

## Chapter 6 Middle Childhood

### **1-Describe Erickson's developmental stages found in middle childhood. How can Erickson's theory be useful for assessment?**

Starting at ages 6-12 children begin to learn and build on prior skills. In Industry vs inferiority stage children build competence in intellectual skills, social skills, and physical skills. If the child cannot develop these skills the child may develop an inferiority complex. In this stage you can see how children use their school environment to help develop skills. My thought is what about home school children? If they have a different curriculum, will they be developmentally behind? Development of problem-solving logic and social skills at stage will help with proper development.

For assessment purposes you can use this in session with a child to understand why the child may not be functioning as he developmentally should. You can also use this to explain to the parent that children at this age act in ways to develop autonomy as well as to learn and thrive in the social environments they are in. You can also administer test like the behavioral checklist and possibility EQ tests as well.

### **2-Discuss the significance of peer relationships in middle childhood. How can peer relationships support development in middle childhood? How can peer relationships impede development in middle childhood?**

Peer relationships in middle childhood are the bread and butter of a child's development, having or not having these relationships can make or break a child develop through the lifespan. As people are social people. So, no matter how many people say I love being alone, that fact is simply not true. GOD built us for community, and community is what makes us a people thrive. For a child during this developmental stage having a peer group is important because the children measure themselves against their peers. children learn self-esteem and role taking during this stage. In social role taking having social roles taking makes a child's transition through this stage to the next easier. Now not all children are the same and do not all have the same response to Erikson theory. Although through research a significant number of children have. Peer relationships support middle childhood by building self-esteem and roles within the group. When things do not go as planned, then the child will feel inferior and have developmental issues through the lifespan.

### **3-Discuss the development of social cognition, in particular, social role-taking and interpersonal awareness. How can social cognition function to support and/or impede development in middle childhood?**

Children at this stage develop relationships that will impact their lives forever. Now I believe whatever the experience is. With social role taking this has the child not so much think

selfishly but think about other or the group. This can only happen if the child is given the chance to take a role. Like when we were kids in gym class, and they always picked “captains” this would be a different leadership role that a child would undertake. Most children were picked as captains, but some were not. For the haves that is great but the haves not so much. Children should experience all sides of a role. Interpersonal awareness has the child become more aware of who the child is in his environment and among his peers, has a way of giving the child self-understanding and to learn emotion regulation.