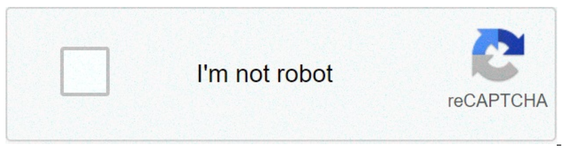

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Jung's theory of adulthood

Carl jung theory of adulthood.

(Jung, 2013) "Jung traveled around the world to teach and influence others with his psychoanalytic theories. He has published many books related to psychology, and others that seem out of the science of the kingdom, including flying records: a modern myth of things seen in Heaven, which examined and dissected the psychological meaning of UFO sightings. Jung's work embodied his belief that each person has a purpose of life based in a spiritual self. Through his Oriental, Western and mythological studies, Jung developed a theory Of transformation called identification that he explored in psychology and alchemy, a book in which he detailed the report of alchemy in the psychoanalytic process. " € • Goodtherapy.org (Jung in his previous adulthood, 2010) "As Jung grew up, his interesting desire in a wide variety of sciences, and the history of religion made the choice of a career quite difficult. However, he finally decided on medicine, which he studied at the University of Basel (1895-1900). He graduated from the University of Zurich in 1902. Later he studied psychology (the scientific study of mind and its processes) in Paris, France . »Â» Notablebiographies.com (Carl Jung, 2013) "Jung decided to study medicine, but also developed an interest in spiritual phenomena while at school. It was this fascination with medicine and spirituality that led him into the field of psychiatry, which he saw as a combination of his two interests. In 1902, he completed his doctoral dissertation, entitled "On psychology and pathology of so-called occult phenomena" and graduated from the University of Basel with a medical degree. Â Psychology.about.comDuring your journey through medical school, has turned on the interests of spirituality, which was the beginning of your psychological path. "Of primary importance for Jung was the detail of the stages of interior development and personality growth, which defined the "identification process". He described a strong impulse from the unconscious to lead the individual towards his most complete uniqueness. This result is a task for the whole life of trial and error and identification and merge content of the unconscious. It consists in an ever-increasing knowledge of itself and in " becoming what you are. "" The encyclopedia Â Â Â "of the world biography "Where the rules of love, there is no will of power; and where power predominates, love is lacking. One is the shadow of the other." Â € • Carl Jung met Emma Rauschenbach when she was 16, and she was 21. He came from an old Swiss/German family who were mainly wealthy industrial workers. The wealth from his family gave Jung the opportunity to pursue his dreams of interest with financial freedom. They married on 14 February 1903, seven years after meeting for the first time. Emma was interested in her husband's work, and she also became a psychologist. From 1904 to 1914 they had five children, one boy and four girls. On November 27, 1955, Emma Jung died at the age of 73. While Carl cried for her, he said: "It was the foundation of my house," and "it was the queen!" ¿(Jung and his wife, Emma, 2011) "A particularly beautiful woman is a source of terror. As a rule, a beautiful woman is a terrible disappointment." Â € • Carl Jung (Carl Jung and Family, 1917) "In 1903 Jung married Emma Rauschenbach. She was his faithful companion and scientific colleague until his death in 1955. The couple had five children, and lived in KÃ1⁄4snacht on Lake Zurich. â ♪ â third son and only son, born on 28 November 1908mianne Niehus: Fourth daughter daughterevolutionary school studies These changes can be gradual or rapid and can reflect the positive, negative change or no modification of the previous operating levels. changes occur on a cellular level and are partially explained by biological theories of adult development and aging. [1] Biological changes affect changes in psychological and interpersonal/social development, which are often described by the theories of human development phase. the theories in phase are usually concentrated on the development tasks "adequate to age" to be achieved at every stage. erik erikson and carl jung proposed theories of the stage of human development that include the entire lifespan and stressed the potential for positive change very late in life. the concept of adult has legal and socio-cultural definitions. the legal definition of an adult is a person who has reached the age in which they are considered responsible for their actions and therefore legally responsible for them. This is indicated as the age of the majority, which is 18 years in most cultures, although there is a variation from 16 to 21. the socio-cultural definition of being an adult is based on what a culture normally sees as the criterion required for adulthood, which in turn affects the lives of individuals within that culture. this may or may not coincide with the legal definition. [2] current views on the development of adults in late life focus on the concept of successful aging, defined as "...low probability of disability related to disease and disease, high