

Psychology

Chapter 10

Infancy and Childhood

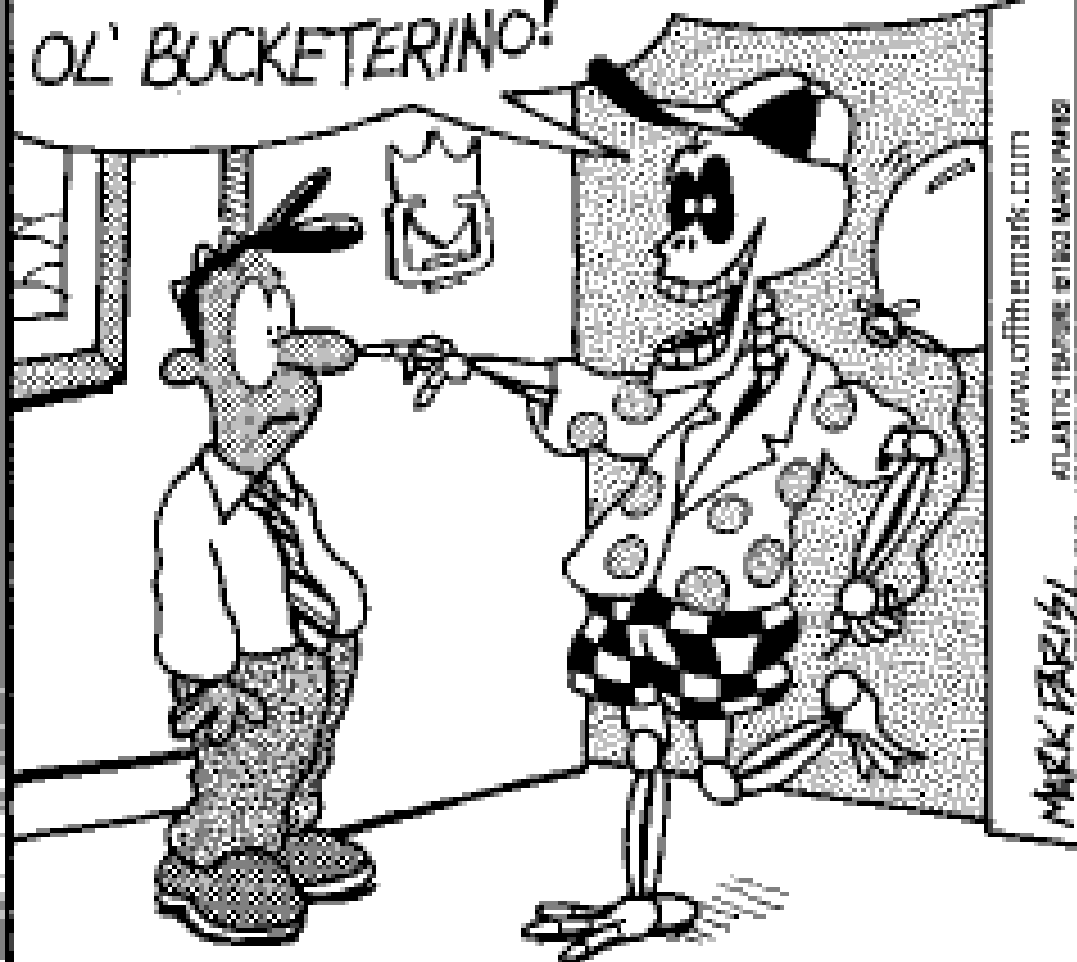
Essential Question:
How did people grow
and change throughout
the life span?

Developmental Psychology



Study of how people grow and change throughout the life span from conception through infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood until death.

TAG, YOU'RE DEAD! HA HA!
GOTCHA! YOU JUST KICKED THE
OL' BUCKETERINO!



