4th Assignment

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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**Introduction**

Personality refers to behaviors, thoughts, and feelings which are adopted at an early stage and developed in the course of different experiences throughout the lifespan. Various theories have been proposed to explain the behavioral and psychological development of individual personality, however, the well-known theories are Freud and Erikson Theory of personality development.

**Discussion**

Freud's theory of development has inspired Erikson's theory, but they both vary in many ways. Firstly, Freud's theory is centered on the initial stages of personality development, precisely between birth and adolescence period. He believed that personality is developed during this period and the child is dependent on the success and failure incurred during these years. He referred to this phenomenon as fixation, where the child gets stuck and cannot move to the next stage of psychological development. However, Erikson believed that the personality develops throughout the life of an individual and at each stage individual develops new traits that may be positive or negative such as trust and mistrust (Schoklitsch & Baumann, 2012).

Secondly, Freud expresses that the preschool stage is based on genetical growth in children, where they focus on the recognition of same-sex parents and discover their identity. While Erikson's believes that identity develops throughout individuals live where children build up a sense of rationale to take initiative and perform tasks.

Furthermore, Freud theory has emphasized on psychosexual characteristics of children. he states that during adolescent, children develop romantic relationships and those who succeeded to build such relations, develop a well-adjusted personality. In contrast, Erikson theory is referred to as psychosocial development, where personality develops through social interactions with different (Hoare, 2005). Children's identify a sense of purpose in society and began to control the environment.

**Conclusion**

The personality theories are highly focused on role identification in the society, where children construct a judgment of their identification and sense of belongingness. They work hard to accomplish their tasks. Social relationships play a crucial role in personality growth, however, a positive and responsive environment tends to develop rational identities. I agree with the author's explanation of identity development in which children are highly motivated by appreciation and positive feedback in support of their performance.

**References**

Hoare, C. H. (2005). Erikson's General and Adult Developmental Revisions of Freudian Thought: “Outward, Forward, Upward”. *Journal of Adult Development*, 19-31.

Schoklitsch, A., & Baumann, U. (2012). Generativity and aging: A promising future research topic? *Journal of Aging Studies*, Volume 26, Issue 3, Pages 262-272.