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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Age** | | **Crisis** | **Virtue** | **Description** | **Freud** |
| **Stage 1** | 0-1 | erikson stages | **Trust  vs Mistrust** | **Hope** | At this stage babies learn to trust that their parents will meet their basic needs. If a child's basic needs aren't properly met at this age, he or she might grow up with a general mistrust of the world. | Oral |
| **Stage 2** | 2-3 | Stage 2 | **Autonomy  vs Shame & Doubt** | **Will** | As toddlers, children begin to develop independence and start to learn that they can do some things on their own (such as going to the toilet). If a child is not encouraged properly at this age, he or she might develop shame and doubt about their abilities. | Anal |
| **Stage 3** | 4-6 | Stage 3 | **Initiative  vs Guilt** | **Purpose** | As preschoolers, children continue to develop more independence and start to do things of their own initiative. If a child is not able to take initiative and succeed at appropriate tasks, he or she might develop guilt over their needs and desires. | Phallic |
| **Stage 4** | 7-12 | Stage 4 | **Industry  vs Inferiority** | **Competence** | Throughout their school years, children continue to develop self-confidence through learning new things. If they are not encouraged and praised properly at this age, they may develop an inferiority complex. | Latent |
| **Stage 5** | 13-19 | Stage 5 | **Identity  vs Role Confusion** | **Fidelity** | When they reach the teenage years, children start to care about how they look to others. They start forming their own identity by experimenting with who they are. If a teenager is unable to properly develop an identity at this age, his or her role confusion will probably continue on into adulthood. | Genital |
| **Stage 6** | 20-34 | Stage 6 | **Intimacy  vs Isolation** | **Love** | During early adulthood most people fall in love, get married and start building their own family. If a person is unable to develop intimacy with others at this age (whether through marriage or close friendships), they will probably develop feelings of isolation. |
| **Stage 7** | 35-65 | Stage 7 | **Generativity  vs Stagnation** | **Care** | This is the longest period of a human's life. It is the stage in which people are usually working and contributing to society in some way and perhaps raising their children. If a person does not find proper ways to be productive during this period, they will probably develop feelings of stagnation. |
| **Stage 8** | 65+ | Stage 8 | **Integrity  vs Despair** | **Wisdom** | As senior citizens, people tend to look back on their lives and think about what they have or have not accomplished. If a person has led a productive life, they will develop a feeling of integrity. If not, they might fall into despair. |

# Erikson's Stages of Development Chart

The most widely accepted theory of how human beings develop from infancy to old age is **Erik Erikson's stages** of psychosocial development. At each stage, there is a crisis to be resolved and a virtue to be gained. According to the theory, failure to properly master each step leads to problems in the future.