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ATLANTIC REGIONAL ARTS & CULTURE CENTER

MARK PARISI

THE NOT-SO-GRIM REAPER

Reasons psychologists study infancy and childhood

- 1. Early childhood experiences affect people as adolescent and adults**
- 2. By studying these stages of development, psychologists can learn about developmental problems, what causes them, and how to treat them.**

Methods Psychologists use to study the change over time:



Longitudinal –
long series of
time

Cross
sectional-
different ages,
different people

Dian Fossey observing mountain gorillas
In a longitudinal observation

Developmental psychologists are concerned with 2 general issues:

1. Way in which heredity and environmental influences contribute to human development. (**Nature v nurture**)
2. Whether development occurs gradually or in stages (**stages v continuity**)

Nature vs. Nurture



**Maturation-
automatic and
sequential
process of
development
that results
from genetic
signals.**

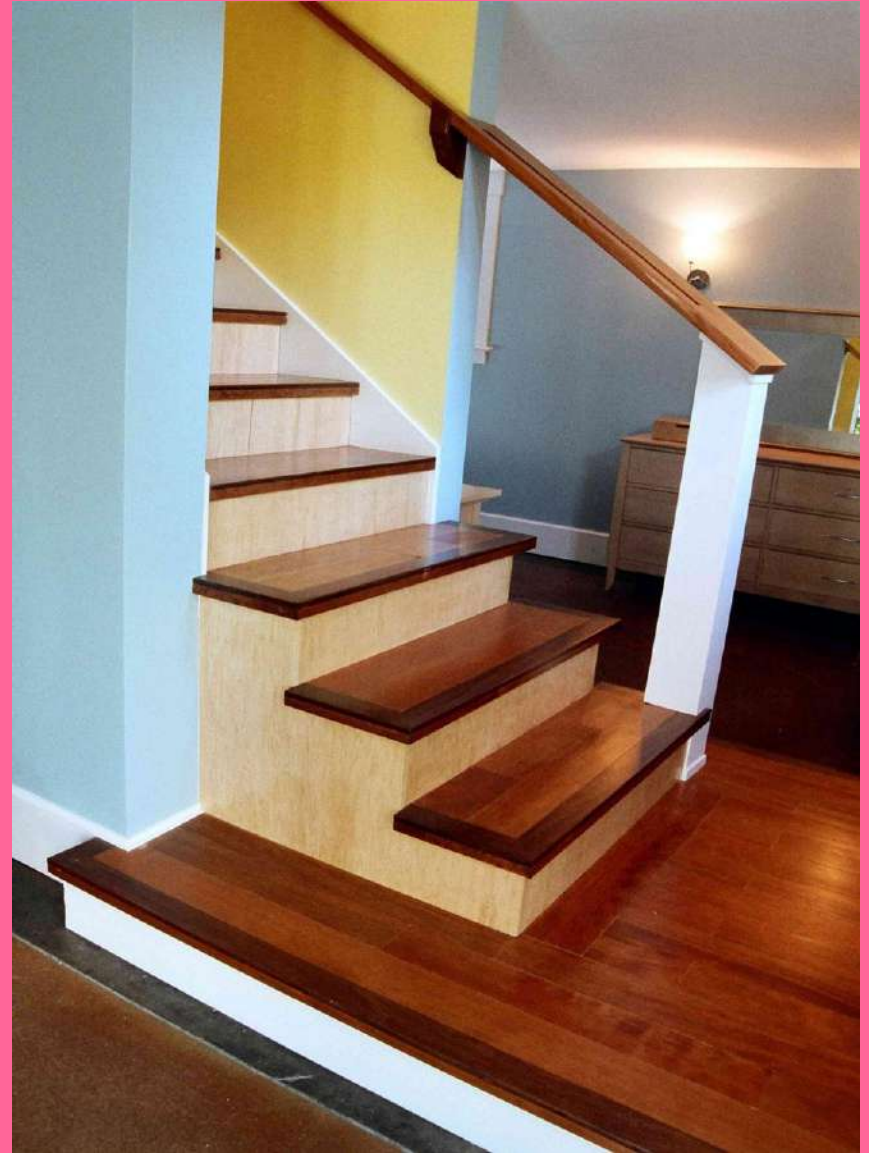
Nature vs. Nurture



**Critical period-
stage or point in
development
during which a
person or animal
is best suited to
learn a particular
skill or behavior
pattern.**