cognitive and physical functional capacity and active commitment with life." [3] Biomedical theories claim that you can age successfully taking care of physical health and minimizing loss in operation, while psychosocial theories position neighbors that capitalize social and cognitive resources, as a positive attitude. [4] jeanne louise calment exemplifies the success of aging as the longest living person, dying at the age of 122 years. his long life can be attributed to his genetics (both parents lived in their 1980s) and his active lifestyle and an optimistic attitude. [5] [6] appreciated many hobby and physical activity and believed that laughter contributed to its longevity. He poured olive oil on all his food and skin, which he also believed contributed to his long life and youthful appearance. contemporary and classical theories the development of adults is a new area of study a little new in the field of psychology. Previously it was assumed that development could cease toAdolescence. This new research field has been influenced by the aging of the "Baby Boomer" generation population. The population of Americans who has the age of 65 or more was around 9 million in 1940. In just 60 years that the total has grown up to over 35 million people. This increase in the population and in life aspectative had they had a light on the manifestation of development during adulthood. [7] changes in adulthood have been described by different theories and metatheories, which serve as a framework for researching the development of adults. life duration of the theory of the development of life of the arc development can be defined as experiences at relative age that occur from birth to the totality of the life of a human being. The theory considers the permanent accumulation of additions and subtracts of development, with the relative proportion of profits to decreased losses during the life of an individual. [8] according to this theory, life-span development has different trajectories (positive, negative, stable) and causes (biological, psychological, social and cultural.) individual variation is a characteristic of this theory not all individuals develop and age at the same speed and in the same way. [9] bronfenbrenner ecological theory of bronfenbrenner is an environmental system theory and social ecological model that focuses on five environmental systems: microsystem: This system is the immediate environment of an individual. it includes relationships and interactions that are closer to the individual, therefore, have a very significant and direct impact. microsystem structures may include family, school, peers, or work environments. mesosystem: This system portrays the connections and interactions between the microsystem structures of an individual. this could be demonstrated by the relationship between an individual's family and school. exosystem: This system contains structures that an individual does not directly interact with and is not directly influenced by; rather, structures indirectly affect the individual through one of their microsystems. if the individual was a child their exosystem may include elements such as legal services, parental work, or the institution council. These elements do not directly affect the child, but may have an impact some of the microsystems of the child (such as their parents/family) that do not directly affect the child. macrosystem: This system is considered the outermost layer of an individual's environment. it includes culture and society in which a person lives and is affected. it includes values, beliefs, laws, and customs through which culture / society is dictated. the macrosystem ultimately affects structures within other systems and their interactions. chronosystem: This system includes changes that occur over time in an individual's life. These changes can involve personal events, such as the attainment of puberty and disappearance of a family member, as well as social events, such as wars and technological advances. [10] [11] the theory of erik erikson of psychosocial development erik erikson, the theoretician of development. main article: stages of psychosocial development of erikson erikson developed stages of development of the ego that extended through childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. It was formed in psychoanalysis and was strongly influenced by freud, but unlike freud, erikson believes that social interaction is very important for the psycho-social development of the individual. his phase theory consists of 8 stages of life, from birth to old age, each of which is characterized by a specific evolutionary task. [12] during each phase, an evolutionary task is dominant, but can be reported in later stages as well. According to erikson, individuals may experience tension when moving towards new stages of development, and try to establish balance for each stage. this tension is often defined as a crisis, a psycho-social conflict, in which an individual experiences conflict between their inner and outer worlds which are related to anyThey are. [13] If balance is not found for each activity there are potential negative outcomes called disadaptation of (abnormally positive) and malignant tumors (abnormally negative), where malignancy is worse than the two. Phase 1 AAgain. Diffidence (0 to 1.5 years) Trust vs. Distrust is lived in the first years of life. Trust in childhood helps the child to be sure of the world around them. Because a child is completely dependent, they begin to build confidence according to the reliability and quality of their caregiver. If a child develops successfully trust, it will feel safe and safe. Maladaptation – sensory distortion (e.g. unrealistic, spoiled, disappointed) Malignancy – withdrawal (e.g. neurotic, depressive, fear) Phase 2 – Autonomia vs. Shame and Doubt (1.5 – 3 years) After gaining confidence in their caregiver, children begin to discover that they are responsible for their actions. They begin to make judgments and move by themselves. When children are punished too severely or too often they are susceptible to feel ashamed and begin to doubt themselves. Maladaptation – impulsiveness (e.g. unconscious, unconsidered, thoughtless) Evilness – compulsion (e.g. anal, limited, self-limiting) Stage 3 – Initiative vs. Guilt (3 – 6 years) During preschool years children begin to use their power and control over the world through game and other social interactions. Children who successfully pass this stage feel capable and able to lead others, while those who are not left with a sense of guilt, self-doubt, and lack of initiative. Maladaptation – ruthlessness (e.g. exploitative, incart, dispassionate) Evilness – inhibition (e.g. risk-inverse, non-adventurous) Phase 4 – Industry vs. Underworld (6 years at puberty) When children interact with others they begin to develop a sense of pride in their abilities and achievements. When parents, teachers or colleagues command and encourage children, they begin to feel confident in their abilities. Successfully completing this phase leads to a strong conviction in the ability to manage the tasks set in front of them. Maladaptation – strict virtuosity (e.g. workaholic, obsessive, specialist) Evilness – inertia (e.g. lazy, apatic, useless) Phase 5 – Identity against Role Confusion (adolescence) During teenage years, children begin to find out who they are. They explore their independence and develop a sense of self. This is Erikson's fifth stage, Identity vs Confusion. Completing this phase leads to fidelity, a capacity that Erikson described as useful to live according to the standards and expectations of society. [14] Maladaptation – fanaticism (e.g. self-important, extremist) Egnancy – repudiation (e.g. socially disconnected, cut-off) Phase 6 – Intimacy vs. Isolation (first adult) In early adulthood, individuals begin to experience intimate relationships where they must or engage in relationships and connect to others on a personal level or retreat into isolation, fear of commitment or vulnerability. Having intimate relationships with others does not necessarily involve a sexual element to the relationship, intimacy can be self-disclosure in a platonic relationship. By completing this phase, an individual has the ability to form close and lasting interpersonal relationships with others.[15] Maladaptation – promiscuity (e.g. sexually needy, vulnerable) Evilness – exclusivity (e.g. solitary, cold, self-contended) Stage 7 – Generation against Stagnation (media adult age) This phase usually begins when an individual has established a career and has a family. At this stage, an individual must or contribute significantly to their career, families and communities to ensure success in the next generation or stagnation, creating a threat to their well-being that can be referred to as "half-life crisis". When individuals feel they have successfully favored self-growth and their relationships, they will feelIn their successes and contributions to the world. [16] MalaPazione â € â € "Overvoltage (eg Do-Gooder, Busy Body, MedDling) Mainignancy â €" Rigetivity (for example uninterested, cynical) Stage 8 â € "Integrity against despair (fine end) This phase often occurs when when The older individual is retired and wait for the end of their lives. They reflect on their lives and comes to the conclusion that they found meaning and peace, or their life was not satisfactory, and they didn't reach what they wanted. The first is self-accepting of those who have become, while the latter does not accept themselves or their circumstances in life, which leads to despair. [17] maladaptation â € "Presumption (eg conceived, pompous, arrogant) Malignancy â €" contempt (for example miserable, dissatisfied, blamed) The main article: model of hierarchical complexity The model of hierarchical complexity of Michael Commons (MHC) is an improvement and simplification of the inherder and piaget development model. It offers a standard method to examine the universal development model. For a more hierarchically complex task of another, the new task must meet three requirements: 1) must be defined in terms of lower phase shares; 2) must coordinate lower phase actions; 3) It must do it in a non-arbitrary way 0 Calculator 1 sensor and motor 2 circular sensorial sensor 3 motor sensor 4 nominal 5 Sentorial 6 Preoperative 7 primary 8 concrete 9 abstract 10 form 11 systematic 12 metaradigmatic 14 Cross the theory of Carl Jung, a