

Consumer & Life Studies Brunswick School Department
Parenting 2: Child Development
Unit I: Exploring Childhood

Essential Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infants share similar patterns of physical development. ▪ Proper handling and feeding of infants ensure safety and health. ▪ Heredity and environmental factors impact the physical, intellectual, social and emotional development of an infant. ▪ Intellectual development progresses in a recognizable pattern. ▪ Language development depends on a systematic process that builds on earlier learning. ▪ Parents have the greatest influence on the development of their infant.
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What are the patterns of physical development? ▪ How does one properly handle, bathe and feed a baby? ▪ What are some hereditary and environmental factors that influence the social and emotional development of an infant? ▪ How do parents influence the emotional development of an infant and why is it so critical for future development? ▪ What is personality and how does it influence emotional and social development? ▪ How does Jean Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development explain intellectual development during the first year?
Essential Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An infant reaches physical milestones at predictable times. ▪ Proper handling, feeding, and bathing techniques can be learned through demonstration and experience. ▪ Heredity and environment impact a newborn's intelligence and personality type. ▪ Erik Erikson's theory of Psycho-Social Development offers guidance about the importance of a parent's role in nurturing a sense of trust in an infant during the first year of life. ▪ Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development describes the sensori-motor intelligence that occurs during the first year of life.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Terms:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ average growth, proportion, depth perception, eye-hand coordination, gross motor skills, fine motor skills, Shaken Baby Syndrome, breast feeding, bottle feeding, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome ○ emotional development, social development, emotional climate of the home, trust vs. mistrust, autonomy vs. shame, initiative vs. guilt, industry vs. inferiority, identity vs. role confusion, intimacy vs. isolation, generativity vs. stagnation, ego integrity vs. despair ○ bonding, attachment, nurturing, stranger anxiety, sensitive personality, placid personality, aggressive personality ○ sensorimotor period, object permanence, symbolic thinking, attention span

Consumer & Life Studies Brunswick School Department
Parenting 2: Child Development
Unit I: Exploring Childhood

<p>Essential Skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe how babies develop physically. ▪ Identify proper techniques for handling babies. ▪ Explain the advantages of breast feeding. ▪ Compare and contrast hereditary and environmental influences on a baby's development. ▪ Evaluate short and long term effects of children who have been well-nurtured versus those who have been deprived, neglected and/or abused. ▪ Identify character traits of basic personality types and differentiate the kinds of individual assistance a child with each type may need for successful socialization. ▪ Describe influences on brain development during the sensorimotor period.
<p>Related Maine Learning Results</p>	<p><u>Health</u> A. Health Concepts A1. Healthy Behaviors and Personal Health Students predict how behaviors can impact health status. a. Analyze individual responsibility for enhancing health. b. Predict how healthy behaviors can positively impact health status. A4. Environment and Personal Health Students determine the interrelationship between the environment and other factors and personal health. a. Analyze how environment and personal health are interrelated. b. Describe how genetics and family history can impact personal health. B. Health Information, Products and Services B1. Validity of Resources Students evaluate the validity and accessibility of health information, products, and services. B2. Locating Health Resources Students access valid and reliable health information, products, and services. a. Determine when professional health services may be required.</p>
<p>Sample Lessons And Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Icebreaker activities and discussions. ▪ Personality identification and application to personal relationships. ▪ Small group presentations of the qualities that “all children” share. ▪ Discuss and apply Erik Erikson's Theory to documentary stories. ▪ Quiz over Erik Erikson's theory.

Consumer & Life Studies Brunswick School Department
Parenting 2: Child Development
Unit I: Exploring Childhood

<p>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small group work with group selected leader/report out ▪ Worksheets ▪ Workbook notes and activity sheets ▪ Video worksheets and discussion ▪ Quiz ▪ Parent magazine share
<p>Sample Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Publications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Between Parent and Child</u> - Glencoe Publishing ○ <u>Parent</u> ▪ <u>Videos:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>When the Bough Breaks</u> ○ <u>Child of Rage</u> ○ <u>Baby's First Years</u> segment on brain development