# Article information:

Theories of cognitive development: From Piaget to today - ScienceDirect  
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# Article summary:

1. Jean Piaget is considered the major figure in twentieth-century psychology, with his theory of cognitive development having a significant impact on subsequent theorizing in the field.

2. After Piaget's work became popular in North America, debates arose regarding the role of learning and experience in children's acquisition of conservations, as well as the influence of language and culture on cognitive development.

3. The recent decades have seen an increase in nativist accounts of infant cognition, suggesting that humans are born with core knowledge to navigate their physical and social environments. Neo-Piagetian theories have also emerged as exceptions to Piaget's original framework.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Theories of cognitive development: From Piaget to today" provides an overview of the evolution of cognitive development theories, with a focus on the impact of Jean Piaget's work. While the article offers valuable insights into the historical context and subsequent developments in the field, there are several areas where critical analysis is warranted.

One potential bias in the article is its emphasis on Piaget as the major figure in twentieth-century psychology. While Piaget's contributions were undoubtedly significant, it is important to acknowledge that there were other influential theorists during this time period. By framing the discussion as "Before Piaget" and "After Piaget," the article may overlook alternative perspectives and downplay their contributions.

Additionally, the article presents Piaget's theory as comprehensive and successful in discovering developmental findings. However, it fails to address some of the criticisms and limitations of his work. For example, critics have argued that Piaget's stages of cognitive development may not accurately capture individual differences or cultural variations in children's thinking. The article could have provided a more balanced view by discussing these critiques and how subsequent theories have addressed these concerns.

Furthermore, while the article briefly mentions new methods for studying infant cognition beyond Piaget's contributions, it does not delve into these advancements or their implications for our understanding of cognitive development. This omission limits the comprehensiveness of the article and leaves out important evidence that challenges or expands upon Piaget's ideas.

Another potential issue is that the article does not explore counterarguments or alternative theories in depth. It primarily focuses on nativist accounts and modularist views of cognition without adequately addressing competing perspectives such as constructivism or sociocultural theories. A more balanced analysis would have included a discussion of different theoretical frameworks and their respective strengths and weaknesses.

Moreover, there are instances where unsupported claims are made without providing evidence or references. For example, when discussing learning theory and information processing approaches, it states that they introduced rigor in theorizing, but this assertion is not substantiated. Including specific examples or studies to support these claims would have strengthened the article's credibility.

Additionally, the article does not explicitly note any potential risks or limitations associated with the theories discussed. For instance, it does not address the potential for oversimplification or reductionism in modularist views of cognition. Acknowledging these risks would have provided a more nuanced analysis and highlighted areas for further research and exploration.

In terms of promotional content, the article mentions the Archives Jean Piaget and their activities without critically evaluating their role or potential biases. While it is important to acknowledge Piaget's influence and the preservation of his work, presenting this information without considering any potential conflicts of interest may undermine the objectivity of the article.

Overall, while the article provides a useful overview of cognitive development theories, there are several areas where critical analysis is warranted. By addressing potential biases, exploring alternative perspectives, providing evidence for claims made, and acknowledging limitations and counterarguments, a more comprehensive and balanced analysis could have been achieved.

# Topics for further research:

* Criticisms of Piaget's stages of cognitive development
* Alternative theories of cognitive development
* Cultural variations in children's thinking
* Advancements in studying infant cognition
* Constructivism and sociocultural theories of cognition
* Risks and limitations of modularist views of cognition

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