psychoanalyst Swiss, formulated four phases of development and believed that development was a function of reconciling the opposing forces. [19] Childhood: (birth to puberty) childhood has two subsidiaries. The archaic stadium is characterized by sporadic consciousness, while the monarchical stage represents the beginning of logical and abstract thought. The ego begins to develop. "Jung believed that the conscience was formed in a child starting from when a child can tell the word" I ". And for this, more a child distinguishes it from others and from the world, plus the Ego develops. According to Jung, the psyche takes a defined content not to puberty. This is when a teenager struggles through difficulties; also begins to fantasize. "[20] [21] Youth: (after puberty until MetÃ¹ of life / 35 â € "40) amazing sexuality, increasing consciousness, and a realization that the carefree days of childhood went forever. People strive to get independence, find a companion, and grow a family. [22] [21] Middle Life: (40-60) The realization that you will not live for always creating tension. If you desperately try to cling to youth, you will fail in the self-realization process. Jung believed that in median life, one faces the shadow. Religiosity can increase during this period, according to Jung. [21] Old Ethã: (60 and over) Consciousness is reduced. Jung thought that death was the least goal of life. By creating this, people will not deal with death with fear, but with a hope of rebirth. [21] Daniel Levinson's theory is a series of psychosocial "seasons" through which adults must pass during adulthood and middle age. Each of these seasons is created by the challenges of building or maintaining a vital structure, from the social norms that apply to particular age groups, in particular with regard to relationships and career. [23] The process that is based on all these phases is the identification - a movement towards balance and integrity over time. The key stages that he discerned in adult age and in median age were the following: premature adult transmission (ages 16â € "24) form a life structure (ages 24â €" 28) setting down (ages 29â € "34) Becoming your own man (Ages 35â €" 40) (the early forties) Restabilization, in late adult age (Age 45 and up) [24] A biopsychosocial metateo of adult development The "biopsychosocial" approach to adult development states that to understand human development in its fullness, biological, psychological and social analysis levels must Included. There are a variety of biopsychosocial meta-models, but everyone involves a commitment to four rooms: Human development takes place at the same time at biological, psychological and social levels throughout life, and a comprehensive descriptive development account must include all three levels. Development at each of these three levels affects each other two levels; therefore nature (biology) and soul (social environment) are in constant complex interaction when considering how and why psychological development occurs. Biological, psychological and social descriptions, and explanations are all valid as each other, and no level has causal primacy on the other two. Any aspect of human development is better described and explained in relation to the whole person and their social context, as well as to their biological and cognitive-affective parts. This can be called a holistic or contextualist point of view, and can be contrasted with the reductionist approach to development, which tends to focus exclusively on biological or mechanistic explanations. [25] Regulations on physical changes in adulthood Physical development in half-life and beyond include changes at biological level (sens) and larger organ and musculoskeletal levels. Sensory changes and degeneration begin to be common in half-life. Degeneration may include the breakdown of muscles, bones and joints. Which leads to physical disorders such as sarcopenia or arthritis.[26] An elderly couple showing typical signs of physical aging. At a sensory level, changes occur to vision, hearing, taste, touch and smell. Two common sensory changes that begin in the half-life include our ability to see nearby objects and our ability to feel high fields.[27][28] Other development changes to vision could include cataracts, glaucoma, and central field loss with macular degeneration. [29] Hearing also becomes inactive in the middle age and in older adults, especially in men. In the last 30 years, hearing failure has doubled. [30] Hearing aid for hearing loss still leaves many unsatisfied individuals of their hearing quality. The variations of olfactory and the sense of taste can co-occupy. "Olfactory dysfunction can compromise the quality of life and can be an indicator for other deficits and diseases" and can also lead to a decrease in taste satisfaction when eating. The loss to the sense of touch is usually noticed when there is a decline in the ability to detect a vibratory stimulus. The loss of contact sense can damage a person's motor skills such as writing and using tools. The ability to feel painful stimuli is generally preserved in aging, but the process of decline for contact is accelerated in those with diabetes. [29] The physical deterioration in the body