Stages vs. Continuity

**Is
development
like climbing a
set of stairs to
reach the top,
with distinct
levels?
(Stages)**



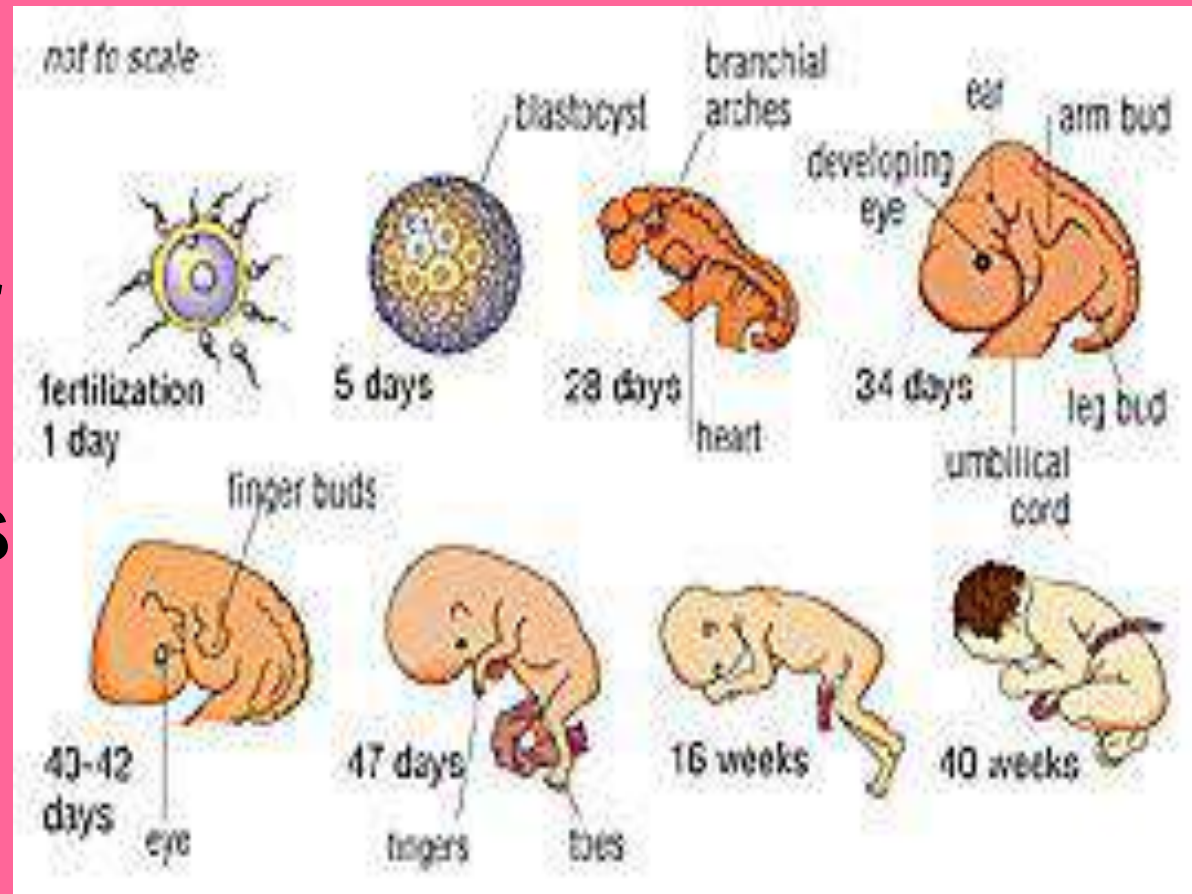
Stages vs. Continuity

**Is development
like an incline
that gradually
increases up
to the top
without levels.
(Continuity)**



Physical Development

During pregnancy (embryo-fetus-birth), in the first 8 weeks of development the fetus grows 20 billion times in size it was upon conception.





Physical Development



- Infancy is from the ages of Birth to 2 years old
- Babies usually double their birth weight in 5 months, Triple their birth weight in one year and grow approximately 10" in that year.

Childhood- is from the age of 2 to adolescence.

- **After 2 years a child will gain 2-3'' and 4lbs. Each year until adolescence .**
- **Motor Development**



Motor development



- Reflexes
(grasping,
breathing,
rooting,
startle reflex)

Perceptual development (learning)



- 5-10 weeks of age a infant will like complex pattern to look at
- 15-20 weeks preference to faces (nurturing)

Perceptual development (learning)- Ex. Visual Cliff



- Up to 9 months, a baby will cross over a glass plate that is over a Visual Cliff, to get to his mother
- By 9 months, the baby has learned, through exploring the world, that drop offs can be painful. They refuse to cross.

