



PsycCRITIQUES. 41(11):1132–1133, NOVEMBER 1996

DOI: 10.1037/003224, Issn Print: 1554-0138

Publication Date: November 1996



Print

Two Oldies but Goodies in Life Span Development

Barbara Newman;Philip Newman;Jeffrey Turner;Donald Helms;Lisa McGuire;

[+ Author Information](#)Checking for direct PDF
access through Ovid

Abstract

Originally published in Contemporary Psychology: APA Review of Books, 1996, Vol 41(11), 1132–1133. Review of Development Through Life: A Psychosocial Approach (6th ed.) by Barbara M. Newman and Philip R. Newman (see record 1995-97107-000) and Lifespan Development (5th ed.) by Jeffrey S. Turner and Donald B. Helms (see record 1995-97105-000). Both titles are old, but their updated editions are still widely used as life span development textbooks. Psychosocial theory serves as the conceptual framework of Development Through Life: A Psychosocial Approach. Psychosocial theory is based on Erik Erikson's (1950) eight stages of man in which development consists of the successful resolution of eight psychosocial tasks. Newman and Newman deviate from Erikson by developing two additional tasks: group identity versus alienation (12 to 18 years) and immortality versus extinction (75 years to death). Psychosocial theory is the guiding force behind Development Through Life: A Psychosocial Approach. This is an interesting approach; however, it can result in a one-sided or unconventional view of human development. Despite the interplay between genetic, maturational, societal, and self-directed factors in psychosocial theory, the sixth edition still does not mention the work of Chomsky (1959, 1982) or the maturational theory of language development. Turner and Helms's Lifespan Development is designed to uncover the sequences and patterns of growth that influence the course of human development. Lifespan Development identifies seven themes important to human development, and they reappear throughout all stages of the life cycle. Turner and Helms present current and timely aspects of development across the life span. The most neglected chapter in their book is "Late Adulthood" where many important issues such as sexuality, friends, religion, leisure, caregiving, and the distinction between normal and pathological aging are simply left out. Both books are arranged chronologically. However, Turner and Helms provide a flexible table of contents that can be used either topically or chronologically. The Newman and Newman text and the Turner and Helms text differ with respect to the incorporation of pedagogical features to facilitate the student's learning process. Both textbooks include chapter summaries in each chapter and a glossary of key terms, but that is the extent of the pedagogical features for Newman and Newman. Turner and Helms begin each chapter with a series of questions designed to pique curiosity and, to stimulate students' interest, critical thought questions are included in the chapter margins and coded as one of the seven recurring themes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2006 APA, all rights reserved)

Related Topics

Related Articles

[Oldies but goodies](#)

Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions 2009; 74(3):436–437.

[Oldies But Goodies](#)

Eyecare Business 2010; 24(9):48.

[The Oldies Are Goodies](#)

Nursing Economic\$ 2006; 24(4):177, 192.

[Oldies But Goodies](#)

Alzheimer's Care Quarterly 2003; 4(2):149–152.

[Life Span Motor Development, 6th Edition](#)

Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise 2015; 47(10):2250.

[About us](#) [Privacy Policy](#) [Terms of Use](#) [Site Map](#)

Copyright © Ovid Technologies, Inc., and its partners and affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
Some content from MEDLINE®/PubMed®, a database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine.

See more ideas about Oldies, Oldies but goodies, Music videos. Oldies but goodies. Collection by J&S • Last updated 8 weeks ago. 1.63k. Reflections of My Life-by the Israeli cover band "The Sixties". <http://www.youtube.com/user/Hasixties>. B.J. Thomas - Billy And Sue. PDF | Lifespan developmental psychology is an overarching framework, which considers the study of individual development (ontogenesis) from conception | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate. publications on themes of life span development resulted. not so much in redirect ing developmental psychology. from child psychology, but in set ting the foundation for. the emergence of the f ield of adult development and. aging (gerontology). Consistent with this general lifespan architecture, a meta-theory of development is outlined that is based on the orchestrated and adaptive interplay between three processes of behavioral regulation: selection, optimization, and compensation. Finally, these propositions and predictions about the general nature of lifespan development are examined and supported by empirical evidence on the development of cognition and intelligence across the life span. CONTENTS. INTRODUCTION . . . Three Systematic Changes In Development. Physical Development Cognitive Development Psychosocial Development. Physical Development. Growth of the body and its organs. Cognitive Development. Changes and continuities in perception, language, learning and memory, problem solving, etc. Psychosocial Development. Changes and carryover in personal and interpersonal aspects of development: motives, emotions, personality traits, interpersonal skills, relationships and roles. Growth. Historical Changes in Life-Span. 1. Childhood as an age of innocence–17th century 2. Adolescence and labor laws–20th & 21st century 3. Emerging adulthood–20th & 21st century 4. Middle age emptying of nest–20th century 5. Old age as retirement–20th century. Life Expectancy.