**Study Guide**

**Moral Development**

1. What is morality? What is the difference between intrapersonal and interpersonal morality? Why is it difficult to examine morality apart from religion?
2. Is there universal morality?
3. What did the humanist psychologists say about moral development and discipline? What are some strategies recommended by other types of psychologists?

 4. What are Diana Baumrind’s four parenting styles? Which one is the most effective style of parenting and why? What elements are missing in the other styles? What types of characteristics do the children raised under each style have?

 5. Do American parents still spank their children? Do they yell at them?

 6. What is the difference between social conventions and moral rules?

 7. What do children realize about rules even as early as age 5, according to Turiel?

 8. What is the difference between social conventions and moral rules?

 9. According to the behaviorist view, what are the keys to shaping behavior in children? What are some of the factors that will cause children to behave inconsistently?

10. How does Albert Bandura define moral competence? What does he say leads to moral performance, and self-regulation?

11. What did Sigmund Freud believe was the foundation of moral behavior?

12. How does empathy serve as a moral emotion?

What type of task did Kohlberg use to collect his information on moral reasoning?

13. Describe the basis for moral decisions at Kohlberg’s three levels of morality Why can most people be described as living at Stage 3, Level 2? At this stage, what are morals based on?

14. What does Kohlberg say undergirds laws and allows them to be evaluated?

15. On what is morality based at Stage 6?

16. Is there a Kohlberg Stage 7?

17. What did Albert Bandura say about the link between moral thinking and moral behavior?

18. What are the two most common reasons used to justify harmful behavior?

19. What kind of bias do Kohlberg’s critics conclude that he has?

20. What is the difference between a justice perspective and a care perspective? Why would this cause a gender bias in Kohlberg/s scoring scheme?

**Values & Religion**

 1. What are values? Do your values affect your life satisfaction? How does putting a high value on money correlate with life satisfaction? On love?

2. From the annual college freshman survey, generally what have been the value changes over the last 50 years? What is the theme of those that have been emphasized?

3. What values have been emphasized & de-emphasized in public education with what results? 4. We have also seen an increase in unacceptable behavior among children and youth. To what does Gabarino attribute this?

5. What are the reasons that Victor Frankl gives for life being meaningful? According to Baumeister, what does meaning do for us?

6. Do most American high school students believe in God, pray and go to church?

7. What is key to the religious descriptions most college students gave? How might we explain these results using Erikson’s theory? What are the positive effects of faith for adolescents?

8. While 70% of mid-life Americans consider themselves religious, only about half attend church regularly. What might be one reason for this?

*Lists of benefits and disadvantages are most easily asked as true/false. You might want to study with this in mind.*

9. What are the benefits of faith? What are the medical and mental health benefits?

10. What happens to spirituality at the beginning of older adulthood?

11. What negative consequences have been associated with negative views of God and prayer?

What effects does prayer have on the brain? What areas does it activate and deactivate? What feelings are associated with this?

12. Does the brain appear to be at home with spiritual experiences?

13. What can 12 minutes of prayer per day possibly do for you? What can prayer do for negative emotions?

14. What religious activities appear to engage the frontal lobes?

15. What difference did earlier involvement make in older adult spirituality? What are older adults more likely to say and do than younger adults regarding faith?

16. What does religion help one to do in older adulthood? With what are prayer and meditation associated?