Social Development



**Learning
to relate to
others**

Social Development



Attachment-
emotional ties
that form
between
people.

Social Development



- Development of attachment- infants prefer to held by anyone,
- rather than being alone.

Chinese baby in an orphanage

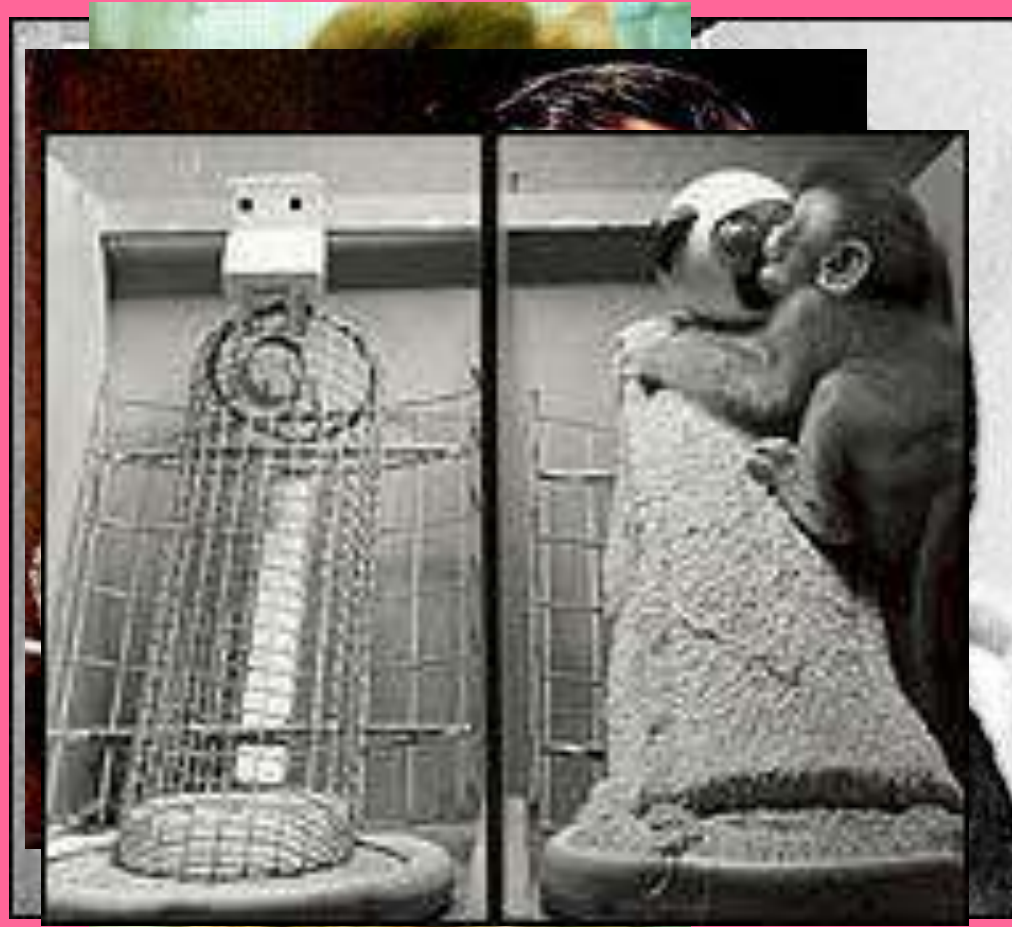
Social Development

- 4 mos. - Particular attachments
- 6 mos.-12 mos. – stronger attachments
- 8 mos. – form “stranger anxiety” and separation anxiety – fear of being separated from mother.
- 2 factors for attachment to primary caregivers:

Social Development

Contact comfort-
this is the
instinctual need
to touch and be
touched by
something soft.
(Such as skin or
fur)

- Ex. Monkey and
fake mothers
(p236)

