In this thesis the stability and change of autobiographical memory over the lifespan is explored. The study covers a period of five years in which the Life-line Interview Method was administered three times to 98 men and women about equally divided over a young, middle and older age group. Autobiographical memories and expectations were analyzed from the perspective of number, affect and content of events. As a result it can be stated that this study establishes the contours of stability and change of autobiographical memory over the lifespan.