begins to increase in the mid- and late life, and includes the degeneration of muscles, bones and joints. Sarcopenia, a normal development change, is the degeneration of muscle mass, which includes both strength and quality. [31] This change also happens in those who consider themselves athletes, and is accelerated by physical inactivity. [32] Many of the factors that help cause sarcopenia include neuronal and hormonal changes, inadequate nutrition and physical inactivity. [31] Apoptosis was also suggested as a mechanism underlying the progression of sarcopenia. The prevalence of sarcopenia increases as the age of people and is associated with the increase of the probability of disability and limited independence among the elderly. The approaches to preventing and treating sarcopenia have been explored by researchers. A specific preventive approach includes progressive resistance training, which is safe and effective for[33] Development changes to various organs and organ systems occur throughout life. These changes affect the responses to stress and disease, and can compromise the body's ability to cope with the demand for organs. [34] The altered heart operation, lungs, and even advanced skin skin can be attributed to factors such as cell death or endocrine hormones. There are changes to the System in adults Midlife, especially menopause for women, the permanent end of fertility. In men, hormonal changes also affect their reproductive and sexual physiology, but these changes are not as extreme as those experienced by women. [35] The diseases associated with aging as adult organisms undergo a variety of physical changes that cause the decline in health, a higher risk of contracting a variety of diseases, both physical and mental, it is possible. [36] Cancer scientists have made a distinctive connection between aging and cancer. It has been shown that most cancer cases occurs in those over 50 years of age. [37] This could be due to the decline in the strength of the immune system from a number of ages or the conditions of coexisting. There are a variety of symptoms associated with cancer, growing or tumors commonly can be cancer indicators. Radiation, chemotherapy, and in some cases, surgery is used to treat cancer. Osteoarthritis arthritis is one of the most commonly experienced diseases in adults while aging. Although there are a variety of types of arthritis that include all very similar symptoms: aching joints, rigid joints, continuous joint pain and problems by moving the joints. [38] Cardiovascular disease has been found that the elderly age increases the risk factor of the contracting cardiovascular disease. Hypertension and high cholesterol were found to increase the probability of acquiring cardiovascular diseases, which is also commonly found in the elderly. Cardiovascular diseases include a variety of cardiac conditions that can induce a heart attack or other heart problems. Healthy eating, exercise and preventing smoking from being used to prevent cardiovascular diseases. Immune system infection occurs more easily as an age of age, since the immune system begins to slow down and become less effective. Aging also changes the way in which the immune system reacts in infection, make new more difficult infections to detect and attack. Essentially, the immune system has a greater chance to compromise the older one gets. [39] Neurogenesis for adults and neuroplasticities New neurons are constantly formed by stem cells in adult brain parts throughout adults, a process called adult neurogenesis. The hippocampus is the brain area that is more active in neurogenesis. Research shows that thousands of new neurons are produced in the hippocampus every day. [40] The brain changes constantly and resumed throughout adults, a process known as neuroplasticity. The test suggests that the brain changes in response to diet, physical exercise, social environment, stress and toxin taking. These same external factors also influence genetic expression throughout adult life - a phenomenon known as genetic plasticity [41] Non-regulatory cognitive changes in adult dementia is characterized by permanent and multiple cognitive deficits in domains including, but not limited A, memory, language and visuality capacities and can derive from the dysfunction of the central nervous system [44] [43] [44] There are two forms of dementia: degenerative and non-governmental. The progression of non-general demzaziones, such as the head injury and brain infections, can be slowed or stops but the degenerative dementia forms, such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and Huntington disease are irreversible and incurable. Alzheimer's disease a time-lapse that shows the progress of plaques and tangles in Alzheimer's disease fabric. Alzheimer's disease (AD) was discovered in 1907 by Dr. Alois Alzheimer, a German and psychiatrist. [45] Physiological abnormalities associated with the announcement include neurofibrillar and tangle plates. Plaque neuretic, which direct the outer regions of the cortex, consist of neuronal material with a protein, amyloid-beta. The neurofibrillar tangles, the coupled helical filaments containing protein â €

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