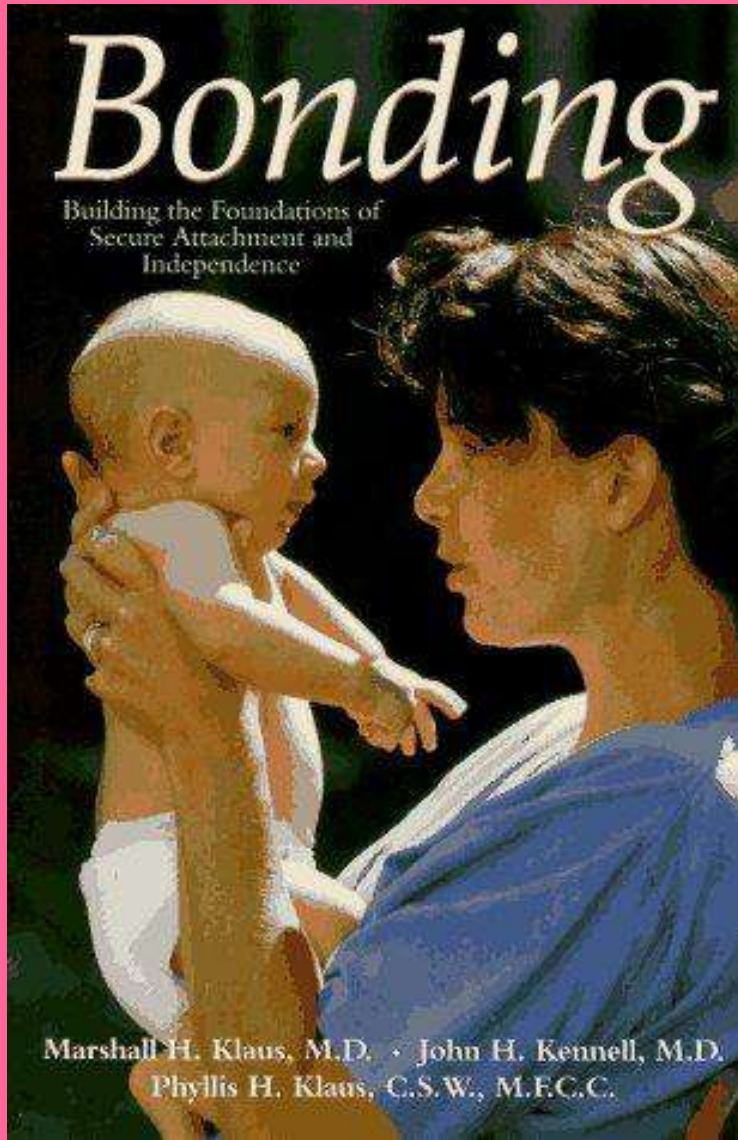


Social Development

Imprinting-
immediate
attachments
during critical
periods. (Such
as ducks, first
moving object
they see)



Social Development



- **Types of attachments**
 - **Secure**
 - **Insecure**

Social Development



- Secure Attachments
- affectionate and reliable caregivers.
- Children that have secure attachments with caregivers get along with parents and teachers.
- They are happy, friendly, cooperative, and less likely to misbehave.
- They do well in school.

Social Development



- Insecure attachment-
unresponsive
or unreliable
caregivers

Social Development



Styles of Parenting

- ❖ Warm-Coldness
- ❖ Authoritative
- ❖ Authoritarian

Social Development



- Warmth-Coldness
 - Warm-smile, happy, hug, kiss children
 - Cold-not affectionate
 - Strict- sets distinct limits
 - Permissive- give the child the freedom

Social Development

Authoritative -parents that combine warmth with positive strictness.

Children of authoritative are independent and achievement oriented. Feel better about themselves.

Authoritarian- favoring unquestioning obedience, strict guidelines expect children to follow without question.

Child is less friendly and less spontaneous

Social Development

Child Care

- **Child abuse and neglect**
- **Physical abuse- is the beating hitting or kicking of another person that results in bodily injury.**
- **Neglect- is the failure to give child adequate food, shelter, clothing, emotional support or schooling.**
- **Neglect is more common and results in more injuries, illnesses, and death.**

