

Chapter Overview

- Transition into adulthood
- Physical development
- Lifestyle choices and health
- Cognitive development (Perry/Belenky)

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Patterns of work

Initiation rites

- The transition to adulthood in the United States
 - $\hfill\square$ In the rural past
 - In modern society
- Initiation activities in the United States
 - Religious
 - Physical
 - Social

 - Economic

Physical development

- Peak is reached
- Growth in height and weight
- Strength
- Age related changes
- Effects of lifestyle

Growth in height and weight

- Adults are getting taller, heavier and maturing earlier (secular trend)
- Maximum bone mass by age 30
 Aided by good nutrition and exercise during development
- Need to adjust diet after high activity level of adolescence
- Body fat increase during 20's
 21% for men, 39% for women

Strength



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- Muscular system gains strength throughout 20's and peaks in early 30's
- Prime time for playing strenuous sports
- Organ reserve
 - Total capacity of our organs that we do not need to use
 - Extra capacity each body has for responding to particularly intense or prolonged effort



Early signs

- Wrinkles (changes in skin's elasticity)
- □ Gray hairs (reduction in # of pigment producing cells)

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- Occur in all systems
 - Cardiovascular
 - Respiratory
 - Sensory
- Changes are minimal, actually age when physical functioning is most stable







- Intellectual/Ethical Development
 - Dualism

- Relativism
- \Box Commitment
- "Women's Way of Knowing"
 Silence
 - □ Received knowledge
 - □ Subjective knowledge
 - Procedural knowledge
 - Constructed knowledge

Patterns of Work

- The Phenomenon of the Dual-Career Family
 - Men helping out more at homePaternal child careHome-based work
- Majority of burden still generally falls on women

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