# J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College Course Content Summary

Course Prefix and Number: EDU 207 Credits: 3

**Course Title: <u>Human Growth and Development</u>** 

## **Course Description:**

Provides an overview of the physical, intellectual, cognitive, language, social, and emotional development of human beings from birth to death, with a focus on birth to adolescence. Emphasizes how hereditary and environmental influences impact the development of the whole child. Lecture 3 hours. Total 3 hours per week. 3 credits

# **General Course Purpose:**

EDU 207 provides K-12 classroom teachers with knowledge and understanding of theories of human development, including genetic and environmental influences. Students will learn to create classroom environments by analyzing various developmental stages, including sensory, cognitive, language and social stages.

## **Course Prerequisites/Corequisites:**

None

# **Student Learning Outcomes:**

Upon completing the course, the student will be able to:

## **Lifespan Development**

Explain the relationship between biology, maturation, environment, and culture in terms of their impact on development, and learning.

Identify and define stages of human development.

Compare various types of developmental research.

Compare and contrast the research methods commonly used to study human growth and development.

Describe challenges associated with research in lifespan development.

#### **Developmental Theories**

Explain Freud's theory of psychosexual development.

Evaluate Erikson's eight stages of psychosocial development.

Summarize Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

Explain Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

Explain BF Skinner's Behavioral Theory

Explain John Dewey's impact on education.

Explain cognitive learning frameworks.

#### **Prenatal Development & Infancy**

Explain the role of genetics in prenatal development.

Describe the interaction between genetics and the environment.

Describe physical growth and development in infants and toddlers.

Describe self-awareness and emotional development during infancy.

Contrast styles of attachment.