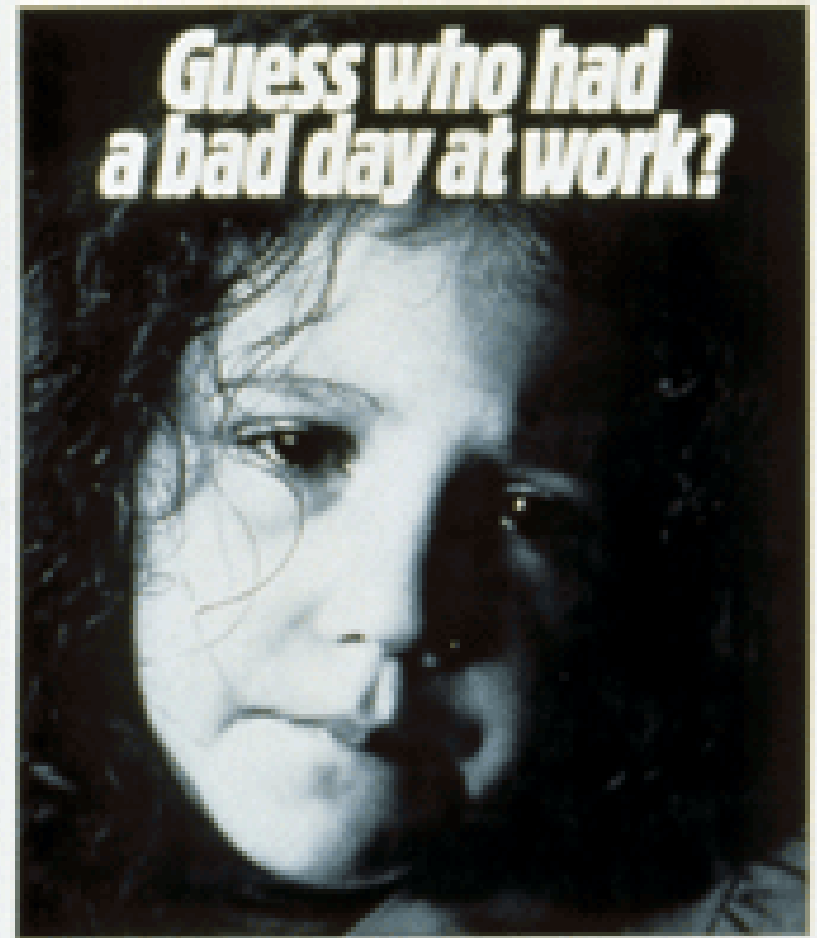
Social Development

Reasons why caregivers abuse/neglect;

1. Stress (unemployment)
2. History of child abuse in one parent's origin
3. Acceptance of violence as a way to cope with stress
4. Lack of attachment to children
5. Substance abuse
6. Rigid child rearing attitude.

Social Development

- Abused children have a higher risk of developing psychological problems.
- Child abuse does run in families, but not all children of abuse become abusers. (imitate what they had experienced)



*Guess who had
a bad day at work?*

You often, kids get the worst of their parents' bad day at work.
So their words at work at home. It that's been happening for you,
you've got the words to change things. Words can be a shield or hurt as a tool.
And words mean you can't win. Think about what you're saying.
Stop using words that hurt. Start using words that help.

Stop using words that hurt.



The National Children's Advocacy Center, National Commission on Prevention and Child Abuse, New York, Chicago, & Atlanta



Social Development



Self Esteem

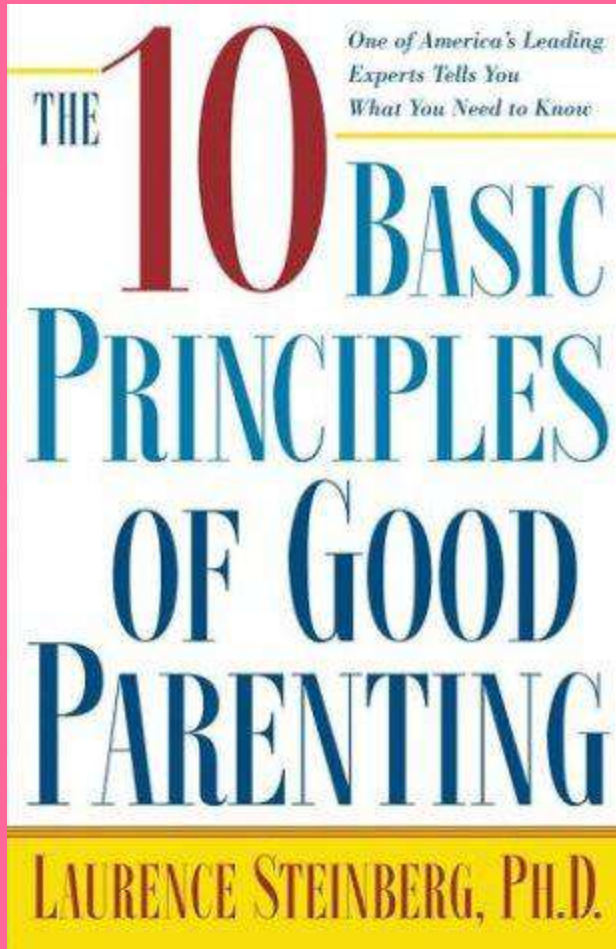
**value or worth
that people
attach to
themselves**

