancy affect the healthy development of the personality of the individual. In his theory of psychosocial stages of development described in this book, the role of children's experiences is obvious. In the first stage, the individual develops a confident personality based on the care given by the caregiver. Inefficient caregivers result in a personality that is less confident of others and hostile. In the second stage, the experience of making small decisions entered the game. At this stage of VS autonomy, Shame and doubt, the child begins to perform actions and get control of your body. Important actions include potty training. At this stage, parents should allow freedom, but they show restrictions. Inefficiency leads to a personality that has no self-esteem. In the following steps to the stage of adolescence, this is the identity phase vs confusion, in which the teenager explores his identity and tries different papers. Parent support is crucial because neglect can lead to a sense of confused and distorted personality. In his office, Erikson describes the development of the personality between the useful life of someone. In this, the role of children's experiences plays an important part. When the child grows, he earns autonomy, take initiative, the child revolves a concept of his personality. If the child experiences positive moments, receives adequate orientation and support, so the child develops a healthy personality that continues in adulthood, until death. If the child finds a series of negative experiences, such as abuse, the personality of the child will be adversely affected with negative characteristics. In his study, Erikson describes the development of the personality and effect of society and culture in it. The way a child is created affects his personality, and the way the child is created depends to a large extent on culture and social context. The main area of the subject of this book is psychology and, in particular, child psychology. He studies the way in which children and their personalities are shaped by society, experiences and caregivers present. This book also attracts inferences from Freud's psychoanalytical theory, which states that personality stems from an interaction between individuals ID, ego and superego. Unlike Freud, however, Erikson stated in his book that the ID is not the main decisive, but the ego strives difficult to find a balance between the ID and the superego. The ID is this personality component that consists of impulses and impulses, the super-ego is the component that aims to be socially correct and moral and the ego is this component that solves any disputes between the ID and the superego, and admits the bonus of impulses only when it is safe or acceptable to do so. You can help us revise, improve and update this section. Update this section after you claim Section You will have 24 hours to send a draft. An editor will review your submission and publish your submission or provides feedback. Close Section Question Quotes Anterior Glossary Annimo "Infirmary and Society Themes". Gradesaver, November 12, 2017 Web. Cite this page back to vol. 113, No. 2931 You can view this article in more than one different format. Volume 113 © 1951 Copyright © 1951 by the American Association for the advancement of the science. CREQUEST Permissions for this article. article.

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