

### Prenatal Stage— Becoming From Conception to Birth

The prenatal stage lays the groundwork for all the stages to follow. During these nine months, if all goes well, the baby's body is developing from the genetic gift of the egg and the sperm to a full-term infant with all life-support systems intact or ready to grow to full potential. Simultaneously, the new being is making life-shaping decisions in response to the environment of the womb and the relationship experiences of the mother with other people and with the baby.





## Stage One — Being From Birth to about 6 Months

The first stage is about deciding to be, to live, to thrive, to trust, to call out to have needs met, to expect to have needs met, to be joyful. These decisions are important to nourish and amplify throughout our whole lives.



How Much Is Too Much? Meeting I

Handout # 8b



## Stage Two—Doing From about 6 to about 18 Months

Stage Two – the "doing" stage – a powerful time when it is important for the child to decide to trust others, that it is safe and wonderful to explore, to trust his senses, to know what he knows, to be creative and active, and to get support while doing all these things.



How Much Is Too Much? Meeting 1 Handout # 8c



## Stage Three—Thinking From about 18 months to about 3 years

In order to separate from parents, children must learn to think and solve problems. Learning to express and handle feelings is also important. These lessons are the focus of Stage three—the thinking stage.





#### Stage Four—Identity and Power From about 3 to about 6 years

The tasks of this stage focus on learnings and activities that help the person establish an individual identity, learn skills, and figure out role and power relationships with others.

*Directions:* Read the affirmations. For each affirmation, draw a line to the job that the affirmation supports.

#### Jobs of the child - developmental tasks

You can explore who you are and find out who other people are.

IDENTITY & POWER

You can

be powerful

and ask for

help at the

same time.

- 1. To assert an identity separate from others.
- 2. To acquire information about the world, himself, his body, his gender role.
- 3. To learn that behaviors have consequences, both positive and negative.
- 4. To test ideas and values and learn value options beyond the family.
- 5. To discover her effect on others and her place in groups.
- 6. To learn to exert power to affect relationships.
- 7. To practice socially appropriate behavior.
- 8. To separate fantasy from reality.
- 9. To learn what he has power over and what he does not have power over.
- 10. To do simple chores.
- 11. To continue learning earlier developmental tasks.



BIDENTITY & POWER You can learn what is pretend and what is real.

You can try out different roles and ways of being powerful.



I love who you are.



## Stage Five—Structure From about 6 to about 12 years

It's important at this stage to learn more about Structure and to install our own internal structures. This includes understanding the need for rules, the freedom that comes from

having appropriate rules, and the relevancy of rules. Examining the values on which our rules are based is important. Another major task of this stage is acquiring many kinds of skills.



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# Affirmations and Jobs of the Child

## Stage Six—Identity, Sexuality and Separation From about 13 to about 19 years

The tasks of this stage focus on identity, separation and sexuality.

**Directions:** Read the affirmations. For each affirmation, draw a line to the job that the affirmation supports. Jobs of the child - developmental tasks Identity, Sexuality Identity, Sexuality Separation Separation You can know You can grow 1. To take more steps toward independence. who you are in your maleness and learn or femaleness and practice 2. To achieve a clearer emotional separation from family. and still be skills for independence. dependent at times. 3. To emerge gradually, as a separate, independent person with own identity and values within the context of the family. 4. To be competent and responsible for own needs, feelings, Identity, Sexuality Separation behaviors as one moves out into the world. You can learn the difference between sex and 5. To find and support a healthy peer group. Identity, Sexuality Separation nurturing and be responsible for I look your needs and 6. To continue to do family chores. forward to behavior. knowing you 7. To continue to participate in family celebrations and as an adult. rituals. tity, Sexuality 8. To integrate sexuality into sense of identity and earlier Separation developmental tasks. You can develop your own interests, 9. To gradually acquire the skill of independent, moral relationships and Identity, Sexuality thinking. causes. eparation My love is 10. To continue tasks from earlier stages. always with you. I trust you to ask for my support.

> You can learn to use old skills in new ways.

Jean Illsley Clarke