Social Development



Self-esteem protects people against the stresses and struggles of life. Helps them to overcome these problems.

Social Development



- Influences of Self Esteem-
 - * Secure attachment with caregiver is important (close to parent)
 - * Authoritative parenting teaches what to expect and appropriate behavior

Social Development



- Carl Roger's two
types
of support parents
can
give their children
1. *Unconditional
Positive Regard*
 2. *Conditional
Positive Regard*

Social Development



Unconditional
positive regard-
love and accept
the child for who
they are no
matter how they
behave.
(Develops high
self esteem)

Social Development



Conditional
positive regard-
parent shows
their love only
when the children
behave in certain
acceptable ways.
(Develops need
for approval and a
low self-esteem)

Social Development



Gender and Self Esteem

By the age of 5-7 year of age children begin to value themselves on a basis of their physical appearance and performance in school. Girls do well in reading and general academic areas.

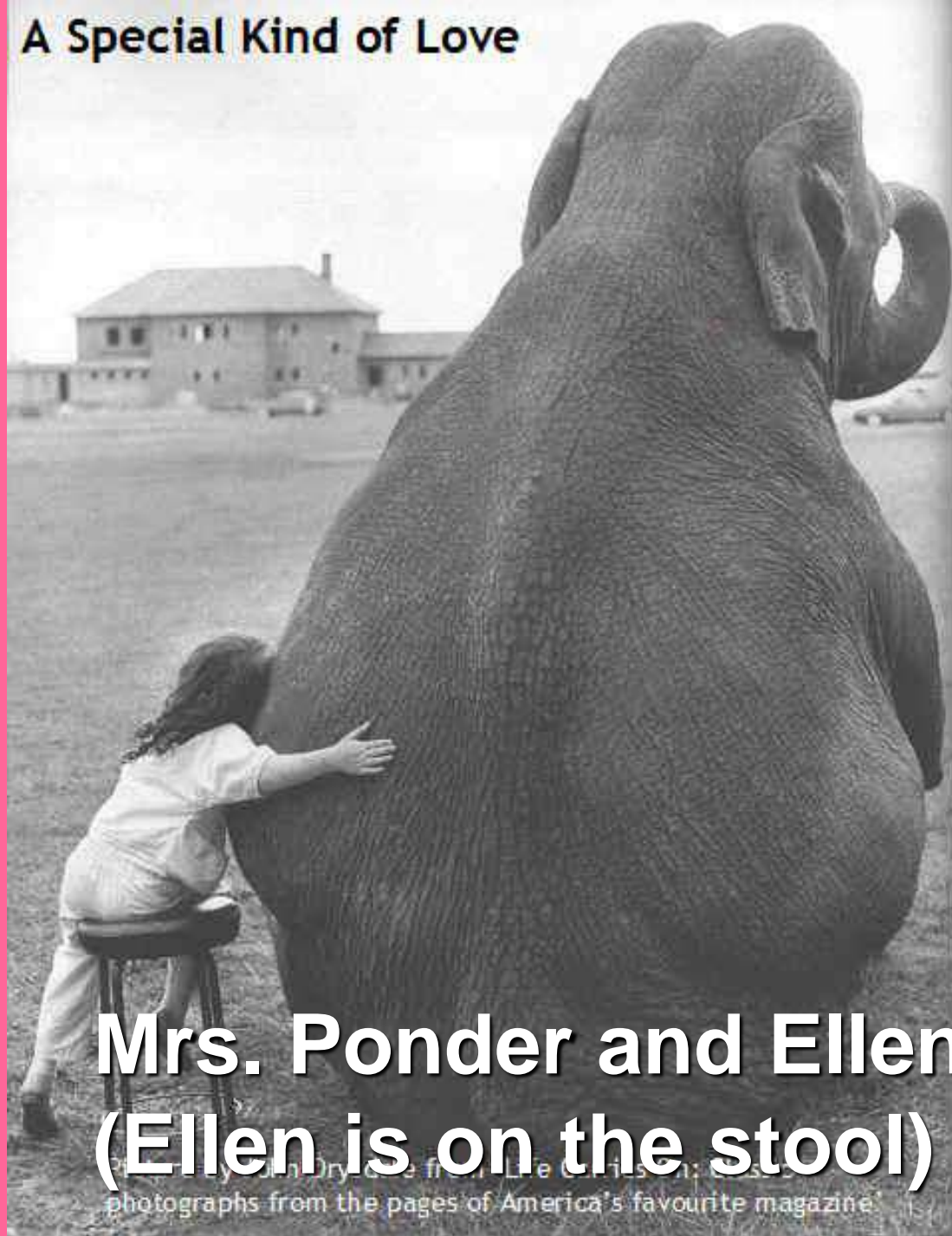
- Boys do well in math and physical education.

Social Development

Age and Self Esteem

- Self esteem declines in elementary years to a low point at 12 or 13. Self esteem increases again during adolescence.
- Reason for decline;
 - May see that others do not see them as they perceived themselves
 - Peers comparison.

A Special Kind of Love



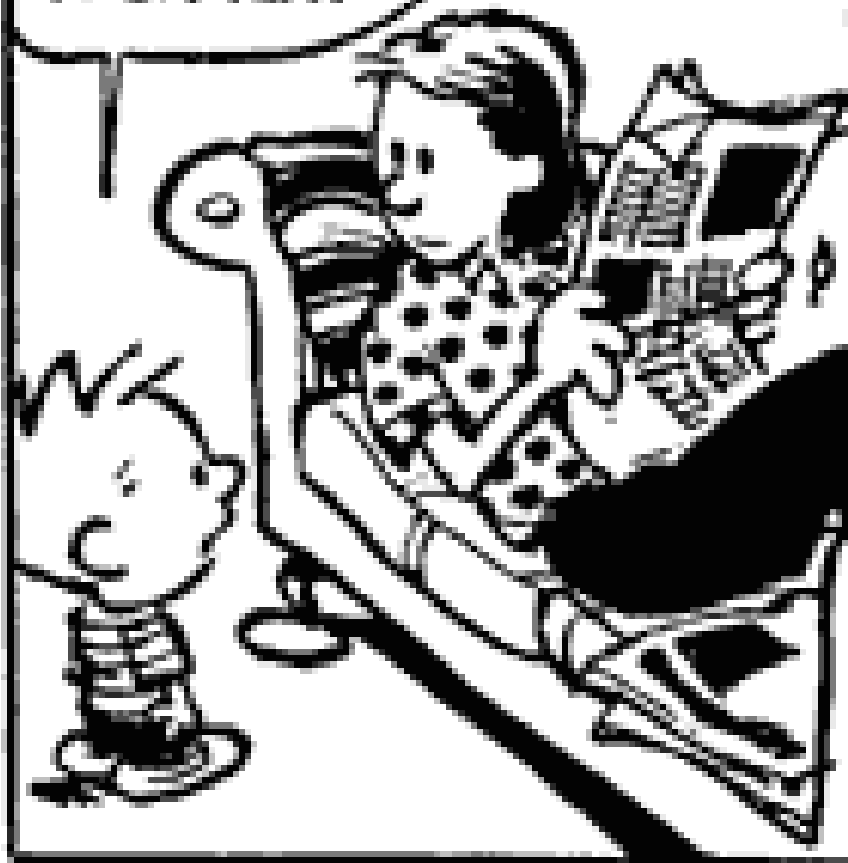
**Mrs. Ponder and Ellen
(Ellen is on the stool)**

photographs from the pages of America's favourite magazine



"At your age, Tommy, a boy's body goes through changes that are not always easy to understand."

I'M HUNGRY.
CAN I HAVE
A SNACK?



SURE. HELP YOURSELF.



YOU CAN HAVE AN APPLE
OR AN ORANGE FROM THE
FRIDGE.



EVEN THOUGH WE'RE BOTH
TALKING ENGLISH, WE'RE
NOT SPEAKING THE SAME
LANGUAGE.



WILSON